



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

U. Prov. 1c 4

15346

REPORT
OF
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,
FOR 1861.



Allahabad :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, DR. W. WALKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

1862.

U. Prov. Tc 4

REPORT
OF
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,
FOR 1861.



Allahabad :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, DR. W. WALKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

1862.

NOTED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

FROM

M. H. COURT, ESQUIRE,

Inspector General of Police,

North Western Provinces.

TO

SIR GEORGE COUPER, BARONET AND C. B.,

Secretary to the Government of the

North Western Provinces.

DATED NYNEN TAL, THE 29TH MAY 1862.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit with this report of the Police administra-

No. 1.—Abstract from returns of Magistrates, showing comparative return of crime for three years, of cases and persons brought to conviction, of persons concerned, &c., and of property stolen and recovered during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861.

2.—Comparative return of murders, homicides and offences against property for the years 1860 and 1861.

tion for the past year, the reports and returns of the several Magistrates of the Regulation Provinces, which comprised the "General Police District" as defined by Act V. of 1861, together with statements which I have compiled from these returns, and which will, I trust, be found

of value for reference and comparison.

2. Before offering any remarks on the district returns and reports, I venture to make a few general remarks on the Police, and the system of Police, during its first year of trial.

3. Under the most favorable circumstances possible, changes such as have been made during the past year, involving as they have the abolition of old and time-honored institutions, the substitution of a Police administration by new and untrained Officers in lieu of by the trained Magistracy, must have been attended with difficulty and probable temporary disorganization. These difficulties have been enhanced by circumstances which have inevitably operated against the new Police.

4. *Firstly.*—The revision of the several old establishments of Police and the erection of the new Constabulary was effected previous to the promulgation of Act V. of 1861, and it was not until late in the year that any law was passed regulating the procedure of the Police enrolled under the Act quoted. During this time a new system was introduced and worked without law, and in ignorance of the exact nature of the promised law. This occasioned doubts and uncertainty both amongst the Police Officers themselves and also amongst the Magistrates. It occasioned much labor, much confusion, and diversity of practice, and impeded progress in many ways.

5. *Secondly.*—The new Constabulary was formed by incorporating the oldest or most deserving members of the former Establishments. With a few exceptions, the Military portion consisted of men who had done great service in the mutiny, and had proved themselves faithful and gallant soldiers, but they were nothing more than soldiers. Utterly illiterate, and from want of intelligence or want of training, almost useless as Police, and entirely useless as detectives. The Civil Police, on the other hand, had educated themselves, rather than be brought up, in the quasi-judicial system of Police under Regulation XX. of 1817. They were averse to the small amount of discipline and drill, which is necessary in order to make the force effective for the mainte-

nance of peace. They were averse to the duty falling upon them as watchers of property during night, which duty had been hitherto performed by an agency to which they thought themselves superior, and for these reasons, though the only men in the new force who were able to undertake detective duties, they were inefficient for the equally important duties required under the new system, and the best of them had to be taught to forget what they had learnt, as well as to be instructed in the duties hereafter to be performed. The Military portion hated the Civil duty. The Civil portion had an equally strong aversion to the small amount of Military discipline. In justice to past services, the older men, less capable of instruction, were chosen into the service, and greater difficulty has arisen from this necessary policy.

6. *Thirdly.*—The Officers selected as District Superintendents and Deputy Inspectors General were unaccustomed to the duty, and had to learn before they could teach, and altogether the material of the Constabulary Force was most unpromising.

7. *Fourthly.*—Again, the introduction of the new system was carried out in the height of a famine which extended over a considerable portion of the North Western Provinces, and which was felt more or less throughout the entire “General Police District.” Starvation and distress compelled thousands to resort to crime to obtain the necessities of life. The Canal and the several roads leading to the famine districts were covered with grain, offering full temptation to the starving population, and there was reasonable ground for apprehension that the Police in its infancy would prove utterly insufficient for the ordinary protection of property, or the maintenance of order.

8. Added to the above, I may mention the fact that contemporarily with the introduction of the Police, reduction of the Army was effected, involving the disbandment of large bodies of men who were thus thrown out of employment. These men were undoubtedly irritated and annoyed by the loss of service, and being unable by the drought to take up other pursuits, were more or less disposed to resort to plunder.

9. Besides these extraordinary difficulties, which I trust I have not exaggerated, the new Police had to work their way, distrusted by the people of the country who are constitutionally averse to change, and thwarted by the influence of the Tehseeldars, who, deprived of authority as “Officers of Police,” and unable to comprehend the severance of Police from Justice, considered themselves aggrieved, and lowered in dignity of office by the new constitution of the Police; thwarted, moreover, whenever opportunity offered, by the Omlah of the Courts, who were deprived of the power and the indirect patronage they had previously enjoyed.

10. It is necessary to bear in mind the several difficulties with which the force has had to contend, and which are not in any case imaginary, but have been really and practically felt by all Officers employed.

11. On the other hand, the Police have received very general support from the Magistrates, under whose general control they have been employed, and I am desirous of gratefully acknowledging and recording the debt of obligation due to these Officers. In many instances the aid and support given to the Police by the Magistrate of the district, and also by the subordinate European Magistrates, has not been doubtful or lukewarm, but most cordial; and I am positive that the results that have been attained in the face of the difficulties with which we have had to contend, is to be attributed, in a great measure, to this hearty good feeling and unanimity of action between the Judicial Officer and the Police Superintendent. It is a result the very opposite to what was predicted, and as gratifying as it must ultimately be conducive to the success.

12. It has been my object to get, as far as possible, a full return of crime committed. Reports of robberies have been under my instructions entered in the Police Statements, and retained therein unless the Police Officer can prove to

the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such are false. The amount of property stolen, however exaggerated such may appear to be, and however much the public voice may declare such to be exaggerated, are entered at the full amount. The severest penalties have been inflicted, whenever Police have been detected trying to conceal information of the commission of crime. Highly paid and trustworthy Inspectors have been employed to visit and check the Native Officers, and deputed to the interior to collect information, and by this agency several offences have been brought to light. Cattle reported to have strayed, and which were lost because left unwatched in the jungle or grazing ground, have been entered as cattle thefts, if not found within a limited period, and in every way I have endeavoured to get faithful statements of crime, however much they may tell against the Police, and I have preferred an exaggerated rather than an under-rated return that I may, as far as I can, ascertain the true amount of crime committed, and a correct estimate of the criminal classes with whom the Police have to deal.

13. The Magistrates of Moozuffernuggur, Muttra, and Shahjehanpore have entered into in question, whether or no crime is concealed by the Police, and the result of their enquiries is as follows :—

Moozuffernuggur.—Mr. Keene considers it may be doubtful whether crime, particularly very petty thefts, are not concealed *from* the Police, but is decidedly of opinion that crime is not concealed *by* the Police.

The following is an extract from Mr. Keene's report :—“ I utterly disbelieve in the concealment of crime *by* the Police, but I think it extremely possible, from my long experience of this part of the country, that cases are concealed *from* the Police.

“ My reasons shall be briefly given. The decrease of reported crime, it will be observed, is in Nos. 14, 15, 26, 42 and 43 of the “ Triennial Statement.” Of highway robbery there were but 3 cases in 1861, as against 7 in 1860, and 10 in 1859. Now this is a sort of crime that can be nearly, if not entirely, put a stop to by an efficient system of horse and foot patrolling, as may be seen from the present state of England as compared with what was its condition in this respect within the memory of man.

“ Cattle-stealing, on the other hand, is a charge somewhat recklessly brought by one village against another, and often compromised. To this proceeding the new system is decidedly hostile ; a case once brought before the Police, and the accused arrested, the final disposal now, almost of necessity, depends upon the decision of the Magisterial tribunals. And accordingly we find that, in the last half of the past year, when the new system was in full swing, the recoveries of property in this class of cases reached the unprecedentedly high rates of 66 per cent. 42 and 43 contain also a large proportion of the charges likely to be brought from spiteful motives ; and it is no small feature of the recent reform that such charges should have so much decreased, as from 964 in 1859 to 554 in 1861. When, however, we turn to theft and burglary, we find that the contrary has been the rule, and that an *increase* has taken place as compared with the year during which I held undivided charge, while the amount of property recovered in cases of this class has only reached a percentage of 23 on the total amount reported as having been stolen.”

14. Mr. Robertson, the Magistrate of Muttra, *believed* that crime was concealed, and made this a special object of enquiry in his tour, but failed to discover any crime that had been committed but not reported ; still he thinks crime is concealed.

15. Mr. Probyn considers petty crimes are concealed, but not those of any gravity in which the property lost is more than trifling. He draws his deductions from Comparative Tables made by him of burglaries and thefts, above and below a fixed value. He finds that more burglaries are reported in which the loss is of Rs. 50 or more, whilst there is not so sensible an increase in petty thefts,

16. The statements of the year shew a general increase of criminal offences, and that there is no sensible increase of crime committed would appear from the almost unanimous verdict given in favor of the Police by the Magistrates. Whereas, had crime in reality increased even to the extent shewn in the returns, it is reasonable to suppose the verdict would have been against them.

17. The statements submitted exhibit, I believe, more crime than has actually been committed. The value of property plundered is that estimated by the losers, who, it is well known, seldom fail in exaggerating loss. The value of that recovered is assessed on the property found. In numerous instances the whole property plundered has been recovered, and the value was found to range from one-fourth to one-third of the value estimated by the owner.

18. A perusal of the narratives shows clearly that crimes are entered which should not be exhibited. Take, for instance, Goruckpore. Two crimes are entered as "murders," which were certainly only homicides. 16 cases of homicide are reported, but in six of these, the homicides were justifiable, and not therefore to be classified as criminal offences. The returns have, however, been delayed so long, I am unable to get them corrected in time for submission to Government.

19. All this tells against the Police, but it is better it should be so, than that the Department should be led to believe crime less in extent than it is in reality.

20. I will now proceed to make such notes as appear to be called for from the returns and reports received from the several Magistrates.

MEERUT DIVISION.

21. *Meerut*.—The returns for this district are not satisfactory.

22. The crimes attended with murder are 27 in number, classified as follows:—

By Thugs,	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Highway robbery with murder,		...	...	...	1 „
Burglary with murder,	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
Theft with murder,	...	...	...	...	4 „
Murders,	...	...	...	...	19 „

Total, ... 27 cases.

23. In the case by thugs; in the murder with highway robbery, and two of four thefts with murder, altogether in four cases, the offenders have not been discovered. In the remaining 23 cases the results of Police enquiry and prosecution has been as follows:—

24. In the first of two cases of burglary with murder, five persons have been transported for life, three imprisoned for 14 years. In the second case, four persons were awaiting decision of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut.

25. In one case of theft with murder, the person was committed to the Sessions, but released for want of proof. In the second case five persons were under trial before Sessions Judge at the close of year.

26. In two of nineteen cases of murder, the murderers committed suicide as well. Two cases were under trial at the close of the year. In two cases the accused died whilst under trial. In the remaining 13 cases 22 persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom four were sentenced to death, four transported for life, 14 released.

27. With the exception of four cases, the Police appear to have brought to light the murders committed, and to have been successful in proving to the satisfaction of the Magistrate the parties guilty of these crimes. The number of acquittals by the Sessions Judge is to be deplored, but the narratives of the Magistrate do not give any information of the proof adduced, and it is not, therefore, possible to judge further on the results.

28. Three attempts to murder children in consequence of starvation are recorded. In all three the children were saved from death.

29. Eleven cases of highway robbery are reported, six being attended with wounding. In two cases the robbers attacked Mr. Smith's Bullock Train on the Grand Trunk Road; in the first case they were compelled to decamp without effecting robbery, by the arrival of Police. In the second case, they only succeeded in taking an article or two of clothing from the guard.

30. The majority of these cases are robberies from single travellers on village roads. This is a crime the Police alone cannot possibly prevent. It is, however, satisfactory to note, that one case only occurred, during the second half year, and in this the robbers were convicted. This is undoubtedly owing mainly to the restoration of prosperity, or the prospect of it by the early setting in of the rains.

31. The only convictions obtained have been in cases of highway robbery unaggravated by further violence, and I cannot but acknowledge this to be most deplorable.

32. There is a very considerable increase in crimes against property. This is clearly attributable, as Mr. Sapte the Magistrate records, to the distress which prevailed throughout the district. A very great, and a gradually increasing diminution of crime was observed after the rains set in, and more particularly so soon as the land was able to yield food. It is, however, indisputable that the Goojurs and Mewatees, who swarm in Meerut, were too strong for the Police, and I trust that this defect having been remedied, the returns for 1862 will show more favorably.

33. In prosecution of crime, the ordinary success has been attained. 4,071 persons are supposed to have been concerned in crime, of whom 3,069 were brought to trial, 2,864 of whom were convicted.

34. I cannot, however, but think the number engaged in crime has been underestimated. The total number of crimes reported is 3,799; 1,668 of these were prosecuted to the conviction of 2,864 persons, consequently 1,207 persons only were concerned in the remaining 2,131 crimes, which is evidently incorrect.

35. About 25 per cent. of property plundered has been recovered.

36. Mr. Sapte in the 18th to 21st paragraph of his report makes mention of the

Considering all the circumstances under which the new system of Police was introduced into this district, the result of the year's work will not, I trust, be considered altogether unsatisfactory. The minds of the old Police were disturbed for some months by a feeling of uncertainty of tenure of their office which had a tendency to render them careless and indifferent. When the new system commenced a great portion were entirely ignorant of their duties. The death of Captain Glubb was a great loss to the district; he died just as he had seen all his arrangements completed, and a young Officer, Lieutenant Dunbar, was at once appointed to work a system, of which he not only knew nothing himself but being ignorant of, had to teach to others.

Another difficulty against which the new system has had to contend is a strong feeling among the Head-men of villages, that all powers had been taken out of the hands of the Magistrates, who would consequently be indifferent as to whether they exerted themselves or not to support the Police. This feeling I have eradicated I trust by personal communication with influential zemindars, and by summarily punishing those I have found neglecting their duties as responsible heads of villages.

There has also been a custom prevailing for years in this district which tells against the Police. As soon as a case of theft occurs, the plaintiff, instead of going at once to the Police, starts off in search of the thieves whose traces are frequently hit off, and the pursuit getting hot a compromise is effected. It even often happens that although a case is at once reported by the village Chowkeedar, the plaintiff, instead of working with the Police, acts on his own private information, and very frequently recovers his property, carefully concealing the names of the thieves. I have tried for years to check this system, which is at present more rife than ever, but I trust as the Police become more efficient our efforts will be successful.

working of the Police, and of the difficulties with which they have had to contend. These I have, for facility of reference, entered in the margin, and I beg to call especial attention to the last paragraph quoted.

36½. The custom is not confined to the district of Meerut, it is almost universally prevalent and exceedingly mischievous. This is particularly the case with cattle-thefts, which really are only to be compared to the dog-stealing in England.

37. A dog is stolen in London; application to the Police has been found useless.

The owner in lieu advertises a reward for the recovery of the animal. A respectable party appears, who thinks he knows where the dog is, and on a promise that he shall not be compromised by his exertions for the gratification of the proprietor he produces the dog, and takes the reward offered. Just so in cattle-stealing. The owner follows up the foot-marks of his cattle on the road, falls in with the dullal or go-between, who for a few rupees and on oath not to prosecute, promises the cattle shall be tied up to a certain tree at such a time. The cattle are found, and the injured man so far from helping the Police, does all he can to thwart them. In a return from Meerut district, I found nearly 70 per cent. of stolen cattle returned as recovered, but not two per cent. of criminals convicted.

38. Nearly every case of cattle-stealing, and the large majority of thefts and burglaries occur in villages, where the village Chowkeedar is the only protective. Unless the thieves are caught in the act of thieving, the Police get no assistance in their endeavours to discover the perpetrators. Excepting in heavy robberies the plundered men absolutely decline investigation at all, and the general feeling of the people is with the criminal rather than with the agent for procuring his punishment.

39. I have no doubt that this proceeds in a great measure from timidity. It is not by any means of rare occurrence that the thieves are sheltered by the four Landholders. Where even this is not the case, the thieves are in tribes, and not individuals, and the general impression appears to be, that by calling in the aid of the Police, or by any prominent and active prosecution of one man, the malice or revenge of a number of men will be invoked.

40. Whatever the cause, it is an undoubted fact that the Police of this country have to work unsupported by the populace. Often opposed by the very men in whose behalf they exert themselves, and this does, and will so long as it lasts, make the duty of the Police most difficult and unsuccessful wish.

41. *Boolundshukur*.—The returns from this district are very bad, as will be seen on a review of the Comparative Statement.

42. Sixteen cases of highway robbery occurred, two of these with murder. In one of these cases a boy laden with rice was attacked by one man under starvation. In the second, four men arrested were committed to the Sessions, but released for want of proof.

43. The 14 cases of highway robbery with wounding occurred within the first two months: no case is reported after the close of June. With one exception these robberies were committed on country roads, and in most of them are of a trifling nature. A set of carpenter's tools in one case, a lotah and food in another, being plundered; one case of theft is recorded as a highway robbery, because committed on the Grand Trunk Road.

44. Of eight cases of burglary with wounding, six occurred within the first half of the year.

45. During the first six months of the year, the Police of this district were under no organization or control. The new Constabulary were formed in February, and nominally placed under the control of Lieutenant O'Dowda. Mr. Freeling, then Magistrate of the district, was a declared opponent to the new system, and although he refrained from personal direction of the Police, he at the same time allowed the District Superintendent no authority. This Lieutenant O'Dowda was afraid to report, and it was not until June that I found this out. In that month several extensive robberies

were reported, and Major Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector General of the Division, was directed to proceed to Boolundshuhur, to ascertain and report on the failure so apparent. This Officer found the Police under no supervision. They were not permitted to report their proceedings to the District Superintendent. Diaries even were not furnished. The Police entertained for watch and ward of towns were posted as sentries round the towns, and these and others on the highways, and every where else were left to themselves. The District Superintendent was not only content to allowing this ; he made no effort to understand the duties and responsibilities that devolved upon him, and the Police themselves were proved in several cases to have been concerned in the very crimes they were employed to prevent. The Goojurs, Aheriahs and Mewatees were, in fact, undisputed masters of the field.

46. This was speedily rectified. Lieutenant O'Dowda was replaced by an Officer of great intelligence and zeal. The Police were purged ; Mr. Lowe assumed charge of the district, and the returns of the last six months are as favorable as those for the first half year are deplorable.

47. The amount of property plundered is very large, amounting to no less than Rs. 1,37,000 ; of this sum Rs. 89,000 were stolen in one case, for which the Police are not to blame. This sum, chiefly in Jyepore gold-mohurs, was buried within a pukka house in Gulowtee, the proprietor of which was in service with the Political Agent of Jyepore. The money was abstracted from its burial-place by inmates of the house. No burglarious entry was made, and no information given for some hours. The case is still kept in view, and it is possible that proof may yet be obtained, as a clue supported by strong circumstantial evidence has been obtained.

48. The Magistrate has forwarded two statements in addition to those required. One showing the number of cases in which property has been recovered, but the offenders not discovered. These cases number 121, the property plundered amount to Rs. 2,799, that recovered to Rs. 2,661.

49. These show how far the custom of the Meerut district extends to Boolundshuhur, and it is impossible to ascribe the failure to convict, where convincing proof was obtainable, otherwise than to compromise between the plundered and the plunderer.

50. An examination of the second return shows the cases proved to have been false. It is only necessary to treat of the more serious offences.

One murder on the return is dismissed, because proved to have been an accidental death.

Seven cases of highway robbery are dismissed, as proved to be false, not to have occurred, or to have been false charges made on quarrels.

Six cases of burglary with theft were dismissed on the same grounds.

51. Four thousand five hundred and twenty-six persons are supposed to have been concerned in crime, of whom 2,424 were brought to trial, and of these 1,531 were convicted. A result which I concur with Mr. Lowe in deeming "satisfactory."

52. Mr. Lowe speaks favorably of the Police system, and in the 20th paragraph of his report records as follows :—

"The present system is in my opinion infinitely more preferable to the old régime, and the class of men now drafted into the Police force are far superior to the wretched stamp of Police agency which we had at our disposal under the old system."

53. He anticipates favorable results during the present year, and I earnestly hope, as I confidently believe, such will prove to be the case.

54. *Allygurh*.—The Magistrate of this district has merely forwarded his Criminal Statement No. 1, with the Comparative Statement for years 1860 and 1861. No narratives of heinous offences have been furnished, and Mr. Prinsep's report is meagre. I am not, therefore, able to comment on the nature of the crimes committed.

55. The returns furnished are more favorable than those for Meerut and Boolundshuhur, and although an increase of crime is apparent, this increase is not more than to be expected in a year such as the past.

56. I gather from Captain Hallett's report, that the cases entered as highway robberies, are nothing more than thefts from Dâk carriages on the Grand Trunk Road. Captain Hallett's remarks are as follows :—

“Highway robbery is, I regret to say, of frequent occurrence, and specially the removal of property from the Dâk carriages on the Grand Trunk Road, and it is rarely that any clue can be traced to the offenders. The only available remedy has been brought into play, *viz.*, increased patrolling by the mounted branch of the Police, and additional vigilance directed to be exercised by the foot Constables on their beats, but without the co-operation of the Agents or Proprietors of the several Dâk Companies, who should insist on their syces sitting *behind* instead of *on* the coach box of the carriages, as at present is the prevailing custom. I see no other means for the suppression of this kind of robbery.”

57 From the Magistrate's Abstract Statement, it appears that 2,198 persons were brought to trial for the commission of 1,563 out of 2,844 crimes. That the convictions and acquittals were as follows :—

Acquitted,	...	...	...	...	..	745
Convicted,	...	...	...	...	...	1,411
Remained under trial,	...	..	...	...	...	42
						<hr/>
Total,						2,198
						<hr/>

58. *Seharunpoor*.—The returns for this district are promising.

59. Out of six murders, five were committed by means of arsenic. Mr. Agnew remarks on this as follows :—“An increase in this class of offence is to be expected. It is the natural sequence of disarming a country. The murderer, robber or thief, having no weapon perpetrates his crime by giving drugs or poison. Natives have remarked to me that some very stringent rules are required regarding the sale of arsenic in particular, and it is certain that many murders are committed with this poison, and that any one can get it without difficulty.

60. The late Governor General was opposed to any law on this subject, but I am convinced that a very stringent law both for regulating the sale of drugs and poison, and also for the possession of such, without cause or under circumstances of suspicion, is necessary for the general security of life, and for the suppression of an extensive and rapidly extending system of depredation. On this point I will remark further when reporting on the several cases of theft by administration of drugs.

61. Two cases of theft with murder occurred. In both the thief was disturbed in the act of commission, and escaped by felling to the ground with a lat'hee the person attempting his seizure.

62. The other cases reported do not call for remarks.

63. In the prosecution of crime, the results have been good. Out of 1,894 persons concerned in crime, 1,316 have been brought to punishment.

64. In recovery of property plundered, there is a marked improvement. The loss was about the same as usual, but the recoveries have more than doubled.

65. Altogether I consider the Police Administration in Seharunpoor to reflect credit on the Magistrate of the district, and on Captain Rawlins, the District Superintendent of the Police.

66. I enter in the margin Mr. Agnew's 6th paragraph of his report relating to infanticide.

Para. 6.—The District Superintendent has taken up the subject of female infanticide with much energy. He finds that it does exist to a larger degree than I was aware of, and he is prepared to carry out any measures that may be ordered by Government. As a preliminary, I think it would be well to record the number of female children now alive in the village where infanticide is suspected. In a few years a new census might be taken, and a comparison and inference drawn as to whether the crime has been at all checked by the steps that had been intermediately taken.

67. In reply I have informed Mr. Agnew of the measures taken elsewhere which have been successful in suppressing these atrocious murders.

by me are as follows :—

68. The measures recommended

1st.—To have an accurate census taken of each family of the suspected tribe, showing the number of males and of females, and a detail of those under two years of age, above two, and under 12 years, above 12 years.

2ndly.—To require from the head of each family, and from the Chowkeedar, and the village Accoucheur, a report of each birth, and of the sex of the babe born.

3rdly.—That the body of every child dying under six months of age shall be immediately forwarded to the Civil Surgeon for examination. A report immediately made to the Police, and by the Police, of the circumstances of its death.

4thly.—That a new census of the suspected villages be taken every year, for the first five years at all events. Future returns being regulated by the data obtained during this period.

69. In recommending these measures to Mr. Agnew, I have reminded him that their adoption is within his power and province, and that orders of Government are not required; I have also informed him that the Police of his district are bound to enforce execution of any orders he may issue.

70. *Moozuffernuggur*.—The returns for this district are favorable in many respects. Four murders were committed during the year, one of which was erroneously recorded as a highway robbery with murder. I say erroneously, because I gather from the narrative of the crime that the deceased, who was a travelling Pawn-broker, was not attacked on the highway, but enticed into and murdered in the house of the prisoners, who have been sentenced to death for the crime. The Magistrate apparently entered the crime as committed on the highway, because the victim was a travelling tradesman.

71. Three highway robberies occurred to 10 in 1859, and 7 in 1860.

72. Two cases of cattle-stealing with murder are reported. In one, the murder (of a boy) was committed previous to the theft. In the second, the thieves were pursued, and one of the pursuers killed in the fight. In both cases the offenders were prosecuted to conviction.

73. One murder of an infant for the sake of ornaments, valued at Rs. 2-4-0, is reported, the murderer being a boy of 11 years of age, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for the crime. The case is striking from the age of the offender.

74. The remaining crimes in the catalogue do not call for remarks.

75. Of the property plundered, nearly 50 per cent. have been recovered, and of 1,533 persons concerned in crime, 840 have been prosecuted to conviction.

76. Mr. Keene, in his report, gives a careful analysis of the criminal statistics of the year, as compared with the preceding years, and from this analysis draws a conclusion very favorable to the new Police system. The report is interesting, and as it is submitted in original, I have refrained from quoting any particular paragraphs.

77. The Administration of the Police during the year I consider to be very creditable to Lieutenant Bramly, and to the Magistrate under whose direction and guidance he worked.

78. *Dekhra Dhoon*.—The Superintendent's return is of offences committed previous to the organization of the new Constabulary. This much I have entered in my Office Statement, adding to the value of property plundered and recovered during the first two months, the corresponding values during the last 10, obtained from Inspector Swetenham's return.

79. This return I forward together with the Magistrate's report, because although no specification of crime is given, the total number of offences, of offenders, and of property lost and recovered with other detailed information, will be found therein, which the defective return of the Magistrate renders it necessary to supply.

80. Putting these two returns together, I get the following statistics :—

Total number of offences committed,	...	...	...	1,084
Total number of persons concerned,	...	...	...	1,159
Total number convicted of crime,	...	...	...	177
Total number of cases in which no apprehension was made,				203
Total value of property stolen,	...	...	...	Rs. 9,340
Total ditto ditto recovered,	...	...	...	„ 2,342

81. This is a very unsatisfactory return, because of the offences committed I am unable to ascertain how many were directed against property, or were cognizable by Police, how far they consisted of petty offences.

82. The Police Statement originally returned 493 persons as concerned in crime, of which number details are given of convictions and acquittals. The total number concerned as shewn above is, therefore, of persons concerned in offences of every description, whereas the number convicted are only of those offences of which the Police have cognizance.

83. This will explain the apparently small number of persons concerned, who have been prosecuted to conviction.

84. Mr. Manderson's report is confined almost exclusively to the inconvenience felt by the inability of the Military Officer Commanding, to deal judicially with petty offences occurring in the Cantonment of Landour.

85. Were the Magistrate always at Mussoorie, it is difficult to imagine the reality of this asserted defect, and I presume that it is after all applicable only to those months when the Superintendent and his Assistants are absent from the Hill Sanatorium. However, the subject was once before reported to Government on a reference made by Major Tyrwhitt, and as all Officers concur in representing the inconvenience as a substantial defect, I trust that a remedy may yet be applied. If this cannot be done by conferring the powers of a Magistrate on the Officer Commanding *virtute officii*, I hope the difficulty may be got over by nominating each as an Honorary Magistrate during tenure of command.

MEERUT DIVISION.

86. Having concluded noticing the returns and reports received from each district, I venture to make a few remarks on the Division.

87. The Meerut Division is peopled by Goojurs, Mewatees, and Aheers, who are notoriously and professionally the greatest depredators in the North Western Provinces. In other Divisions, the Pashee, the Bahelia, the Bhowria, and other low caste gypsy tribes are individually perhaps *more* expert, and *as* daring, but they act either individually, or in such small associations as to be virtually disconnected with each other. Not so with the classes named above, who particularly infest the districts of Meerut and Boolundshuhur. These are as a tribe the perpetrators, the aiders and abettors of crime. They help each other in every way by passing on stolen cattle and property from village to village. Numbers of the clan are proprietors of villages, and heads of large village communities, and as such able to afford material assistance to the actual depredator; as bodies of men, they are powerful and influential, which the lower class of gypsies are not.

88. The Police originally proposed for the Meerut Division were undermanned.

89. The districts of the Meerut Division were sorely pressed by the famine, and excepting the Muthra district of the Agra Division, distress was undoubtedly greater than in any other Division of the Provinces.

90. The working of the Police system suffered materially in its very beginning, by the silent opposition of the Magistrate of Boolundshuhur, and by the timidity of Lieutenant O'Dowda, and in Meerut by the demise of Lieutenant Glubb, a very able Officer, who devoted himself to the work.

91. The Meerut district is probably the most difficult district in the North-West, not only from the character of its inhabitants, but also in consequence of the people resident in its large Cantonment.

92. To these causes may fairly be attributed the increase of crime which is more serious than in any other Division of the General Police District.

93. With the permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, I forward with this report, a confidential report of each Officer. But this much I am bound to declare officially, that Major Tyrwhitt, the Deputy Inspector General, has distinguished himself by the intelligence, zeal, and activity with which he has conducted his duty, and by the personal interests and attention he has given to each district. He has spared neither time or personal convenience, assuming direct charge as soon and wherever personal interference appeared necessary.

94. The Officers now in charge of the several districts have followed the example set by Major Tyrwhitt, and are amongst the most efficient of my staff of District Superintendents. There is not an indifferent man amongst them. All are actuated by zeal and deep interest in their work. They keenly feel failure, and I am confident that, with the experience which they have gained, and which time will give, the report of the present year will be far different from that which has been reviewed, during which they have had to contend with difficulties of no ordinary magnitude.

AGRA DIVISION.

95. *Agra*.—The returns of this district are generally favorable, with the exception of offences of dacoitee and highway robbery.

96. Fourteen dacoities occurred during the year, one case with murder, one with wounding, twelve without further aggravation. All these occurred in the Divisions of Ferozabad and Itmadpoor.

97. All occurred during the first five months of the year, and I hope therefore this crime will prove to have ceased altogether with the cessation of distress.

98. The Magistrate reports the success of certain measures taken by him for the suppression of river dacoities; boats were by his direction moored at certain special Ghâts during the night, and the zemindars of the villages adjoining the Ghâts declined responsible for their safety. This effectually stopped the crime, and shows clearly the expediency of enforcing this responsibility (which they are fully able to undertake) for the suppression of similar outrages.

99. Nine highway robberies occurred, being three less than during the previous year. Although numerically smaller, I cannot consider the fact one for congratulation. The protection of the highway is the most important duty of the Police, and so long as property traversing it is subject to attack by armed bands, I cannot consider the Police administration good.

100. I cannot but think the Magistrate of the district is in some measure to blame. The Police are left by him to work by themselves. In no single case did they receive orders or direction from him, and where the Police have obtained some clue the cases are left to subordinate Magistrates. From a perusal of the narratives, I gather the following information :—

Crime Highway Robbery. } No discovery.
No. 25 of Narratives.

No. 26. No discovery.

No. 27. Three or four men arrested on suspicion; case dismissed by Mr. Gardner, Assistant Magistrate.

No. 28. No discovery. Case filed by Mr. Gardner, Assistant Magistrate.

No. 29. No discovery. Case filed by ditto ditto.

No. 30. No discovery. Case filed by ditto ditto.

No. 31. One person charged. Released by ditto ditto.

No. 32. No discovery. But it is a simple case of theft of clothes and money left on the bank whilst the owner was bathing.

No. 33. No discovery.

101. In not one of these cases does Mr. Phillipps record any measures taken by himself or under his direction, though five of the cases were committed in one Division, (Khundoulee), and on the Grand Trunk Road, and although the perpetrators of these outrages were in no single case brought to punishment.

102. In six out of nine murders, in two cases of homicide, and in three cases of river dacoitee, the cases were conducted by the Deputy Magistrate, or by one of the Assistants.

103. I cannot but think the criminal received encouragement by this. No subordinate Officer has the influence that the Magistrate of the district possesses, and in treating with grave crime, the requirement is not so much of a judgment on evidence obtained, as the direction and guidance of an experienced Officer in discovering the evidence that exists, and in discerning and following up a clue.

104. To the abandonment of the heinous crimes to the Subordinate Magistracy must be attributed, in a great measure, the signal and deplorable failure in the prosecution thereof. Out of 34 cases of murder, homicide, dacoitee, river dacoitee, and highway robbery, the only convictions have been as follows :—

Murder, 4 cases,	1 person, sentenced to death.
	1 ditto transportation for life.
	1 ditto imprisonment for 16 years.
	1 ditto ditto ditto 10 years.
River Dacoitee, 1 case, 1	ditto ditto ditto 7 years.

I have been obliged to give this detail, because the return furnished by the Magistrate is found to be incorrect.

105. In all other respects the return of the year is favorable. Thefts and burglaries have decreased, and that prosecution has been otherwise good may be gathered from the fact, that 3,181 persons have been brought to punishment within the year, of whom 806 were concerned in grave crime.

106. In his report Mr. Phillipps records the measures taken by him for the suppression of infanticide, and the results as shewn by returns which are furnished, and which are as follows :—

BOYS.

Number registered at close of 1860,	...	...	4,763
Born during year,	...	...	396
			Total, ... 5,159

Deduct,—

Died during year,	167	
Reached age of 11 years,	475	642
		Remaining at close of year,—4,517

GIRLS.

Registered at close of year,	...	...	3,097
Born during year,	...	...	417
			Total, ... 3,514

Deduct,—

Married within year,	...	101	
Died during year,	...	198	299
			Remaining at close of year,—3,215.

107. Mr. Phillipps objects to an order asserting the responsibility of the Police

Paragraph 15.—“ I must be allowed to draw the attention of the Inspector General to expressions such as the following, which have been frequently issued in General Orders for guidance to District Superintendents. Whenever the Police are located in a town for patrol of a road, or in any way are present for the preservation of crime, they are responsible that crime does not occur.”

Circular No. 20, paragraph 4.—“ To impress on the Police, that they are responsible for the suppression of crime, is to expect an impossibility, and I fear is the readiest way to repress information of crime.”

for the prevention of crime and protection of property in towns, and on the high roads where Police are employed for this special duty. I have extracted the Magistrate's objection in the margin.

108. The order in question was issued in consequence of several thefts by burglary that occurred in the town of Agra, when Captain Fraser applied to me for directions. He was then informed that the successful breaking into houses by digging holes in walls and the subsequent abstraction of property in bulk, could only be attributed to connivance, or most gross neglect of duty on the part of the Police on watch, and that for such negligence the Officers over the Constables, as well as the Constables themselves, must be held responsible; and Deputy Inspectors General were directed accordingly when issuing a Circular Order entrusting them with the receipt of special reports of crime.

109. The Police cannot be expected to prevent petty thefts which do not occupy time in the commission, or to prevent graver crimes in towns which they do not occupy, neither is such demanded from them. But in towns where a regular Police watch and ward is provided, an ordinary amount of vigilance will prevent the commission of robberies, which can only be accomplished with labor and time. So far the responsibility

of Police, is a rule of Police government every where, and I have not attempted to modify it.

110. *Muthra*.—The returns for this district are generally favorable. An increase in highway robbery and cattle-stealing are observable, but otherwise there has been a general decrease of crime. The value of property plundered is less than one-half of that stolen during 1860, and the value of property recovered 24 per cent. of the loss. Notwithstanding the decrease in crime, more offenders have been brought to punishment, and in every way I consider the returns testify to the efficiency of Mr. Robertson's and Captain Harrison's Police administration.

111. Of 8 murders, two appear very doubtful. At all events the narratives fail to show in each case, that a *murder* was committed at all, for instance in case No. 2. "The defendants were apprehended on the voluntary confession of Cheta, who professed to be an accomplice in the murder of a certain Balkishun." No further evidence being obtainable, the defendants were released, and the presumptive conclusion is that no murder was even committed at all, though this is the first fact to be proved.

112. One case of dacoitee is reported, in which 18 persons are awaiting trial before the Sessions Judge.

113. Of seven highway robberies, six occurred within the first half of the year : three of these before the introduction of the new Constabulary. In all but two cases the robbers were detected.

114. No other remarks appear to be called for by the returns.

115. Mr. Robertson questions the truthfulness of the returns, considers that crime is concealed, although he had "been wandering about the district with the view of ascertaining how far it might be true that crime was not reported, but had been unable to discover substantial grounds or such an accusation."

These results may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory as simultaneously with the introduction of a new Police Force. Where, for some time, none concerned understood their position with sufficient clearness. This district was visited by famine, and its usual accompaniments. The new Police were not called into existence in this district till the 1st March 1861, and since that date this force has been gradually working itself into shape in a satisfactory manner, though amongst the people the change is unpopular in the extreme. An universal impression prevails that crime is concealed, and the present Police Force is generally condemned as not being numerically strong enough for the performance of their duties.

3. I have been wandering about the district with the view of ascertaining how far it might be true that crime was not reported, but have been unable to discover substantial grounds for such an accusation. So universal is the complaint however that when viewed in connection with the returns, a probability does exist that crime may, in an indirect manner, be concealed. The indirect action here referred to is brought into play somewhat in the following manner. An ignorant villager, or one careless about the recovery of his property reports a theft. The Police Inspector having detected the character he is dealing with, previous to recording the circumstances, enquires how the informant became possessed of so much property, insinuating that it must have been stolen, and that the consequences of an investigation might be fatal to himself. The villager's suspicions are roused, and nothing more is heard of the theft. This evil might, to a certain extent, have been observed under the system of Police existing prior to the revolt, and as long as the Hindoostani continues ignorantly suspicious, a defect of this nature cannot be entirely attributed to the Police system. This evil would appear, however, to have been intensified by the character of the recent Police Acts, &c., where many of the safe guards so carefully inserted in Regulation XX. of 1817, and necessary when dealing with Hindoostani Police, have been omitted.

class of crime, viz., cattle-stealing, (in which concealment is easy because the injured men would be willing parties to such concealment, but which crimes are, as Mr. Keene described, hostile to the Police system) a very large increase is observed.

117. If the Police could with safety conceal any crime, this offence offered the safest opportunities, and having proclaimed so large an increase here, I think that this fact, added to Mr. Robertson's enquiries during the cold season, may give reasonable and sufficient assurance that the return is a correct one.

116. If the Magistrate of the district is unable to discover the concealment of crime, or after such enquiry, either crime is not concealed or the Magistrate, notwithstanding his influence and the means at his command, is incapable of discovering the truth. That the former is the fact, I conclude not only from Mr. Robertson's known capability, but also from the fact, that in one

118. To the fact that Mr. Robertson has efficiently controlled and directed the

Much in the constitution of the new Police Force has hitherto been necessarily experimental, and it is to be hoped that the motives inducing a recapitulation of what appears to be its most prominent defects, may not be misunderstood as in all important respects, save one. The new Police system would seem to be a decided improvement on its predecessors. The one grave objection is the unavoidable antagonism developed by the presence of a Military Officer as District Superintendent of Police. A Military Officer, in charge of the District Police, is more than sufficient to ruin the best system of Police that could ever be invented. This may not always be apparent when viewed from a distance, particularly where the Magistrate and District Superintendent have agreed to make the best of an unhappy union, but the evil will not cease to work out its destiny by silently paralyzing every well-directed effort. In this district a defect may, it is true, be observed in the proportion of acquittals to the number of persons apprehended, combined with a general inexperience in the manner of collecting such evidence as is necessary to conviction in a Court of Justice. This, though doubtless the result of deficient official training, can easily be overcome, but the total diversity of instincts existing between a Magistrate and Military District Superintendent, is absolutely fatal to the interest of the State, and will never be overcome whenever the Magistrate or Military Officer are gifted with any professional pride.

Police, I attribute much of the success that has been obtained. That he is not well disposed to the system in one respect, and more particularly to the District Superintendent, may be gathered from the extract of his report marginally quoted.

119. I can argue against or deal with reason, but I cannot against prejudice; and I therefore make no further comments upon remarks

which are not directed personally against Captain Harrison, but against the employment of a Military Officer, however efficient in the capacity of a District Superintendent of Police.

120. In prosecution of crime, the results are so favorable as to demand special notice. Of 2,274 persons concerned in crime, 1,212 have been prosecuted to conviction; whilst of crime committed only 367 cases have been perpetrated, in which no offenders were apprehended: whereas the number that escaped detection in the two preceding years were as follows: In 1859, 1,098 cases; in 1860, 799 cases.

121. *Futtehgurh*.—The commission of 5 highway robberies on the Grand Trunk Road of this district during the year, vitiates returns which, notwithstanding an increase of crime, I consider to be favorable, considering the difficulties and distress with which a newly-formed Police have had to contend. These robberies are not numerically in excess of those committed in 1860, but they should not have been permitted at all.

122. The scene of their commission, and of two which have occurred during the present year, are either close to Mahomdabad on the branch road from Futtehgurh to Bewur, or in the neighbourhood of Goorsehaigunge, where the Ganges flows within a short distance of the road; and I am positive that the personal influence and direction of the Magistrate would put a stop to these crimes. Mr. Lindsay has, however, like Mr. Phillipps at Agra, left the Police to work for themselves, and the zemindars and village communities find themselves practically relieved from any responsibility for these daring outrages. In one case, the robbers attacked a waggon within a few yards of a village (Mulikpoor.) In a second, near Mahomdabad, a village was not quarter mile distant, and the village community finding such outrages pass unnoticed, have learnt to believe that they are free from all responsibility, and if not directly aiders and abettors of the robbers, are certainly so by their consent and silence.

123. A decrease is observed in crimes attended with violence, an increase in burglaries and petty larcenies.

123½. The value of property stolen, including a jewel worth Rs. 10,000, is recorded at Rs. 29,254. That of property recovered at 13,524, which also includes the said jewel.

124. Mr. Lindsay would give no credit for this recovery, though he would still credit the Police with blame for the loss. Whereas except for this domestic theft, for the commission of which the Police cannot be answerable, the property plundered

would have been far below the average; and the recovery of plunder so easily concealed, is attributable solely to the prompt action of the Police.

125. Of 2,908 persons concerned in crime, 1,623 persons have been brought to punishment for 1,010 out of 2,024 crimes. 511 persons brought to trial have been acquitted. These results appear very satisfactory.

126. Mr. Lindsay furnishes additional returns as noted in the margin. I have not forwarded them as they appear to appertain more to detail of Police duty, than to a review of past Police Administration.

A.—Return of escaped convicts seized within year and still at large.
 B.—Statement showing number of convicts still at large, with crimes and terms of unexpired sentences.
 C.—Statement showing years during which convicts at large were proclaimed.
 D.—Caste Statement of offenders.

127. *Mynpoorie*.—The returns are not satisfactory; 7 cases of murder are reported. In one case only, which should have been returned under heading Culpable Homicide, has the offender been brought to punishment. As in Agra, so in Mynpoorie, the investigation of these offences has been left to the Junior Magistrates. The 6 cases of murder were investigated by the Assistant Magistrate.

128. Six highway robberies are reported in the narratives, but of these two are improperly classified as such, as they were merely thefts from Bullock Train carts, surreptitiously committed, and not by open violence.

129. In 2 of the remaining 4 cases, the robbers were convicted and sentenced to 10 and 5 years' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. In two others, the Magistrate appears to have punished the offenders without reference to the Sessions. This *prima facie* appears to have been illegal, but consideration of this is not within my province.

130. In Statement No. 1 the Magistrate's returns show 11 highway robberies to have been committed. This appears erroneous, not only from narratives furnished, but also from the return made in 3rd paragraph of his report.

131. In one case of child murder, the murderer was sentenced capitally. In one case of theft with murder, the offenders were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

132. Two cases of dacoitee are reported. In the 1st case, several persons implicated by an informer were released, and the informer himself convicted of complicity. In the 2nd case, investigated by the Assistant Magistrate, no discovery was made.

133. In the above crimes, 86 persons were apprehended and brought to trial by the Police, of whom 8 only were convicted, and I cannot but attribute some share of the blame to the Magistrate of the district, who, instead of taking up these cases himself, left the investigation of them to his Assistant. These remarks, however, do not apply to Mr. Ouseley, who has now charge of the district.

134. In other respects the returns are satisfactory, and although an increase is shewn in petty thefts and cattle-stealing, the increase was not more than to be expected in a year of distress, and the increase in cattle thefts is perhaps only nominal, and caused by the recording as stolen, all stray cattle that were not recovered within the period fixed.

135. The value of property stolen is 20 per cent. less than during the previous year; whilst that of property recovered is nearly triple, being Rs. 4,270 in 1861 to Rs. 1,550 in 1860.

136. Eight hundred and ninety persons have been brought to punishment out of 1,585 concerned in crime. This is a fair proportion, but the acquittal of 747 persons brought to trial shows a want of care on the part of the Police in making arrest, to which I have directed the serious attention of the Deputy Inspector General and the District Superintendent.

137. The following extract from the report of the Magistrate of the District shows that this Officer has failed to comprehend his connection with the Police, on the degree of the responsibility attaching to him. The same error is prevalent more or less throughout the Agra Division, and I am trying to correct it. I place by the side of the extract my letter to Mr. Ouseley in reference thereto.

I have the honor to make a few remarks relative to the extract, (entered in the margin) from your Report of the Police Administration of the past year.

It is difficult to know where to lay the blame for the failure of the convictions in the murder cases.

The Police have a sort of notion, produced perhaps by seeing the result of some of the trials in our Courts, that unless half a dozen men, not relations of the deceased, and not in any way interested in him, will swear that they saw A kill B; that there is no proof according to our Laws. The Police in this district as a body have no idea of linking together a chain of circumstantial evidence, except they supply the materials for making this chain. The Magistrate, unless he knows well, and is well known to the people in whose circle the crime was committed, cannot supply them. The delay of a few hours certainly of a few days is often fatal to the collection of circumstantial evidence.

This state of things is likely to continue, unless the Police and the people feel that they have to deal with Magistrates who are well acquainted with their characters, and with their local histories, and who are invested with ample authority to make both the Police and the people exert themselves to the utmost. Magistrates have not this power as regards the Police.

It is then difficult, owing partly to the apathy of the people and partly to their fears, for the Police to get direct evidence; and in the absence of this, the Police fearing that they will not succeed in procuring a conviction, feel inclined to allow a murder to be softened down into a death from natural causes.

2. "Under the system proposed by the Calcutta Commission, and adopted by the Government, the Police though made a separate Department under an Officer of their own, are the instrument at the disposal of the Magistrate of the district for the protection of life and property, the suppression of crime, repression of disturbances, &c." (*Vide*

Proposition 33, Report of Calcutta Police Commission.)

3. "The District Superintendent, as the local Head of this force, has to train and educate his men; so as to be efficient for the work; to see that they are capable to execute and do promptly carry out the directions received from you and the Judicial orders, and the processes of the Magistracy generally as Head of the force. He is the Officer who communicates to you all the informations received from, and reported by the subordinate Police, who receives and communicates your orders, and although he should be able to give you most material assistance in all Police matters, and be able at all times to give you full and reliable information of your District, he must still look to you for direction and guidance."

4. As Magistrate of the District, the Law looks to you as the Head of the Police. The District Superintendent as your Agent, and his Police as your instrument, and the control and direction of the District Superintendent and of the Police by you is every where asserted, both in Act V. and Act XXV. of 1861.

5. "No Police in this country can be successful in detecting crime, or in the pursuit and apprehension of offenders, unless they work under the direction, and supported by the influence of the Magistrate of the District. This point was the one maintained by me in Calcutta, and which I succeeded in establishing, and it is essential to maintain it in practice as well as in principle."

6. "In this country, the Police are not supported by the voluntary sympathy of the people; on the contrary, the evil-disposed and the criminal get almost universally shelter from their neighbours. As support is not voluntarily accorded, it must be enforced, and the Magistrate alone has power to exact it by enforcing the responsibility of village communities, or by exercise of the influence and weight which his position gives him over all classes."

7. "I think that the failure in prosecuting the more heinous offences during the past year, is to be attributed to the fact, that the Police have been left to themselves;

whereas they should have acted under direction. And also to the fact that the late Magistrate left the conducting of the heinous offences to his Assistant, instead of taking them up himself."

8. "The narratives of murders show that in 6 out of 7 cases the Assistant Magistrate conducted the proceedings, and the essential seventh case was nothing more than a culpable homicide, and so trivial that 6 months' imprisonment, without labor, was considered sufficient punishment."

9. "It is not that the Assistant is unable to form a judgment on the evidence before him, neither is this the requirement. The essential is that the Officer shall be one of influence and experience sufficient to direct and guide the Police, so as to elicit the evidence that may be obtainable. I feel certain that had this experience and influence been brought to play, the murderers in cases Nos. 1, 2, and 5 of the narratives could not have escaped."

10. "The principles advocated in this letter, were asserted in paragraphs 6 to 12 of an Introduction to Police Manual, copies of which were furnished to you last year, and also under the heading "Duties of District Superintendent," and they are so essential to success in Police Administration, and to the welfare of your district, that I hope this will be sufficient excuse for my again bringing them prominently to your notice."—(Sd.) M. H. COURT.

138. *Etawah*.—In this district a considerable increase of petty thefts and cattle-stealing is returned on the Statements of the year, and the value of property stolen is proportionably large. With this exception the returns are favorable. No dacoitees have occurred, though from its proximity to foreign territory, the district is peculiarly open to such attacks. Two highway robberies only were perpetrated, and a decrease in murders and homicides has been obtained.

139. In prosecution of heinous offences, the results are favorable. In 5 out of 6 murders the offenders have been convicted and sentenced to death or imprisonment for life.

140. In one case of highway robbery, 5 persons were sentenced to imprisonment; a second was under trial at the close of the year, and altogether 899 persons have been brought to punishment, out of 1,509 apprehended by the Police. The results of trial during the year being,—

925 persons committed and convicted,	} by Magistrate.
525 ditto ditto acquitted,	

141. The property recovered is nearly 30 per cent. of that plundered.

142. Mr. Pollock in his report affirms, that not one-third of cattle thefts were reported, and that by the Thannah diaries, 620 cases of cattle-straying were reported. This subject was discussed by me at Etawah, and I asked for the pound returns to ascertain (which the Magistrate had omitted to do) the number of cattle brought to the pounds. After deducting these, and the number found by the proprietor, the loss in cattle was found to be very far different from that assumed.

143. The District Superintendent in his report states as follows:—

"It will be observed that cases of cattle-stealing reported are more numerous than in the two preceding years. This may be accounted for by many more cases of missing cattle, having under the new Police system been returned as thefts instead of *awargees*.

144. The report and returns of the Magistrate do not appear to call for further comment.

145. *Etah*.—The Joint Magistrate in charge of this District has not submitted any report or returns for the past year, and as I am not able to delay my review

any longer, I have forwarded the report received from the District Superintendent, from which I gather the following comparative return :—

YEAR.	Murders.	Homicides.	Highway Robberies.		Burglaries.		Thefts sim-ple.	Cattle thefts	Thefts of children.
			Aggra-vated.	Not aggra-vated.	With wounding.	Not ag-gravated.			
1859	19	5	1	0	2	324	454	333	0
1860	10	1	2	3	1	393	456	408	7
1861	5	5	3	9	0	288	461	237	5

YEAR.	Cases in which no apprehension.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.
1859	948	12,480	2,185	473	216
1860	1,051	13,390	2,564	620	338
1861	705	12,650	3,217	674	364

146. I have not attempted to enter any returns in my Office Statement; should any be received before despatch of this report, I will forward them at foot of the Statement.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE DIVISION.

147. On the whole, the returns from the Agra District are, I think, satisfactory. The great point in which there has been failure, is in prevention, and in prosecution of highway robberies and dacoitees in the districts of Agra and Futtehgurh, and in the detection of murders in the district of Mynpoory. This failure tells strongly against the Police, but these have been allowed to work without the guidance of the Magistrate of the district, and the influence of this Officer having been withheld, and the landholders and village communities practically relieved from their responsibilities, or from the fear of the consequences, encouragement has been given to the robber. I am in hopes, this will be seen by Messrs. Phillipps and Lindsay, than whom more able or more zealous Magistrates perhaps do not exist.

148. In other respects, the returns are favorable, particularly if the distress that prevailed during the year, and the difficulties attending the introduction of a new system are taken into consideration, and although cattle thefts are more numerous than in the year by 187 burglaries, and other thefts have decreased by 173, leaving the offences against property about par, whilst in the amount property stolen and that recovered, considerable improvement has taken place, viz :—

YEAR.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Amount of net loss.	Percentage of recovery.
1860	1,54,505	24,918	1,29,587	16.012
1861	1,39,116	32,603	1,06,508	23.44
	Minus 15,389	Plus 7,690	Minus 23,079	

149. In the prosecution of crime, and in the proportion of convictions obtained to acquittals, the returns are not so favorable. But this is hardly to be wondered at, or more expected from a Police entirely new to their work, and working without assistance and guidance from those who might have secured better results.

150. I am certain all the Police Officers of the Division have exerted themselves to the utmost, and are anxious for success in the performance of the Police duties with which they have been entrusted.

ROHILKHUND DIVISION.

151. *Bareilly*.—The annual criminal returns have been forwarded by the Magistrate without remark by that Officer, but these returns speak for themselves.

152. In no district of the North Western Provinces has the system advocated by the Police Commission, and adopted by the Government of India, and of the North Western Provinces, been more perfectly and correctly carried into effect than in the district of Bareilly. The District Superintendent, though holding the fullest confidence of Mr. Inglis, the Magistrate of the district, has worked the system under the personal guidance and direction of the latter Officer. The people have recognized the Magistrate as the Head and Direction of the Police, and the District Superintendent, though working his Police under the guidance of, and supported by the influence of the former, has been at the same time in all matters of interior discipline, and departmental economy, the Officer in command of the Police.

153. The results are consequently better than in any district of the North Western Provinces, and prove, most satisfactorily, the correctness of the theory on which the system has been founded.

154. Murders and offences against the person have decreased, and the absence of all crimes with violence against property, in one of the largest districts of the North Western Provinces, is a subject on which I can with sincerity congratulate the Government and the District Officers. But one highway robbery of the most trivial character occurred, and in that single case the offender was discovered and prosecuted to conviction before the Sessions.

155. The petty offences against property, viz., burglaries, thefts, and cattle-stealings, have in no single case been accompanied by violence of any description, and, excepting burglaries, have decreased in numbers, and the value of property plundered is less than in the previous year by about 16 per cent.

156. Of eleven cases of murder, in nine full proof of guilt has been obtained; the offenders in four cases being sentenced capitally, in four to transportation for life. In the 9th case, the offender has escaped apprehension. In one case, the offenders were convicted by the Sessions Judge, but released by the Sudder Nizamut. In one case only did the Police fail in their enquiries.

157. In petty thefts and burglaries, the number convicted is small in proportion to the number supposed to have been concerned. But the great majority of these cases occurred in villages where prevention rests with the Chowkeedar, and where prosecution depends on the will of the persons plundered, who refuse enquiry.

158. This refusal is not to be wondered at, as the average value of property stolen is very trifling.

159. The narratives of crime do not prevent any features of novelty or interest.

160. *Budaon*.—With the exception of murders, and one additional highway robbery, the returns for this district show a decrease of crime as compared to the

year 1860, and the statements submitted do not appear to call for remark. The proportion of property stolen that has been recovered during the past, as also during previous years, is very large, and the recovery being continuous, reflects very great credit on the Magistrate of the district and his Police.

161. Of 1,696 persons apprehended, 1,618 persons have been prosecuted to conviction.

162. In the Narratives is the history of one remarkable outrage. Thirty-nine persons attacked the house of an old enemy, killing him and his brother, after effecting an entrance into the house by digging a hole in the wall. This occurred in open day, and in the presence of the village. Having murdered these two men and wounded others, they plundered the house, and repaired to their choupal in the village, whence they separated after mutual congratulations.

163. Mr. Carmichael hearing of this, despatched one of his Tehseeldars to conduct the enquiry, and succeeded in prosecuting 28 persons to conviction, six of whom were sentenced capitally, 17 to transportation for life, and the remaining five to seven years' imprisonment.

164. It is rare that such outrages are heard of, and it is a matter of congratulation to the Magistrate that he has so well succeeded in vindicating the law.

165. Mr. Carmichael's opinion on the system is given in a paragraph from his report quoted in the margin.

In reply to the request of the Inspector General to favor him with bringing to his notice any defects in the new system that may have come before me, I have the honor to state that the want of better educated men in the second class of subordinates of the force is, I think, the only drawback to the system being carried out most efficiently. This want will no doubt be supplied as the force continues to be better organized. With regard to the working of the system, I think that the people are already beginning to appreciate the boon of all power of judicial enquiry having been withdrawn from the police. I believe that no doubt many small cases are compounded between the first complaint at the station and the arrival of the parties at the Fousdaree, as there is no longer the fear of the recorded deposition given at the thannah before people's eyes; but still with all this, the benefits, the other way, are, I consider, incalculable. The Police have little or no power to make up cases, and I have no inconvenience from the new system of the absence of thannah record, in cases of heinous crimes, in the detection and prosecuting to conviction of which indeed, during the past year, the Police have been eminently successful.

166. *Moradabad*.—The returns for this District shew as remarkable an increase in murders and homicides and cattle thefts, as is to be observed in most of the districts of the Meerut Division. The increase in cattle thefts may be ascribed to the practice of reporting all cases of strayed cattle as thefts, where the lost

cattle have not been found.

167. Nine of 13 murders, one highway robbery with murder, one theft with murder, occurred within the first half of the year, and of the remaining five cases, two were under trial at the close of the year. In a third case the prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Sudder Nizamut; in a fourth, the prisoner, a chowkeedar, on the plea that he had killed deceased in a fight which ensued on detecting him in the act of committing a theft; neither of these cases would therefore appear to come within the meaning of "murder." In the remaining one case, the murderers were sentenced to death and transportation.

168. From this review, it would appear that 11 murders occurred within the former half of the year, three in the latter half.

169. In all the famine districts murders were prevalent during the first half year. Many of these were persons watching their grain during the night, and I think the increase clearly attributable to distress.

170. The prevalence of cattle-stealing in the Moradabad district has for a long time been notorious. The north of the district is comprised of forest and jungle,

where cattle are left to graze without a keeper. The south-west of the district is composed of low jhow or dhak jungle on the khadir of the Ganges. In these tracts the thefts are confined. The neighbourhood of the Rampoor territory on the one side, and an interchange with the Goojurs and Meewatees of the Trans-Gangetic districts on the other, under the detection of the thieves or recovery of the stolen cattle, very difficult.

171. The Magistrate has forwarded his returns without comment or report on the administration of the year, and further remarks do not appear to be called for on the statements furnished by him.

172. The number of offences in which no apprehensions are made, are, year by year, larger than in any other district of the North West Provinces, having been as follows during the first three years :—

1859.	1860.	1861.
76 per cent.	74 per cent.	72 per cent.

173. It is, however, necessary to distinguish between the miscellaneous petty offences under heading 42, and the aggravated crimes under the previous headings, and when the 2,224 cases under headings 42 and 43 are deducted, in which 332 cases only were prosecuted to conviction, the remaining will give a proportion of 42 per cent. cases detected, and 58 per cent. in which no apprehensions were made.

174. *Bijnour*.—The suffering and distress from famine was as severe in Bijnour as in any district of the North Western Provinces, and a considerable increase of crime has been the result.

175. Seven cases of murder are reported, and in only one case have the offenders been prosecuted to conviction. In two they absconded, and capture has not yet been effected. In two cases persons were committed to the Sessions, but discharged for want of proof. In the remaining two cases satisfactory proof was not obtained of guilt.

176. Ten highway robberies, one with murder, occurred during the year. These robberies were committed on village tracks or roads, and all occurred within the first half of the year. Six of the number before, and the remaining four immediately after the introduction of the Constabulary Police.

177. Sixteen persons in four cases have been sentenced for the crime.

178. The Narrative of the highway robbery with murder is worthy of attention. The murdered man and a companion arrive and rest in a village, where they are joined by three villagers. After leaving they proceed about 50 paces from the village, when they are attacked, one of the party murdered, and yet proof is not obtained against the robbers, nor is the village in any way made to answer for the crime committed at its very entrance. This occurred previous to the introduction of the new system. But now more than ever, the village zemindars are absolved by Magistrates of all responsibility for the maintenance of order and security, and I am certain all officers of experience will agree with me in considering that it is of vital importance to assert and maintain the responsibility which the law and the custom of the country impose on the proprietor of land. To prove this I need only call to mind Mr. Philipps' report, where he shews that river dacoities ceased suddenly and entirely on his holding the villages responsible should such again occur, or on the other hand, in Futtehghurb, where attacks are made on carts passing along the road, by armed men hiding in close proximity to the village, because the Magistrate will not exact this responsibility, even though the band are clearly tracked into a village, as was only lately the case.

179. In other respects the returns from Bijnour are not unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of larcenies, the value of property stolen is less than that of the previous year.

180. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight persons are recorded as concerned in crime, of whom 817 have been prosecuted to conviction during the year.

181. *Shahjehanpoor*.—The returns for this district show very little difference in amount of crime committed.

182. Six cases of murder are reported, in three of which the murderers have been prosecuted to conviction. A fourth is pending a determination of the state of the offender's mind. In a fifth the murderer absconded, and has not yet been captured. In one case only have the Police failed to discover the offender.

183. No less than five cases of murder, besides two of attempt to murder children for the sake of their ornaments, have occurred within the year. In three cases conviction has followed prosecution. In one case the offender has absconded, in three no sufficient evidence of guilt has been obtained.

184. The entire cessation of highway robberies is a matter of congratulation.

185. In burglaries and theft there is a slight increase of crime reported, but so slight as not to call for remark.

186. In the para. quoted marginally, Mr. Probyn infers that crime, parti-

"I do not mean to say that under the new system heinous cases will be generally concealed, and even this is by no means improbable, when, for instance a murdered man be stranger, and have no friends or relatives in the village, &c., I refer especially to cases of petty burglary and theft. To prove too that my surmise is correct, I beg to forward a Statement, (Appendix A.) which I have had carefully prepared. This shows the burglaries and thefts said to have taken place during the last four half years both for above and under fifty rupees of property. A glance at this will show that during the last six months (since when the new Police system has been in full play) the number of burglaries and thefts and amount of property stolen in cases exceeding fifty rupees have been about double that of any other six months. Those cases in which property under fifty rupees has been stolen have not increased. Now I take it as an acknowledged fact that both under the old and new system, cases in which property exceeding fifty rupees was stolen, were as a rule correctly reported, for the parties interested would strain every nerve to recover their lost property. A moment's consideration will show that the returns of cases of property stolen under fifty rupees are for the last six months entirely false; the idea that the heavy cases of burglary and theft have so greatly increased without a corresponding increase in petty cases is of course absurd and cannot be for one moment entertained. I am aware that under the old system the petty cases of burglary and theft were to some extent not reported, but the more this is admitted, the more apparent and conclusive is the untruthfulness of the present returns. It must not be forgotten too that during the last six months grain has been cheaper than it has been for years; crimes ought therefore to have diminished rather than increased. But it may be urged that if the person robbed does not himself demand an enquiry, there is no necessity for the case being reported at the station. To this I would reply, that the efficiency or otherwise of the Police can only be tested by true and accurate returns of crime committed, offenders brought to justice, and stolen property recovered."

cularly petty crime, is concealed either *by* or *from* the Police. By which he supposes the concealment is not clear, but I gather it to be by the chowkeedar *from* the Police.

If the Magistrate of the district is not able to ascertain without doubt whether crime is concealed or not, which he certainly can do with great facility, it appears hardly reasonable that he should draw his deductions from returns which, under a different analysis, may yield a different inference.

187. I certainly do not find that the return made by Mr. Probyn does support his theory.

188. Throughout the country the discharge of the city chowkeedars was followed by a considerable increase in crime in the cities, which could not be checked until the system of patrolling the town by a regular relieving Police was understood and worked.

189. In the city thefts above Rs. 50 increased; so did thefts below Rs. 50. In Kanth no thefts occurred above Rs. 50, yet petty thefts were nearly triple in those of the previous half year, and it appears to me fallacious to argue, that because in a whole district an increase of thirty thefts above Rs. 50 have occurred, without a corresponding increase of petty thefts, therefore petty thefts have occurred but not been reported, and, as a consequence, the return of crime is fallacious.

190. There is but little doubt that the discarded chowkeedars were the perpetrators of the thefts that increased. These men were well acquainted with the premises, &c., of the inhabitants; they knew where property could be laid hold of, and these circumstances would account for the increase of such depredations.

191. Mr. Probyn's return shows that the increase has been chiefly in the city of Shahjehanpore. In Poorunpore there is also a large increase in the number of thefts above Rs. 50, and a decrease in petty thefts; but the return is evidently incorrect, as it shows that twenty-one thefts of Rs. 50 and upwards were accompanied by loss of property valued at Rs. 403 only.

192. Whether Mr. Probyn's assumptions are right or wrong, I consider it was his duty to ascertain by local enquiries whether concealment was practised or not, and to have taken such measures as were deemed necessary to ensure a faithful recording of all crime committed.

193. However, I doubt the utility of enforcing the reporting of very petty thefts against the wish of the plundered man. A number of thefts of lotahs, shoes, or other petty articles of clothing or domestic utility occur, in which the action of the Police is not called for, nor would such action be of any service. To insist that information of such loss should be given at the Police station, involving as it does a journey, and the loss of a day's work, appears to me of very doubtful utility, and I think it would be sufficient were the Police Constables to collect such informations as are given them, or that they collect when on circuit duty in their Police walks, and report the same at their station.

194. Mr. Probyn's report detailed other supposed defects in the new system. These were errors of procedure, not defects in the system, and I append to this report a printed reply to his letter, which I circulated for the information and guidance of other Officers elsewhere.

195. *Review of Bareilly Division.*—The Police of this Division were the last brought under revision and enrolment under Act V. of 1861. The Constabulary was not even formed until May, and it is not, therefore, possible to determine the relative value of the new and the old Police.

196. In the Bijnour district where the famine pressed sore, there has been a remarkable increase of crime. In the other districts there appears to have been but little change, improvement being most marked in the Bareilly district.

197. In detection of crime, and in prosecution of offenders, the results are as usual, and no change appears to have taken place either for the better or the worse. This is not favorable to the Constabulary, from whom greater things are expected, but, as I said before, it is not possible to see how far the Constabulary are responsible for the results of the year, and it may be deemed something in their favor, that during the first year there has at all events been no retrogression.

198. The proportion of property stolen, that is from year to year recovered in the districts of Budaon and Moradabad, is remarkable, being about 50 per cent. in the former, (in one year 65 per cent.) and 35 per cent. in the latter district. I believe this may to some extent be accounted for by the fact that cattle form the chief items, and these are more susceptible of being traced and recovered than bullion or goods.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

199. *Allahabad.*—The returns of this district show a general decrease of crime of all descriptions, a decrease of 25 per cent. of property stolen, and an improvement in recovery of plundered property.

200. The number of crimes in which no apprehension has been made, and which should represent the number of undetected crimes, is very small. I am afraid, though this is not so much a representation of undetected offences as it should be, that it rather indicates a reckless arrest by the Police, without sufficient care.

201. Mr. Johnston, who had officiated as Magistrate during the most part of

Para. 11.—Many cases are forwarded to the Magisterial Authorities, in which little or no evidence is forthcoming. This may arise from the prohibition to record evidence at the Police station, and the witnesses having been tampered with before giving their evidence in the Magistrate's Court; but still I am of opinion that, under the new system, many cases are proceeded with to a trial, which under the former system would have been disposed of under a preliminary investigation.

the year, has furnished the report of administration, and complains of the number of cases brought before the Magistrate without sufficient enquiry.

202. This is one of the evils which will probably attend a new system, but it is one which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has forewarned the Police against in paragraphs 84 to 87 of His Honor's Resolution, No. 767 A., dated 2nd July, and which I am most anxious to prevent.

203. The result of prosecution is, however, still very good. Meerut and Agra are prominent in the number of persons prosecuted to conviction. They are also as prominent in the number of offences committed. Allahabad shows a small category of offences, and is yet third in the number of offenders prosecuted to conviction.

204. In the 4th paragraph of his report, Mr. Johnston refers to a case which is not amongst the narratives of heinous offences, where it should certainly have appeared, and of which the history is as follows :—

Neeamut Ashruff was second to the Moulvee Leeakut Alee in the Allahabad mutinies. He served under the Moulvee as Kotwal of Allahabad, and was known to have instigated his principal to murder the Christians who fell into the hands of the rebels. He was a man of some note, and possessed considerable influence amongst the Musulmen of the Chail Pergunnah, of which he was a resident. Chail is a mere village, but was the site of the old Tehseelee, and a pukka building on the plan of the Sudder Board of Revenue, was used as the Police outpost under a Head Constable, and also the locality of Pergunnah School.

Neeamut Ashruff was known to be hiding in the pergunnah, but sheltered by his Mahomedan friends.

The Head Constable obtained intelligence that he would be present at a gathering in Chail. Neeamut Ashruff was a notable wrestler, as was also the Head Constable, and the latter challenged him to a wrestling match in the Tehseelee, and having got him within the walls, closed the doors and proclaimed him his prisoner. The rebel called out for assistance, and the Tehseelee was attacked by the assembled crowd. The Head and two of six Constables held out, until the Head Constable was incapacitated by a blow of a club. The Constable at the gate then went to his assistance. The village Schoolmaster seeing the gate unguarded, opened it and let in the crowd. Neeamut Ashruff mortally wounded was rescued, but died shortly after, and his body was recovered by the Head Constable.

Twenty persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom eleven were convicted by the Sessions Judge, nine acquitted for want of full legal proof.

205. An additional Police have been quartered on the villages principally concerned. The Head and the two Constables who behaved so gallantly rewarded, and the four Constables who behaved cowardly have been punished.

206. The Head Constable showed some want of judgment in not obtaining sufficient support from the District Superintendent, and perhaps omitted to ask for support in the hopes of achieving successfully, and without help, the capture of a person of Neemut Ashruff's celebrity. But his conduct on the whole was gallant, and testifies to *esprit de corps*, which I hope to see infused in the Police of the North-West.

207. *Cawnpore*.—The returns for the district of Cawnpore show an increase of crime of every description, murders (simple) alone excepted. Extracts from the Annual Report of Mr. Lance the Magistrate, in explanation of this increase, are quoted in the margin.

Para. 2.—You will observe that though there is a large decrease under the head of simple murders, there is an increase in all other crimes under Class 1. Still for a large district like Cawnpore, I do not think the class of crimes will be considered excessive on comparison with the returns of other districts.

4.—There is no accounting for the increase except in attributing it to the distress from the prevailing high prices of food. These sorts of cases could not have been easily suppressed by the old Police.

8.—If crime has increased, convictions to acquittals have increased in a greater proportion, and a large percentage of stolen property has been recovered. However, I am of opinion that crime is now more regularly reported which would cause an apparent increase in all descriptions.

208. Amongst the murders, is one of a Constable killed in a fight with Bikrum Singh's gang of dacoits. This gang had long infested the district of Cawnpore, but had escaped apprehension by the former Police. They were tracked to a village in the Jumna Ravines, and a strong party of Police under Inspector Catania (since deceased of cholera) was sent by Major Thomson to surround and capture them. On being surrounded, they preferred to make a stand rather than surrender, and after a considerable fight most of the party were apprehended. Lalla, one of the leaders, and Doorga a Constable, were killed. The case is mentioned by Mr. Lance in his report.

209. Six dacoitees occurred within this district during the year, attended with murder, two with wounding. The dacoitee with murder was perpetrated by a gang of Meenahs from the State of Jeipore; four persons are under trial before the Magistrate, and the names of the remainder of the gang have been obtained.

210. In one case of dacoitee with wounding, 13 persons were committed to the Sessions on what appeared strong proof; but they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Pearson. Amongst the number was a notorious character named Doorga, who in 1853, when I was Magistrate at Cawnpore, cut down a Jemadar of the Cantonment Police, ran a muck through the station, and plunging into the Ganges just as I came within reach of him, escaped. This man was again detected subsequent to his release by Mr. Pearson, and died of a wound received on the occasion.

211. One case of dacoitee unattended with aggravating circumstances (No. 2 of narratives) is without exception, the worst on record as regards the Police. The Seraie of Secundra is within 200 yards of the Police station. In the dusk of the evening, a traveller in the Seraie, who had foolishly exhibited cash he was carrying, was pointed out by the Bhutteearah and robbed of his cash. The Police of the station professed to have no knowledge of the occurrence until reported by the Chowkeedar, some little time after. The only notice then taken by the Police Officer in charge, though the Inspector was present at the time, was to send four Constables in pursuit, and on their return an hour afterwards to send another eight men for the same purpose. No clue was obtained to the robbers. The Police present at the station were dismissed. I fear they, the Chowkeedar and the Bhutteearah of the Seraie, were guilty of something more than neglect.

212. The Cawnpore district has long been noted for the prevalence of dacoities. Bordered on the south-west by foreign territory, inhabited by a gang of Thakoors, known as dacoits, by Oudh on the north, and with numbers of Bhowriahs in its villages, prevention of this crime has been very difficult. That as supposed by

Mr. Lance, the distress of the last year, caused a recurrence of these outrages, is very probable, but that so many have been successfully accomplished, is discreditable to the Police, and annoying.

213. I cannot agree with Mr. Lance in considering that in prosecution of crime success has been achieved, the proportion of convictions to acquittals may have been greater than before, but the number of persons concerned in the most heinous offences who have been brought to punishment is very small. Out of 45 cases under heading of Statement 1, Nos. 1 to 16, 19 and 20, 33 cases resulted in the apprehension of 99 persons charged with the commission of the crimes indicated. Of these persons—

26 were released by the Magistrate, without reference.

35 were released by the Sessions Judge.

17 were sentenced by the Sessions Judge on conviction.

7 were sentenced by the Sudder Nizamut on conviction.

10 were under trial at the close of the year.

2 escaped.

214. Again, in burglaries simple, in only 22 out of 447 cases, were 49 burglars apprehended, and out of these 49 persons but 24 were convicted on trial before the Magistrate.

215. I believe the Police are not altogether to blame for his failure of justice, that from some cause or other, convictions before the Sessions Judge are difficult to be obtained, and that unless the evidence before the Magistrate is unusually convincing, the verdicts of the Magistrates are subjected to revision on appeal or otherwise by the Sessions Court. That in consequence the Magistrates themselves shrink from convicting of crime, though convinced of guilt on sufficient legal proof.

216. Whatever the causes, the results are not good, and failure to convict a fair proportion of men guilty of open outrage, such as murders, dacoities, and highway robberies, is dangerous, as tending to encourage others in the commission, or old offenders in the re-commission of such offences, and the Police of the district are not absolved by me of their share of the responsibility for such failure.

217. Without the returns of the previous years, I am unable to judge whether the past year is any improvement on former years. I must be content to take Mr. Lance's report that it is,—but still the returns are such as to inhabit congratulation.

218. In the recovery of property plundered, a great improvement has taken place, and there seems reason to believe the burglar has escaped conviction by abandonment of his prey, for although the offenders convicted do not amount to more than half per cent. of those concerned, the recovery of the property plundered amounts to 35 per cent.

219. With this exception, I cannot congratulate Major Thomson on the results of the year.

220. *Futtehpore*.—Judging from the narratives of heinous offences furnished by the Magistrate, the returns of this district appear to be of cases brought to trial during the year, not of offences committed within the year. The two first narratives of murder were of murders committed in 1857, and one highway robbery with wounding entered in the returns of 1861, occurred on 12th December 1860.

221. It is not possible to say how far other crimes, *e. g.*, burglaries and thefts committed previously to 1861, have been entered in the returns of the year, and there is not time now to enquire.

222. As they stand, the returns show a large increase in thefts. A corresponding decrease in cattle thefts, but the value of property stolen is considerably less than during previous years, whilst the recoveries are higher.

223. Nine cases of murder, and one of murder of children for their ornaments are recorded. Two of these, however, do not belong to the year, and of the remaining eight cases, cases No. 5 and No. 9 are clearly homicides, whilst cases Nos. 6 and 7 as reported fail to show that the crime was committed at all. In one case, the supposition of murder rests on the reported assertion of a man who died a few minutes after being taken out of a well, and whose intellect or memory must have been confused at the time. The second is founded on the report of a Chowkeedar, in contradiction to the assertion of the relatives that deceased had died a natural death. In neither case are there any grounds or motives shown, which would lead the persons charged to commit such a crime, neither is there any particle of evidence given to show that deceased met with other than an accidental or natural death.

224. In the remaining cases, the following were results :—

No. 3.—Prisoner released by Magistrate.

No. 4.—12 persons committed by Magistrate were acquitted by Sessions Judge.

No. 8.—One person committed to Sessions. Case under trial at close of the year.

225. Six highway robberies occurred within the year, three of these occurred in the very beginning of the year, two others in May. One only during the second half.

226. In three cases the offenders have been convicted and sentenced, in one case to imprisonment for seven years, in two to transportation for life.

227. A fourth case was pending trial by the Judge at close of the year. In remaining two cases the accused persons were released by the Magistrate for want of evidence.

228. Two murders by the administration of poisonous drugs are reported. By the first a whole family were destroyed. The prisoner sentenced to transportation for life.

229. The second case was under investigation at the close of the year.

230. The first was horrible in its results. But on the one hand there seems some doubt whether the poison was intended to destroy life. The person arraigned however, whatever his intentions, plundered the family after their death, and left the village.

231. In detection of crime, the Police appear to have worked well, 1,045 cases are reported as having been committed, and in 309 only were no persons apprehended. Of 633 persons brought to trial, 596 are recorded as convicted before the Sessions Court and Magistrates.

232. The statements of the Magistrate were forwarded without remark or comment by Mr. Power, and do not appear to call for further notice by me.

233. *Banda*.—The returns for this district show a decrease in all crime under headings 1 to 41, highway robbery alone excepted, and an increase in miscellaneous offences under heading 42.

234. The case entered as a highway robbery with murder was evidently as recorded by Mr. Dashwood; a murder committed from enmity and followed by spoliation of property. Four persons have been convicted by the Judge for the crime, and at the close of the year were waiting the decision of the Sudder Nizamut Court. Five other cases are entered under heading of highway robbery, in no one of which have the offenders been discovered. Only one of these cases, however, occurred on the high road, and in one case the charge of highway robbery is presumed by the Magistrate to have been a false one, made in consequence of a dispute.

235. In one of these cases, discovery of the offenders failed in consequence of the Police Officers (both of whom belonged to the old Thannah Police) fighting over the locality of the crime, instead of doing their best to pursue and apprehend the offenders. Under the old system a Police Officer had no concern with a crime committed beyond the boundary of his division, and it was one of the chief difficulties with which I had to contend to eradicate this idea. Both Officers were punished under instructions from me by dismissal, but the delay that occurred saved the offenders in this case.

236. Mr. Dashwood's opinion on the new system is shown in the paragraph quoted in the margin:

Para. 11.—As the District Superintendent will have to describe in detail all local Police arrangements and operations under the new systems, I need not enter upon such topics, and your very recent visit to Banda having cleared up some doubt on the working of the new Police, there remains but little for me to say regarding it. Allowing for the suspicion and difficulties which in this country attend every innovation, I think the present Police system has been fairly successful, more so perhaps in the Mofussil than in cities in which the abolition of the Chowkeedars has been most distasteful to the people. This last measure may have been a necessary part of the new system, but I fail to see its advantages, and if they exist elsewhere, they have not appeared at Banda. On the contrary what was a fertile source of information as regards crime has entirely ceased, and the Chowkeedars themselves have taken to thieving. When there were 15 or 20 Chowkeedars in a Mohullah, intimately acquainted with what went on in every household, the inhabitants felt much more assured than they are now by the patrolling of four or five Constables. Even supposing the same Constables to be attached to the particular Mohullah, I doubt whether they would even get that footing among the inhabitants that the Chowkeedars possessed. A Constable is looked upon as a servant of Government, the Chowkeedar was more a servant of the Mohullah, and it is needless to say that the people would tell much more to the latter than to the former.

Contrary to the opinion of most Magistrates, he thinks the Constabulary more successful in the Mofussil than in the cities, where they can certainly be better supervised both by the Police Superintendent and the Magistrate himself.

237. It is certainly true that residents of cities were in a great measure in favor of the Chowkeedars because the Chowkeedar of

the Mohullah was appointed by them, and always served in the Mohullah to which appointed, whereas the patrolling Constables were at first on duty in one division of the town one day, in another the next. I have attempted to overcome this, by directing that the Constables of a city beat, as also of a Mofussil walk, shall invariably be attached to that beat or walk, that they may thereby not only become more perfectly acquainted with the occurrences and the characters resident in their beat or walk, but also that the inhabitants thereof may learn to look upon these as their own peculiar Policemen. I calculate one great improvement from this order, which however has been only lately issued, and is of too recent a trial to be reported upon.

238. In prosecution of crime, and in the recovery of property plundered, an improvement, though but trifling, is apparent from the returns, and acknowledged by the Magistrate of the district.

239. In Banda and other districts of Bundelcund, suicides have been of frequent occurrence. The subject is not mentioned in Mr. Dashwood's report, but this Officer has forwarded Statements of suicides attempted and committed. Putting together both returns, the following is an analysis of the causes which led to actual or attempted self-destruction :—

Sickness,	...	...	...	12
Jealousy,	...	...	...	8
Family quarrel,	...	...	...	7
Shame,	...	...	...	6
Grief and poverty,...	...	...	...	2
Total,				35

240. The large majority of these suicides are by throwing themselves down wells. The proportion of male to female suicides is about equal.

GENERAL REVIEW OF ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

241. Considering that this Division was out of the famine circle, that the Constabulary Police were organized early in the year, I cannot consider the Returns favorable, and I attribute much of the failure to the want of energy on the part of the Deputy Inspector General, and to the inexperience of three out of four of the District Superintendents. In Futtehpore district, Captain Wild was unequal to the work, and resigned after a few months' trial. In Banda, Captain Evatt was obliged to leave by sickness two months after the introduction of the system. In Allahabad, the District Superintendent Mr. McCarthy, though by repute an energetic able Officer, has proved unequal to so large a charge. All these circumstances demanded a more energetic action on the part of Captain Dennehy, which this Officer failed to give, not so much from want of will, as from a habit of procrastination, or undue confidence in the District Superintendents, and a want of a regular and continuous supervision over their proceedings. These defects were remedied by a change in practice by the Deputy Inspector General, but unfortunately too late in the year to tell on the results of the year. At the same time, excepting in Cawnpore, the Returns are not altogether unsatisfactory. Crime has been kept down to its usual average, notwithstanding the difficulties attending on the introduction of a new system, and property has on the whole been better protected, and more property recovered than before by the Police. Prosecution has been more successful, and a fair proportion of the persons engaged in crime have been brought to punishment. In the Cawnpore district, where the Returns of crime are most unfavorable, the Police have worked under a most able Officer, Major Mowbray Thomson, and under the guidance and co-operation of the Magistrate; and the Police have distinguished themselves during the year, by eradicating a gang of dacoits, and by the apprehension or destruction of notorious offenders, who were in a great measure the cause of heinous offences, and whose removal will, more than any thing, tend to the suppression of outrage, and to the deterring of others from violent aggressions on property.

242. In summing up the events of the year, I am inclined rather to notice than to slur over the defects of the Police Administration, and although I cannot claim for the Police of this Division the credit which I looked forward to, I still believe that the events of the year have been such as will lead to a more favorable verdict at the close of 1862.

BENARES DIVISION.

243. *Benares.*—The Returns from the Magistrate of Benares, although they shew an increase in burglaries and simple thefts, are on the whole favorable. Murders have decreased, and crimes with violence are few, when the size, the character, and the peculiar formation of the Benares city are taken into consideration. Few as these crimes have been, detection has followed the commission; and the offenders, with the exception of two cases of theft by admission of drugs, have been prosecuted to conviction.

In the two excepted cases, the offenders have been discovered since the beginning of the year.

244. In minor offences against property, an unusually large proportion of cases have been prosecuted to conviction. The Returns being:—

Crime.	Number.	Prosecuted to conviction.	Percentage of cases proved.
Burglaries simple, ...	224	49	22 per cent.
Thefts, ...	579	389	70 per cent.
Cattle thefts, ...	51	45	90 per cent.

245. From the above circumstances I draw my conclusion that the Returns are favorable.

246. Amongst the cases reported in the Narratives, is one which requires to be noticed, viz., the murder of a boy named Jeobodh for the sake of his ornaments, valued at Rupees 23. The deceased was a pupil of the Kasheepoorah School, the Schoolmaster of which was the murderer. At the close of the School hours the Master enticed his victim by the offer of sweetmeats, robbed him of his ornaments, and then threw him down a well. On discovery of the crime and apprehension of the Master, he confessed to the murder he had committed, and gave up the ornaments which he had plundered.

247. The murder case No. 2 of the Narratives caused considerable excitement in the city of Benares, of which the murdered man was Tehseeldar. The deceased had behaved with great fidelity and energy during the Mutinies, and it was at first supposed he had been murdered in consequence. It was however clearly ascertained that he had become involved in a criminal intercourse with a relative of Gopal, and that he was assassinated when leaving the house of his attachee. Of the guilt of Gopal there is no doubt, though the legal proof obtained was considered insufficient by a majority of the Judges of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut.

248. During the past year, the District Superintendent of Benares has brought to light a system of robbery by administration of poison or drugs, in some cases attended with murder by organized gangs of robbers. Captain Watson was appointed Special Commissioner with powers of a Magistrate for the pursuit, apprehension and trial of a Rajah Zalim Singh's gang (so called from its leader). In the course of his enquiries, information has been obtained of two other associations, and the extent of the crime is as yet but very imperfectly developed. Captain Watson has on more than one occasion been on the point of reporting the close of his enquiries, when new information has been obtained, or new ramifications discovered. His report has not yet been received, and if before me, it would possess too much interest to be disposed of in a General Administration Report. However, from the accounts received by me officially and demi-officially, this Officer has made several captures of the leaders, all of whom on being confronted have acknowledged their guilt. The existence of at least three separate gangs has been established, and the names of a large number of the associates have been obtained. A special report of his proceedings will be hereafter submitted, but the Constabulary Police of Benares have the credit of proving (what the Thuggee Establishment denied was the case) the fact that these crimes are not committed by solitary individuals, but by associations working with the knowledge of each other, on an uniform system, and under acknowledged leaders to whom proceeds of their plunder are surrendered previous to distribution.

249. The crime has evidently followed the suppression of Thuggee; is increasing year by year, and will, I think, require a special law for its effectual suppression.

250. A large proportion of the thefts committed in Benares are what may be called *domestic* robberies. These no Police can possibly prevent, and it is seldom that the loser will accept interference from the Police, for the discovery of the offender or recovery of the property. The property stolen in such cases is, as may be supposed, large in value, and generally consists of cash or jewels. Still 36 per cent. of the value of property stolen have been recovered, a very large average, but corresponding with the success achieved by Captain Watson in prosecution, which is as follows :—

Of 1,843 persons apprehended, 1,706 or 93 per cent. have been convicted, the number convicted being 54 per cent. of the persons supposed to have been concerned in crime.

251. I consider the Administration of Police to have been most creditable.

252. *Goruckpore*.—The statements of the Magistrate exhibit a general decrease of crime, more particularly of heinous offences. But the Magistrate has improperly classified the offences, attended with loss of life. The Narratives shew that the two cases entered as "murders" were in reality "culpable homicides;" on the other hand the first case reported as a culpable homicide, should have been entered as a "murder." Of the 17 cases of homicide, seven were justifiable, being killing of thieves on personal encounter with villagers. There remain consequently ten cases, in four of which seven persons were prosecuted to conviction before the Sessions Judge. Two cases were pending at the close of the year. In the remaining four, the persons charged were released from want of proof.

253. One case of dacoitee (with wounding) occurred, against six for the previous year. Two of the criminals apprehended on the spot were convicted and sentenced to 14 years; a third effected his escape, and the remaining 22 persons are at large.

254. A remarkable decrease is observable in all offences against property. The increase in value of property stolen is attributable to a large robbery of cash by a guard employed by the Opium Agent from a treasury to which the Police had no access. A considerable portion was recovered by the exertions of Captain Drury, who was called in after the robbery was discovered. The guard escaped from punishment, in the face of strong and ample evidence by the verdict of Mr. Alone, whose decision was reported to you.

255. In the prosecution of criminals great improvement has been attained, more particularly in the cases instanced by Mr. Bird in 6th and 7th paragraphs marginally quoted.

Para. 6.—The burglaries of 1860 were 631; this year (1861) they amount to 403 or a decrease of 228. The proportion of punishments is favorable, showing an increase of 100 per cent., thus $\frac{34}{631}$ in 1860 to $\frac{44}{403}$ in 1861. The ordinary thefts exhibit a diminution of 222.

The ratio of convictions is equally good, 1860 $\frac{98}{660}$ for 1861 $\frac{110}{638}$

Para. 7.—Cattle-stealing has diminished from 247 of 1860 to 163 for the year under report; the proportion of convictions has increased 4 per cent.

Para. 10.—The ratio of convictions to acquittals in miscellaneous charges shows an increase of 5 per cent. over 1860, the computed value of property stolen is Rs. 43,406, a little less than one-third of this large sum has been recovered.

Mr. Bird considers the "progress made by the Police generally in performing their duties properly is satisfactory," and this opinion is fully carried out by the decrease of crime, the recovery of property plundered, and the results of the trials of those charged with the commission of offences.

256. The Narratives do not contain any report of interest or novelty.

257. *Azimgurh*.—The Returns of this district show a slight increase in crime, which from Mr. Lushington's report, appears to have been confined to a few months immediately succeeding the introduction of the new Police system, but which was rapidly diminishing during the last two months of the year. This account cannot but be deemed satisfactory.

258. The following is a comparative table of 1860-61:—

	1860.	1861.
Offences attended with loss of life,	16	16
Offences attended with violence, attempts to murder, dacoities, highway robberies, burglaries and thefts with injury,	7	9
Offences against property, unaggravated by violence,	1,005	1,120
The value of property stolen is Rs. 16,784 to Rs. 16,163 in 1860.		
That of property recovered being Rs. 4,359 to Rs. 3,144 in 1860.		

259. In prosecution of criminals, the result is not so favorable. Of 1,406 persons apprehended, 744 persons only were convicted within the year, these being about one-third of the persons supposed to have been concerned.

260. Mr. Lushington speaks most favorably of the Police and of the new system. On its first introduction a large increase of crime occurred, the seven highway robberies taking place within the first two months. This has been steadily diminishing, and during the last two months the amount of crime was far below that of the first two months of the year, when the old Police agency was employed. Mr. Lushington says truly, "the system is not yet fully established, neither the people or the Police understand it. It is unpopular with all Government native officials, because inimical to their power and intrigue. But bribery and corruption is being fast eradicated, and the people, encouraged by the determination shown by the District Superintendent to bring cases of malversation to punishment and by the success which has attended his endeavours, come forward without hesitation to complain, and at the close of the year were favorable to the system."

261. Mr. Lushington considers the severance of Police from justice to have been followed by great results; it has already secured confidence. Lastly—

262. He advocates the employment of European Inspectors as a check against the native, and shows that they have been the means of bringing to light offences and acts of corruption, which would otherwise have escaped detection.

263. *Jounpore*.—The Returns for this district exhibit the usual amount of crime. In burglaries (attended with aggravating circumstances) only has there been any material increase, whilst in thefts there has been a slight decrease. The value of property stolen is greater than in 1860, less than in 1859. That of property recovered greater in 1861 than in either of the two previous years.

264. Of 1838 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, 1093 were arrested, or brought to trial, and of these 1038 were prosecuted to conviction. In prosecution therefore the results have been exceedingly good, if the returns furnished by the Magistrate are correct, which I presume they are.

265. In the prosecution of the more heinous offences the following is a Return of results:—

	Total number committed.	Cases.		Pending.	Proved but prisoner absconded.	No. detected at all.
		Convicted.	Released.			
Murders,	5	1	1	1	2	0
Homicides,	9	7	1	1	0	0
Dacoity with wounding,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Highway robbery with murder,	1	1	0	0	0	0
Do. do. simple,	2	1	0	1	0	0
Theft with murder,	2	0	1	1	0	0
Do. do. of children,	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	21	10	4	4	2	1

266. Amongst the Narratives of murders is one case (pending at the close of the year) in which an Inspector of Police was charged with the homicide of a man in his custody. The victim was brought in to the Sudder Station with both legs broken, and died shortly after. During life he affirmed to having received these injuries from the Inspector. The report of the Inspector was to the effect that deceased had fallen into a hole. The District Superintendent and Civil Surgeon both inspected this hole, and declared it impossible a fall could have produced these injuries. Every possi-

ble enquiry was instituted, and every endeavor made to induce those who *must have witnessed* the occurrence to reveal the truth, but without avail; and ultimately the Inspector was acquitted by the Magistrate for want of legal evidence. I then instituted a prosecution for a minor offence under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, on which he was convicted. This was all I could do. I have no doubt but that the Police were guilty of the murder, (not that they intended to destroy life) and I regret that I was unable to procure a conviction on the principal charge. If guilty, a capital punishment was richly deserved, and a capital sentence on one Inspector would have a lasting effect. Atrocious as this case has been, cases of torture by the Police are now almost unknown, and I trust by the agency of European Inspectors to put a complete stop to a crime, which I fear the Native Police were frequently guilty of in a mitigated form, but which they were able to conceal from their European superiors.

267. Mr. Horne does not appear to have a high opinion of the Police, or indeed of any one else. But he evidently does not comprehend the system of the new Police, or has he made himself acquainted with the orders issued, or the Returns to be kept up. In para. 4 he declares the life and soul of the system to be "constant patrol night and day." This is certainly applicable to cities furnished with a Police for watch and ward, or to high roads where patrols are provided for its protection, but not beyond these.

268. In the following para. Mr. Horne considers certain duties should be done, in apparent ignorance that performance of these, and the collection and communication of the information specified is actually required and taken from the Police. He says—"The Officer in charge should always be able to read and write sufficiently to maintain this register, and the Constables would merely report what villages they had visited, whether they found the bad characters guilty at home or prowling about, also whether they found the Chowkeedars on their village rounds, &c."

269. Again, Mr. Horne evidently considers *the detective system* to consist of an agency of spies or informers, and then proceeding to synonymize an "informer" and an "extortioner," condemns the system and its Officers as defective agents in detection of crime.

270. That they are now incapable as detectives I readily admit. But success in detecting crime in this country is dependent upon far different acquirements, and when the Constabulary have learnt the importance and the method of obtaining accurate and intimate information of characters, events, and localities, I trust they will prove as good detectives as are usually to be found amongst men possessing the same intellectual capacity.

271. *Ghazeepore*.—The Returns for this district are in many respects satisfactory, and although an increase of burglaries and petty thefts are reported, the Magistrate of the district in the 2nd para. of his report under "burglaries" remarks—"I consider it doubtful if there has been an actual increase, but think it rather probable that the only difference consists in more occurrences having been brought to notice."

272. If this opinion is correct (and I really believe it to be so, and to have universal application) the return is not to be regretted.

273. The Ghazeepore district has always been notorious for the number of dacoities committed within its bounds. On two sides it adjoins districts of the Bengal Presidency, and a spirit of jealousy, or a want of unanimity between the Police of the two Governments have facilitated the successful commission of these crimes.

274. Dacoitees on the rivers separating Bengal from the North-West used to be of frequent occurrence. A River Police Establishment were formerly entertained for the suppression of these offences, but this Police having been found ineffective, I took the opportunity of abolishing them, and placed instead Police Constabulary posts with-in patrolling distances along the river. I trust that the events of the last year may prove that this measure has been successful, as no river dacoitee occurred during 1861.

275. On the other hand, however, land dacoitees have increased in comparison with 1860, though not so numerous as in 1859, and I fear there will be some difficulty

The dacoits, of whom there are a very large number in this district, have given us trouble during the year under notice; but they have by no means been allowed to escape with impunity, for a considerable number have been apprehended and convicted, and others, several of whom were notorious offenders, were captured and forwarded to Mr. Vincent, the Dacoity Commissioner of Behar, with whom I have been in constant communication.

in putting a stop to this offence in a district situated like Ghazee-pore. However during the year under review, I hope a good blow has been struck at the perpetrators of these crimes, founding my expectations

on the remarks of Mr. Brodhurst as entered in the margin.

276. In the prosecution of the more heinous offences, the new Police appear to have been more than usually successful.

277. Out of 35 cases of murder, homicide, dacoitee, and highway robbery, 22 cases were prosecuted to conviction within the year, and 70 persons have been sentenced to punishment for these crimes.

278. Four cases were pending before the Sessions or Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at the close of the year.

279. Four thousand one hundred and fifteen persons were supposed to have been concerned in crime, of whom 1,883 were apprehended or put upon trial. Of these 1,212 persons were convicted.

280. The amount of property stolen is larger than usual, and the recoveries smaller than usual, being barely 13 per cent. In this respect, the efforts of the police have not been satisfactory. A larger portion than usual of the plunder has however been acquired by dacoits from whom recovery is always difficult. In one case upwards of Rs. 11,000 were plundered.

281. In the paras. quoted in the margin, Mr. Brodhurst's opinions on the new system are recorded. The changing of

22nd. The results of the year under review are, I think, on the whole decidedly satisfactory; crime has of course occurred, but it has generally been followed, especially in the more heinous descriptions, with speedy punishment. The results of convictions to acquittals have been good, and of commitments particularly favorable.

23rd. The new system of Police was introduced in this district in March last. I did not take charge until the 14th May, and consequently have no special remarks to make regarding the Police Administration under the old régime during January and February.

24th. Neither have I much to say regarding the working of the new Police; the only defect, or what appears to me to be such, I have to notice, is the frequent changes of Chief Constables. I consider that Police Officers cannot be very effective in preventing or detecting crime until they are well acquainted with their jurisdictions, and this they never can be when constantly transferred from one part of the district to another. I have however reason to believe that the Superintendent of Police now holds much the same opinion as I do, and will not transfer his subordinate Officers more than he deems absolutely necessary.

25th. On the whole, I consider that the new system of Police has worked very much better than could reasonably have been expected, and the results will doubtless ere long be more marked than they at present are.

Mofussil Stations is undoubtedly very mischievous, and as I have found it of frequent occurrence elsewhere, I have by a Circular Order prohibited it, and required the concurrence of the Magistrate of the district for all transfers of Officers in charge of Police Stations.

282. The Narratives contain no report requiring comment.

283. *Mirzapore*.—The Returns of this district show a general decrease in crime, murders excepted. The decrease is very satisfactory in dacoitees and highway robberies, of

which the following is a comparative Return :—

Dacoitees 3 in 1861 to 7 in 1860.

Highway robberies 2 in 1861 to 7 in 1860.

284. The apprehension of Koura, a notorious dacoit and robber, and of his hardly less distinguished companion Deebila, during the year will, I trust, further reduce the number of these crimes. Koura was implicated in eight murders, dacoitees and highway robberies, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law in October.

285. The value of property plundered is larger than usual, but that of property recovered is rather more than 25 per cent.

286. Cattle-thefts as well as cattle-liftings, by gangs of armed men, were of frequent occurrence in the Mirzapore district, the robbers being residents of Shahabad. To prevent this, Police posts were placed over the Ghâts or passes in the hilly tracts and on the eastern border of the district, and a considerable decrease in this crime has been the result.

287. In prosecution of crime, and more particularly of heinous offences, the results are favorable, and of

26th. There is a vast difference, however, in the murder of persons *computed* to have been concerned in crime, which I am unable to explain.

27th. The difference is upwards of one-third as shewn in the
 * 1859—3,155 } margin,* and is so large as to lead to the belief
 1860—3,349 } that under the old system the number of sup-
 1861—1,987 } posed offenders was exaggerated by carelessness,
 or that under the new system there is an undue repression in this particular.

28th. The number of crimes (other than miscellaneous) was but little different in both years. Wherefore then the immense discrepancy in the number of reported criminals.

29th. I look upon the circumstances as suspicious; especially as on referring to the Returns of Criminal justice furnished to the Sudder Nizamut, I find 1,961 persons brought to trial during the year for offences committed within the year.

This would leave only a balance of 26 persons known to have been engaged in crime within the year unaccounted for.

30th. It looks as if the computed number of persons concerned in crime was taken by the Police to mean the number of persons apprehended and absconded, after identification by plaintiffs.

1,987 persons returned as concerned in crime, 1,159 have been prosecuted to conviction. Mr. Denison, however, doubts the correctness of the return as regards the number of those concerned in crime, and there is certainly ground for believing the number to be under-estimated.

288. Mr. Denison's opinions on the new system may be summed up as follows:—

289. In cities there is a great and a progressive improvement over the old Police, in the Mofussil there is no change.

Corruption and venality are as common as before, and a sudden cessation is not to be expected by the mere transfer of individuals from the old to the new service.

290. He doubts whether the training and education of youngsters will provide Officers fit for the higher charges, and thinks a certain percentage of appointments should be open to the summary promotion of men evincing detective energy, as detective talent is wanting in the force, and that a portion of the Reserve should be of proven and tried detectives, instead of the Reserve being a mere drilled body for escort duty.

291. With reference to these remarks I reply as follows:—

I am quite content that in the first year there has been a marked and a progressive improvement in the cities. It is not possible to do every thing at once, and it is in the cities where the Police are more under supervision and control that I look for the first advance.

There have been more cases of corruption brought to light this year than probably in any former period. But this is in my opinion a matter of congratulation, and it is to this circumstance, and to the better discipline of, and supervision over the Police, and also to the high pay given to them, that I hope to eradicate a disease which has been innate to Indian Police.

292. All vacancies in the higher grades up to Chief Constable are filled by promotion from the lower ranks. The senior man best qualified for a deserving of elevation being selected. To obtain qualified men, training and education in Police duties, orders, (and to a certain extent) in military drill, are necessary. Without such training there would be no probability of getting men from the ranks fitted to fill Officers' posts.

293. Inspectors are intended to be of a different composition altogether. To be selected from men of blood, birth, and education, who would not enter the ranks of the Police; and it is one of the mistakes into which many Police as well as Magisterial Officers have fallen, to suppose that Inspectors should be chosen from the ranks, or to look to the Police ranks for Officers to fill the vacant posts of Inspectors. I look to the Inspectors for detective talent, and to a trained Police, thoroughly acquainted with the characters and events around, to supply the Inspector with the information, without which talent would be of no avail, and I believe that if this principle of the system is worked, until both objects are attained, the new Constabulary will be found far superior to the old Police, as detectives as well as preventives of crime. But it is a work of time.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE BENARES DIVISION.

294. The Police of this Division appear to have attained greater success than in any other Division. Crime has decreased on the whole, whereas in every other Division there has been an increase. In prosecution of crime there has been marked success, more especially in the more heinous crimes. Several old offenders of notoriety, and who have set the Police and law at defiance, have been apprehended within the year, and there is every reason to hope a severe blow has been struck in more than one instance, at the daring and violent robber. It is true the Police of the Division have not had the distress to contend against that has fallen to the lot of the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkund Police, but they have had every other difficulty to contend with, and have not been altogether beyond the effects of the famine.

295. These results have been obtained in my opinion by the constant and zealous labor of Captain Manning, and his District Superintendents, four of whom, viz., Captains Vandergucht, Drury, Watson, and Sitwell are amongst my most able Officers; by the (with one solitary exception) hearty good feeling that has existed between the Magistracy and the Police, and by the active personal part taken by the Magistrates of districts in conducting the Police Administration, and also by the influence which Mr. Gubbins, the late Commissioner, brought into play in support of the Police.

296. The people of the Division are on the whole better disposed than those of the higher Provinces; still the Dosadds, the Bhurs, the Aheers of Ghazee-pore and Azimgurh, and the Coles and Passees of Mirzapore, are formidable enemies to property and general security. The Division is on three sides bounded by other territory or the Bengal Government, and all these circumstances make the Police Administration of the past year, attended as it has been by the results as shewn, creditable to Captain Manning and the District Superintendents. At the same time it will require constant care and attention to secure improvements or even similar Returns in future.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

297. The above notes of each district are necessarily uninteresting and tedious in detail. But I have endeavoured to select for comment whatever in the Returns or Reports of the Magistrates seemed to me of general importance, and (that I might be brief as possible) to confine my remarks to such only.

298. The Statements and Reports from which I have made up my Returns, are solely those of the Magistrates of districts. I have also Returns prepared by District Superintendents and Deputy Inspectors General, but these Returns are for various periods, and consequently too imperfect to enable Government to draw conclusions therefrom.

They are moreover only of leading offences cognizable by the Police, whereas the Returns required are of all offences of every character or degree.

I have for these reasons confined myself to the Returns of the District Officer.

299. It is not easy to draw from these Statements a perfect picture of the Police Administration, or to show to the full extent how far the increase of crime is to be attributed to Police. Crimes with which a Police have no concern, are mixed up with those which a good Police should to a certain degree repress. Adulteries, forgeries, perjuries, assaults and "crimes and offences not specified above," are all entered in Statement No. 1, and the number of persons concerned in, apprehended or brought to trial for, or convicted of the commission of crime, being for the sum total of offences, it is not possible to separate the Police from other than Police cases, or to show how far a fair proportion of those concerned in grave crime have been brought to punishment by the instrument of the Police.

300. Many of the Statements are moreover defective in details, and they are not all of uniform preparation. But I am not able, from want of time, to obtain correction of errors, or further information where the Returns are defective. The Statements were furnished at a time of the year when I was engaged in the ultimate decision of the Police Establishments of districts, and in examining into the working of the past year; and until my tour of inspection was over, I was not able to look into Returns so bulky as these now furnished, and many of which moreover were not received until after the date on which my own Report was due.

301. Hitherto Comparative Returns have only been submitted annually, until the expiration of the year, no comparison could be made by me of the current with preceding year, and further, the examination of the Returns of the entire year devolved upon me, at the particular season when I had less time to devote to them.

302. The inaccuracies are against the Police. Culpable homicides are returned as murders. Justifiable and accidental deaths as homicides. Thefts surreptitiously made from travellers on the highways, are recorded as "highway robberies." To correct all these, would delay my report for another two months at least, and I therefore have not attempted to alter them, or get them altered.

303. The first year of a newly organized system of Police is necessarily one of difficulty and defect, and I trust the Government will accept Returns which, though inaccurate, will convey on the whole an approximately correct Return of crime committed.

304. Under the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, the Police Statements for the current year have been amended. Crimes "cognizable by Police" have been separately classified, and the number of persons engaged in and convicted of each description of offence, will be shown separately, and the Statements will be submitted quarterly. Under these orders I shall be able to keep a more timely check on the Police Administration. To take early notice of any outburst of crime, and moreover the task of examining and correcting the Statements being diffused over the year, I shall be able to make up Annual Returns, not only perfectly accurate, but more full of information than those I am able to submit this year.

305. From the Statements submitted, I obtain the following statistical data :—

Total number of offences committed, 54,812

Total number of persons supposed to have been concerned in offence, 3,589

Total number of persons convicted of offence,	Rs. 30,571
Total value of property stolen,	Rs. 8,33,424
Total ditto ditto recovered,	Rs. 1,91,367
Total net loss to Public by criminals,	Rs. 6,42,057

306. The population of these five Divisions is in round numbers 27,000,000. On this computation we find an average of one criminal to 400 persons, and the average loss of property by the criminal to amount to something less than four pie per head per annum.

307. It is however probable that the number of persons concerned in crime is under-estimated, that the more probable number of offenders will be 1,00,000, of whom one-fourth or 25,000 are offenders against property or life, which will give one grave criminal to about 1,000 persons.

308. I am quite alive to the fallacy of such computations, on the Returns of a single year; but I have made them, in order that they may be tested by the statistics of the future, and in the belief that the average taken on a number of years, will hereafter be found useful.

309. I believe these statistics of the North-West Provinces will compare favorably with those of any country in the world, and when the general poverty of the people, the great facilities of acquiring property by larceny, owing to the insecure way in which property is kept, and when the low state of the moral principle of the people are taken into consideration, it is surprising that the calendar of crime should be so small during a year of such distress as the one under review.

310. From the General Statements of the offences, I have extracted and brought together into one Return (B) a Comparative Return of the offences noted in the margin, which have more immediate connection with the Police duty of preventing crime.

Murder and other offences attended with murder.
Culpable homicides.
Dacoities.
Highway Robberies.
Burglaries.
Thefts.
Cattle Thefts.
Thefts by administration of poison or drugs.

311. An examination of this Statement will show how materially the famine and consequent distress have contributed to the increase of offences. In the Meerut Division, the famine was more general than in any other Division; in the Boolundshuhur more severe than in any other district of the Division; and the increase of offences against property has been heavier in this Division than elsewhere; and heaviest in the Boolundshuhur district. In the Bijnour district of the Rohilkund Division the distress was equally great, and in this district the increase of burglaries and thefts has been proportionably great. With the restoration of agricultural prosperity and the means of sustaining life, crime decreased, and as I have already observed in my notes of each district, robberies with violence were confined to the first-half of the year, and of very rare occurrence after the setting in of the rains.

312. A few remarks under each heading of the crimes entered in Statement B. appear called for.

313. *Murders and other offences attended with loss of life, not being culpable homicides.*—Under this heading are included thefts and offences which have been attended with loss of life as well as murders committed from revenge or other passion, without further object than to take life.

314. With but one or two exceptions, the murders in the former category were committed consequent on the discovery of the minor offence, *i. e.*, in the pursuit or attempted apprehension of thieves. In a large proportion of these cases, the theft attempted was on standing corn in the fields, where there were neither watchmen for the protection of the property from depredators, or neighbours to assist in resisting or apprehending the criminal.

315. Murders from revenge or other passion are beyond the control of the Police to prevent. Many of those entered in the Return were perpetrated by administration of arsenic or other poison. On the whole an increase of 17 per cent. has occurred during the year. The Statements however include many cases of homicide, and not a few cases, where there was presumption, certainly but no proof of murder having been committed at all.

316. *Dacoities and Highway Robberies.*—I have entered these two offences as one subject for comment, because the remarks and suggestions I have to make have general application to both offences, and because under the Penal Code, both are one and the same offence, robbery becoming dacoitee when offenders amount to a certain number of persons.

317. The offences returned as dacoities are almost peculiar to a few districts, and these districts are *border* districts. In Agra, Cawnpore, Mirzapore, and Ghazeepore, dacoities have been most numerous, and these districts are either contiguous to foreign territory, or to the Bengal Presidency.

318. The localities, where the dacoities have occurred, give fair reason to presume that the offence is but rarely committed in the same district as the district of residence. The dacoitee is so general as to be almost universally perpetrated within a few hours' *distance* from the border.

319. If this assumption is correct, and I feel certain it is so, there is very great difficulty indeed in the way of preventing such offences by a Police, unless cordially supported by the public generally.

320. It is undoubtedly true, that the dacoits are assisted either directly or indirectly by the people. They assemble and pass through villages without attempt at hindrance, and on Police enquiry being made, absolute ignorance of the movements of a large band of men, is professed by all classes, which ignorance is nothing more or less than impossible. The Narratives of the Ghazeepore dacoities record attacks made by bands of 100 and 150 men armed with matchlocks and with lighted torches, of whose route of advent and departure no information can be obtained. It is absurd to suppose that gangs can so assemble and move without the knowledge of the village communities, or that difficulty would be found in tracing such gangs, not only from the scenes of their crimes to their homes, but also from their homes to the scene of the robbery, were the people willing to aid and support the Police or the Magistrate. This however they are not, partly I believe from fear, partly from an unwillingness to incur odium where they have no immediate personal interest; they will swear to a hundred lies, rather than give any indication of the robbers; and unless under law and the pressure of a Magistrate able to enforce the penalties of law, no information is obtained. Any Police working alone, unaided by the voluntary will of the people, and unsupported by the influence of the Magistrate, will be found ineffective either for the prevention or detection of these offences, and the utmost they have succeeded in doing, is to obtain proof against two or three out of the gang, against whom they happened to obtain evidence, either through the plundered man, or by the finding of part of the plunder on them.

321. One hundred and thirty-nine highway robberies are on the calendar of crime for the year. Some of these are of thefts silently and surreptitiously made from Dâk carriages and property waggons. The great majority are of petty robberies of property from travellers not on the imperial roads, but on village tracks, on the occasion of returning from village markets. There are however several cases of robberies openly made on carts traversing the Grand Trunk Road, although not one case of attack upon Dâk carriages by violence.

322. In the violent robberies on Bullock Train or other waggons, the *circumstances* of every case are universally similar. A waggon separates from and falls behind the Train. The guard or driver almost invariably gets an injury of the slightest description. The package containing valuable property is selected and made off with, and in the Agra and Futtehghurh districts, where these offences have been most prevalent, the waggons so attacked have frequently belonged to the same conveyancer.

323. As in dacoitees so in these robberies, no assistance is given to the Police in their enquiries; with this addition in the case of highway robberies, that the attacks are made by gangs of men in the immediate neighbourhood of villages.

324. The same is the case in the minor description of offences classified as highway robberies. The narrative is almost universally that the individual robbed was returning from a certain market; on approaching a certain village, he was attacked by two or more men, who deprived him of his cash or goods. On enquiry, no one of the village knows any thing of the robbers.

325. Until the introduction of the present system and laws of Police, the Magistrate of the district felt personally concerned in these robberies, and the responsibilities of Zemindars, though of uncertain definition, were exacted by the Magistrate, and under any or all circumstances the authority and influence of the Magistrate were brought to bear upon the landholders and village communities and servants.

326. The system and laws now in force still look to the Magistrate of the district as the Head and Leader of the Police, but some of these Officers have failed to comprehend the position they occupy, and looking upon the Police as a separate Department, have withheld from exerting the authority and influence they alone possess over village communities either for the prevention of these offences, or for exacting from the landholders the assistance and information they have and could give towards discovery of the offenders, and the Police alone thwarted *per contra* by the reticence of the public, are unable to obtain any clue to the offenders, many of whom are undoubtedly residents of the immediate neighbourhood of the scene where the crime was committed.

327. The landholder and village communities finding themselves relieved from any responsibility direct or indirect for such acts of aggression, have accordingly relaxed from any attempt to prevent commission of open-armed aggression, even under their very doors. In illustration of this, I would call attention to the following occurrences of the past year.

In the Futtehghurh district, a highway robbery by 60 armed men was perpetrated early in the evening within 50 yards of the village of Mulikpoor.

Another robbery by a large gang was committed within sight of Mahomdabad in the same district.

In the district of Bijnour, two men returning with some grain stayed for a short time at the village of Rooppore, where they were joined by 3 men, and on leaving after proceeding 50 paces were attacked by 5 men, one of whom killed one of the two travellers and plundered the grain.

328. In no one of these cases were the village communities brought to task for robberies committed so close to their abodes, that it is impossible but that the offenders were residents thereof, and impossible they should have been unknown therein.

329. That the responsibility of the Zemindars for the suppression of these outrages is one that can be undertaken by them and reasonably enforced, is beyond dispute. The report of the Magistrate of Agra proves this. Early in the year river dacoitees on boats laden with grain became prevalent; Mr. Phillips interfered. He provided that boats should moor at certain Ghâts, declared the Zemindars of neighbouring villages responsible for their safety, and the crime entirely ceased, although from the number and character of the ravines adjoining the river, every facility was afforded for the commission of such offences, and suppression of them by a patrolling Police declared to be impossible.

330. I would record still more striking instances to show that the Zemindars have the power to suppress these crimes. In the early part of the outbreak, immediately after postal communication had been opened between Allahabad and Benares, the Dâk horses in a village were destroyed. The head-man of the village professed ignorance of the persons by whom this crime had been committed, and was hung on the nearest tree by order of General Neill. No attempt was again made to interrupt the Dâk, although the neighbourhood of the road was in the possession of rebels far too powerful to be resisted by any village. Again, several attempts were made to upset the Railway Train near one village. The village was burnt by Brigadier Campbell, and a proclamation issued by me that any further attempt to interfere with the line of Rail would be followed by a capital sentence on the head proprietor of the village in which made. No further attempt was made, though the country swarmed with rebels. If able in the face of such difficulties to restrain the evil-disposed, they are certainly able to do so in the absence of difficulty, and although I do not advocate a law holding them responsible for secret or clandestine offences, *e. g.* house-breakings, thefts, &c., I am positive that a law is absolutely necessary holding them responsible for the commission of violent and open attack upon property within certain boundaries.

331. Again, it is indispensable, not only for the suppression of these robberies, but of all crime, although more particularly of aggravated offences, that the Police work under the direction and control of the Magistrate of the district. The influence and authority of this Officer are of material importance to an effectual Police administration. His experience is necessary for the guidance of a force, particularly during the first years of its existence, when Officers and men are alike untrained and inexperienced. Moreover, when the subjects see the Magistrate of the district working separately from the Police when they observe crimes committed unregarded by him, which would formerly have called forth his utmost exertion, they naturally form opinions adverse to the Police, and are exceedingly prone to be guided in their actions by the conclusions so drawn.

332. This connection of the Magistrate of the district with the Police has been distinctly declared part of the new system, both by the Police Commission and by the Laws. The 33rd proposition of the Commission laid down, that the Police should be "an efficient instrument" placed at the disposal of the Magistrate of the district for the protection of life, &c. Proposition 29, that the Civil Constabulary under its own Officers shall be responsible to him, and under his orders for the Executive Police administration; and proposition 28, that it would be inexpedient to deprive the Police and Public of the valuable aid and supervision of the District Officer. Whilst Act XXV.

of 1862 only once mentions the District Superintendent in the Chapters regulating the procedure of the Police in the performance of their duties.

333. With but one solitary exception, I know that the Magistrate of the district has separated himself from Police, under a mistaken view of his position, and in the belief that by so doing he was giving encouragement to the District Superintendent. But the result is equally mischievous, and although Police Superintendents are willing enough to be independent of the Magistrate, they are not capable (partly from want of experience, partly from want of authority) to deal with crimes, particularly those of grave character.

334. It is a difficult task to introduce a system so novel to India as the one now in force in all its features. No part of the system has been more difficult to inculcate than the connection of the Police and the Magistrate of the district, and yet there is no more important feature. As it is better understood and carried out in practice, so will the results show themselves in the statistics of crime.

335. I have given prominent notice to this in my report for the year, that it may receive more serious attention from Magistrates, to whom, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, I intend to forward copies of this report.

336. *Burglaries, Thefts and Cattle-thefts.*—An increase in the number of all these offences has occurred during the year, to which the Meerut Division contributes a very large share.

337. The great mass of burglaries are of the most petty description, and committed in villages where the village watchman is the only protective, a mud wall dug through or the corner of a thatch lifted up, and entry obtained therein, is an offence coming under denomination of burglary.

338. The cases of burglary prosecuted to conviction are numerically small. In one district only do they amount to 22 per cent. on the number committed. In one district they do not exceed 4 per cent. This arises from the nature of the offence committed. Unless the thief is caught on the spot, or unless the property stolen by such burglary is large, or unless the crime is committed in a town furnished with a police for its patrol, enquiry is not made, unless solicited by the plundered man, or unless ordered by the Magistrate. Such enquiry is never demanded, and were it insisted upon, the only result would be, that every pains would be taken to withhold information of the crime having been committed at all. Enquiry would moreover be fruitless. House-breaking is so easy, and the property stolen with few exceptions so very trifling, that discovery would be exceedingly difficult and rarely achieved, whilst the investigation itself would cause considerable annoyance through loss of time to the parties interested.

339. The only cases of note that occurred within the year, were the theft at Gulotee in the Boolundshuhur district of Rs. 89,000 in cash, chiefly gold-mohurs, and that from the Opium Agency at Goruckpore; both mentioned in my notes of those districts.

340. In the Meerut and Agra Divisions, cases of cattle theft are exceedingly numerous. This is in part to be ascribed to entry as theft of all cases of cattle-straying, unless the animals are recovered within a week. Very many of these are undoubtedly stolen, but not all.

341. In consequence of the drought and the entire absence of any food, cattle were abandoned by their owners who left their villages in search of food or employment. Their animals were driven to a jungle to the Terai districts under the hills, or to grass beds of rivers, and there left to help themselves. On the return of the rainy season plough cattle were greatly needed. The means of purchase were not at hand, the Goojurs, Mewatees, and Aheers were trained to cattle-lifting and found it far more easy to steal than to buy. If discovered even by the owners, they made a rupee or two by the theft and avoided the consequences of their offence. To these causes may certainly be attributed the increase of these thefts. In the Divisions of Allahabad and Benares, where the famine was not felt, cattle-stealing had declined, and in the Divisions of Rohilkund and Agra, the returns show most increase where distress was greatest.

342. *Thefts by poisoning.*—Twenty-eight cases only are reported, but I think there are grounds for doubting whether half the crimes committed are brought to light.

343. My attention was directed to offences by the mysterious murders committed in Oonao, and by the fact that the features of all the cases reported to me were exactly the same, whether the crime was committed in the Meerut or in the Benares Division. This led me to infer that a system was at work and that the poisoners were associated with each other for the commission of these crimes, and worked under a defined plan.

344. In order to ascertain how far this supposition was correct, I issued an order

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES POLICE.

ORDER No. 16.

Dated Allahabad, the 26th June 1861.

THE Inspector General of Police directs the special attention of District Superintendents to the crime of Theft by administering poison, or deleterious drugs, and to the directions contained in Circular dated 8th February, addressed to Deputy Inspectors General for communication to them.

2. The special reports received during the last two months, show that this crime is very prevalent, and though in the majority of the cases reported, loss of life has not occurred, still the offence is of serious enormity.

3. It is believed by the Inspector General that the guilty parties are, with few exceptions, members of an organized gang, and though working probably in detached parties, still carry on their operations on a system.

4. District Superintendents and Magistrates appear to treat each case as an individual occurrence, and under this treatment are content if proof is obtained against the party concerned in each separate case. As long as their enquiries stop at this point, it will remain doubtful how far the criminals are connected with each other.

5. It is only in cases of the apprehension of the guilty party that opportunity is found for ascertaining whether the poisoners act individually and without connection with each other, or whether, as there is good ground for believing, they are associates in crime.

6. The Inspector General therefore directs that on every occasion of the capture of a poisoner, the following facts are to be enquired into and substantiated.

7. The name, caste and residence of the prisoner, the time of leaving his village, the purpose on which it was supposed he left, and the company in which he left.

8. The places visited by him, and whether any crime of this nature have been committed by persons unknown in the neighbourhood of and about the time of his arrival at each place.

9. The character and means of livelihood of the prisoner as known in his village, and the means by which he sustained himself during absence from residence.

10. A full enquiry into these points will probably elicit further facts requiring investigation, which will of course be made, and every statement made by the prisoner, which may prove false, will be carefully noted as suspicious.

11. At the close of the enquiry, a full report will be made to the Inspector General of each case, who will thereby be able to trace any link connecting the crimes committed in one with those perpetrated in other districts of the North West, which district Superintendents cannot do.

to the Police (marginally quoted) laying down not only the measures to be taken for the apprehension of poisoners, but, which was far more important, the enquiries to be made whenever the offender was seized.

345. A great mistake has hitherto been made in dealing with such crimes as *individual* occurrences.

346. Magistrates secured the offender on the spot, with poison and stolen property in his possession, and having such clear evidence of guilt, sent up the prisoner for trial, without any further enquiry, and the usual sentence inflicted was 5 years' imprisonment.

347. Now these are the very cases which appeared to me the most valuable, and the only cases which enabled me to carry out the plan I had determined on, *viz.*, to enquire

12. The directions given in Circular of 8th February, if promptly followed, should lead to the apprehension of most of the offenders, and this result has been attained by District Superintendents who have been guided thereby. The great point is to be prompt and immediate in pursuit, and by circulating to surrounding District Superintendents Descriptive Rolls of the offender, and by express orders to the Police of the district to surround the refugee by a general hue and cry.

13. Every member of the force should be distinctly informed of the value attached to immediate action, and apprized that if, notwithstanding these express injunctions, any laxity or remissness is observed, he will be removed from the force. On no account is pursuit of offender or enquiry to be abandoned, because the scene of such pursuit or enquiry is beyond the bound of the station Beat or Inspector's Circle, until enquiring officer is relieved by another equally responsible officer.

14. On every occasion, whether the offender is apprehended or not, a Descriptive Roll will be sent to this office, for publication in the Police Gazette, which will, it is hoped, be provided to every Inspector. On receipt of this, District Superintendents will compare these Descriptive Rolls with those of offenders of whom they are in search, and make such further enquiries as may be required, when doubt or suspicion exists of identity.

into the previous habits, character and crimes of the offender and into his present associations.

348. From enquiries made by Captain Watson acting on these orders, information was obtained of a gang of poisoners formerly under one Zalim Singh, consisting, it was said, of 300 persons, men and women.

349. Captain Watson was invested with a special commission to track out this gang, and has secured a few of its most prominent members, and obtained the names of others.

350. In the course of his enquiries, he has obtained information of two other gangs, one under a Thakoor named Dultumun Singh, another under a Brahmin named Narayun Dass. A woman belonging to the former gang, named Purbuttia, has placed upon record a full confession, which has been corroborated in every particular, and as far as enquiries have been made. From this confession there is reason to believe that Narayun Dass's gang are the perpetrators of the Oonao crimes, or at all events of some of them.

351. Altogether I have about 70 names of poisoners connected with the three gangs, and sufficient evidence to convince me that a system of robbery by administration of poisonous drugs is practised through the country, as extensive as the system of thuggee, which the common Penal Law of the country will be ineffective to eradicate.

352. The most effective means of suppressing thuggee was by the employment of *approvers*. A thug convicted of murder or complicity therein, and after trial sentenced to death, was, under the Thuggee law, admitted as an *approver*, on condition of revealing all he knew of his accomplices. Execution of the sentence was deferred so long as he performed his conditions, and could not be carried out unless he broke them. If he misrepresented facts, wrongfully accused innocent men as belonging to the fraternity, or if he was proved to have concealed any crime, the sentence could then be enforced, and he therefore was useful as an *approver*, because truthful from fear.

353. Under a Resolution of the Government of India, pardon cannot be extended to persons guilty of administering poison as *approvers*, but only as *informers* or "Queen's evidence." The difference is very material. Under the latter condition, the criminal is pardoned *before* and *without* trial, and pardon having been tendered, and conditions partly performed, it is practically impossible to secure conviction, if betrayed. Lies and truth are mixed up together, and the revelations made are not trustworthy. Further as an *approver*, evidence given is by the law of evidence of greater value than when given as Queen's evidence, and very properly so, for experience has clearly shown that the former is trustworthy, while the latter is not.

354. Conditional pardon to a criminal as an *informer* does very well for *individual* offences, but not for the suppression of a *system*, or for the apprehension and con-

viction of men belonging to associations for the commission of a crime, on a systematised plan, and where the crimes committed are more than singular, as is the case in robbery by administration of poison. That this crime is so committed there is ample evidence. Captain Watson has confessions corroborating each other, and supported by evidence, and all the confessors commence their tale by stating,—“ I am a Thug, and a member of a gang of Thugs, our profession is to give drugs and plunder, and although the professed object is not to destroy life, still death very frequently occurs.” Life depends not on the poison administered, but on other circumstances on the state of health, or constitutional strength of the victim, whether given on an empty stomach, and various other circumstances, beyond the consideration or judgment of the poisoner. In one case of last year’s occurrence, the poisoner partook of a small quantity of the adulterated food to avert suspicion. The victim becoming insensible, was plundered by the poisoner, who was found dead a mile off with the plunder on his person, he having died from the effects of the smaller quantity of the poison which he had eaten, whilst his victim ultimately recovered.

355. Under Section 328 of the Penal Code, Act XLV. of 1860, the severest penalty for this offence is imprisonment for 10 years.

356. This is quite insufficient to suppress the crime, which should in every case be visited with sentence of a capital punishment. The members of associations for the commission of robbery by administration of drugs which endanger life, which are destructive of life, and from which recovery may or may not ensue, and from the administration of which death does frequently follow, are certainly more heinous offenders than those guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, which under Section 326 of the same Code are punishable by transportation for life.

357. A law is further necessary for the regulation of the sale or profession of deleterious drugs. In no less than four cases enquired into by the Police have the associates of men detected in administering Datoorah been found with Datoorah in their possession, under circumstances which left no doubt of the purpose for which they had this poison. But who are not amenable to any law for such profession. Arsenic, Datoorah, Khureearee, and other poisons are freely bought and sold, and unless a restraint is imposed by law on their sale, and on possession of these and other drugs, insecurity to life and property must follow.

358. I mentioned in my first remark, my belief that the number of crimes by administration of poison were not known. I found this opinion on the informations given by pardoned informers. Brij Bussia, a convicted poisoner, narrated numerous instances where victims had been poisoned, and their bodies thrown into the river without the Police obtaining knowledge of the crime, and all the others have confessed to crimes which have not appeared in the reports or statistics of crime. The victims are invariably travellers who are not missed, and of whose disappearance no information is received. The crime is almost invariably committed in some spot where discovery of its commission is difficult, and I am positive that the informations we do receive are of those cases where the victims survive, that we do not hear of many cases where death ensues, but where no one is concerned in the murder which is easily concealed by floating the body in river.

359. Having concluded my remarks on the criminal returns of the year, I venture to add my opinion on the system of Police. In these remarks I have not hesi-

tated to notice every thing unfavorable to the Constabulary, of which I am the Head Officer, that I may not be suspected of attempting to conceal or slur over deficiencies, and that all Officers, whether Judicial or Police, may see where remedies should be applied. The deficiencies are however not more than might naturally be expected, in a state of transition and uncertainty in a year of famine and starvation, and from a body of untrained and inexperienced Officers and men; and when these circumstances are taken into full consideration, I trust the verdict of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor may not be unfavorable.

360. The Police have distinguished themselves in more than one instance, and in ways which must eventually have a very great effect on the maintenance of order.

First.—They have proved themselves efficient to resist, and successfully encounter violent or armed resistance. In proof of this I would cite the following instances:—

In the Cawnpore district, a band of armed Dacoits, who were tracked to their hiding-place, resisted with fire-arms an attempt to apprehend them. They were encountered, and after a long struggle, in which one of the Dacoits and one of the Police were killed, they were secured.

In the Goruckpoor district, Sidhan Singh, a proclaimed rebel, threatened to disturb the peace with a band of armed followers, but retired and left the district before the Police who were assembled to attack him.

In the district of Allahabad, a proclaimed rebel was destroyed by, and after a vigorous assault made upon the Police Station on a small outpost, in which three of the Police were severely handled, and within the last few days the Police of Mynpoory and Agra sustained a severe encounter with armed Dacoits in the ravines of the Jumna.

Secondly.—They have distinguished themselves by the apprehension of a great number of escaped convicts and notorious proclaimed offenders.

361. The success of the Police in this respect has been very great indeed, not only have a very large number been apprehended, but amongst the number have been several prominent criminals, as Rajah Madho Singh in Azimgurh, Bikrum in Cawnpore, the Goojur in Meerut, who had infested these districts since 1857, but of whom no information could be obtained from the old Thannah Police, and more than one Judicial Officer, amongst whom I may specify Mr. Carnac, the Judge of Ghazeepoor, have remarked upon the success of the Police in apprehending offenders who abscond after commission of offence.

362. The Police have escorted with safety, from district to district, the several and large treasure remittances made from time to time by the Accountant General, as well as prisoners from Jail to Jail, and large gangs of prisoners under sentence of transportation from these Provinces to Calcutta, and they have, unaided by the Military, preserved the peace in the large fairs and assemblages throughout the Provinces; and it is my solemn conviction that they will prove as efficient for the more ordinary Police duties of suppressing and detecting crimes, as they have proved efficient in maintenance of the peace, if during the few first years they receive on the one hand direction and guidance from the Magistrates of districts, and on the other hand, abstain

from assuming a position independent of the District Officers, to whom they should look for orders on every possible occasion, and to whose orders they are subordinate, as the instrument at their disposal for the maintenance of order and security of life and property, and the suppression and detection of crime.

I have, &c.,

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police,

North Western Provinces.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Murders, Homicides, and Offences against Property for the years 1860 and 1861.

Divisions.	Districts.	Murders and Offences a. Crimes attend- ed with mur- der.	Homicides.	Dacoities aggravated.	Dacoities un- aggravated.	Highway Robberies.	Burglaries.	Thefts.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft by Poisoning.	REMARKS.					
1ST OR MEERUT DIVISION.	Meerut,	16	26	10	6	0	0	0	435	568	690	1,090	468	601	2	2
	Allypore,	8	11	5	7	0	0	0	533	755	671	831	170	277	2	3
	Seharunpore,	6	8	2	5	0	0	0	317	314	373	486	277	354	1	0
	Mozafferunggur,	7	7	8	7	0	0	0	105	138	138	228	259	242	0	1
	Booldundshuhur,	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	317	544	325	547	550	859	1	0
	Dehra Dhoon,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	42	52	0	5	0	0
	Total,	43	60	26	25	0	0	0	1,712	2,334	2,239	3,234	1,724	2,338	6	6
2ND OR AGRA DIVISION.	Agra,	8	11	4	2	0	1	5	684	663	1,328	1,134	226	259	0	0
	Muttra,	7	10	6	2	1	0	1	370	217	404	255	91	145	7	2
	Farruckabad,	17	15	8	7	0	0	0	308	417	298	369	64	92	1	0
	Mynpoorie,	8	9	10	7	0	0	2	267	256	252	322	87	136	0	1
	Etawah,	10	8	3	0	1	0	0	80	81	152	271	53	76	0	2
	Etab,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total,	50	53	31	18	2	1	8	1,704	1,634	2,434	2,351	521	708	8	5
3RD OR ROHILCUND DIVISION.	Bareilly,	13	11	8	7	0	0	0	584	702	1,701	1,325	432	315	0	1
	Bijnour,	1	10	3	3	0	0	0	239	450	347	477	169	280	2	1
	Moradabad,	8	16	4	9	0	0	0	448	409	1,010	974	687	769	0	0
	Budaon,	9	11	6	4	0	0	0	409	375	1,155	1,094	605	600	1	1
	Shahjehanpore,	8	11	4	4	0	0	0	555	562	471	494	116	123	1	0
	Total,	39	59	25	27	0	0	0	2,235	2,498	4,684	4,364	2,009	2,087	4	3

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Murders, &c.—(Continued.)

Divisions.	Districts.	Murders and offences attended with murder.	Homicides.	Dacoities aggravated.	Dacoities un- aggravated.	Highway Robberies.	Burglaries.	Thefts.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft by Poisoning.	REMARKS.			
{ 4TH OR ALLAH- BAD DIVISION.	Allahabad,	6	16	2	0	2	113	95	308	299	45	32	0	1
	Cawnpore,	12	4	1	2	15	324	449	517	583	51	70	2	2
	Futtehpore,	7	1	0	0	4	183	186	118	218	44	24	2	2
	Banda,	6	7	0	0	0	154	124	380	265	66	44	1	0
	Total,	31	28	3	2	21	774	854	1,323	1,365	206	170	5	5
{ 5TH OR BENARES DIVISION.	Benares,	6	7	0	0	3	156	225	468	579	44	51	2	2
	Goruckpore,	11	18	4	1	4	631	403	860	638	247	163	1	4
	Azimgurh,	4	12	1	0	5	401	520	352	394	238	201	0	0
	Jounpore,	4	5	0	1	2	186	277	177	169	90	92	1	0
	Mirzapore,	5	8	1	1	5	142	144	302	126	77	50	1	3
{ 6TH OR BENARES DIVISION.	Glazepore,	9	0	0	6	9	331	403	203	284	199	160	1	0
	Total,	39	50	6	8	28	1,847	1,972	2,362	2,190	895	717	6	9
	Grand Total,	202	160	11	11	124	8,272	9,292	13,042	13,504	5,355	6,020	29	28

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, N. W. PROVINCES: }
Nynce Tal, the 29th May 1862.

M. H. COURT,
 Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

Abstract of Report of Magistrates of the North Western Provinces.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	1.					
		CRIMES.					
		1 to 41.			42.		
		1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1ST OR MEERUT DIVISION.	Meerut, --- --- ---	1,164	1,709	2,451	992	1,139	1,105
	Allygurh, --- --- ---	1,312	1,430	1,939	615	605	745
	Seharunpore, --- --- ---	744	1,012	1,190	456	582	456
	Moozuffernuggur, --- --- ---	641	659	680	591	386	247
	Boolundshuhur, --- --- ---	933	1,257	2,022	809	639	694
	Dehra Dhoon, --- --- ---	19	49	73	31	102	42
	Total, ---	4,813	6,116	8,355	3,494	3,453	3,289
2ND OR AGRA DIVISION.	Agra, --- --- ---	1,712	2,373	2,194	1,327	1,276	1,228
	Muttra, --- --- ---	1,077	930	685	510	609	591
	Farruckabad, --- --- ---	1,018	782	974	1,099	1,035	882
	Mynpoorie, --- --- ---	---	647	768	---	484	452
	Etawah, --- --- ---	325	332	475	490	824	1,471
	Etah, --- --- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Total, ---	Incomplete.	5,064	5,096	Incomplete.	4,228	4,624
3RD OR ROHILKUND DIVISION.	Bareilly, --- --- ---	2,275	2,873	2,447	921	863	832
	Bijnour, --- --- ---	673	774	1,248	341	384	425
	Moradabad, --- --- ---	1,483	2,210	2,232	2,787	3,036	2,224
	Budaon, --- --- ---	1,743	2,250	2,168	485	588	559
	Shahjehanpore, --- --- ---	959	1,220	1,271	405	963	1,504
	Total, ---	7,133	9,327	9,366	4,939	5,834	5,544
4TH OR ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Allahabad, --- --- ---	498	---	483	768	---	1,008
	Cawnpore, --- --- ---	781	969	1,205	1,228	742	1,140
	Futtehpore, --- --- ---	331	397	479	379	521	555
	Bandah, --- --- ---	651	626	473	564	527	703
	Total, ---	2,261	Incomplete.	2,640	2,939	Incomplete.	3,406
5TH OR BENARES DIVISION.	Benares, --- --- ---	929	713	920	1,163	974	979
	Goruckpore, --- --- ---	1,867	1,805	1,265	391	550	550
	Azimgurb, --- --- ---	1,372	1,084	1,184	413	463	489
	Jounpore, --- --- ---	200	128	99	195	192	97
	Mirzapore, --- --- ---	605	611	569	1,243	1,589	1,367
	Ghazeepore, --- --- ---	715	857	948	637	785	636
	Total, ---	5,688	5,198	4,985	4,042	4,553	4,118
Grand Total, ---		Incomplete.	30,442	Incomplete.	20,981		

Abstract of Report of Magistrates

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICT.	2.			3.	
		ATTEMPTS.			PROSECUTED TO TION.	
		43.			Cases.	Per Before Sessions.
		1859.	1860.	1861.		
1ST OR MEERUT DIVISION.	Meerut,	195	215	243	1,668	99
	Allygurh,	198	205	210	...	35
	Seharunpore,	102	139	137	791	25
	Moozuffernuggur,	373	436	307	366	33
	Boolundshuhur,	123	212	200	856	75
	Dehra Dhoon,	No return.			20	2
	Total,	991	1,207,	1,097	Incom- plete.	269
2ND OR AGRA DIVISION.	Agra,	1,000	160	113	1,426	50
	Muttra,	317	241	134	714	33
	Farruckabad,	118	126	168	993	52
	Mynpoorie, ... ..	...	112	70	...	28
	Etawah,	236	287	347	581	21
	Etab, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	Incom- plete.	926	832	Incom- plete.	184
3RD OR ROHILCUND DIVISION.	Bareilly,	730	436	337	885	42
	Bijnour,	82	73	63	512	38
	Moradabad,	87	176	96	765	62
	Budaon,	469	585	524	850	83
	Shahjehanpore,	55	37	26	808	36
	Total,	1,423	1,307	1,046	3,820	261
4TH OR ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Allahabad,	61	...	40	...	65
	Cawnpore,	58	72	61	1,280	53
	Futtehpore,	7	18	11	337	14
	Bandah,	66	62	35	481	11
	Total,	192	Incom- plete.	147	Incom- plete.	143
5TH OR BENARES DIVISION.	Benares,	35	52	47	1,590	83
	Goruckpore,	12	16	15	783	22
	Azimgurh,	76	84	102	427	56
	Jounpore,	6	1	7	78	4
	Mirzapore,	53	41	51	1,488	108
	Ghazeepore,	25	34	35	679	24
	Total,	207	228	257	5,045	297
Grand Total,		Incomplete.		3,379	...	1,154

of the North Western Provinces.—(Continued.)

CONVIC- sons.	4.			5.			6.			
	CONCERNED IN CRIME.			OFFENCES WITH NO AP- PREHENSION.			COMPUTED VALUE OF PRO- PERTY STOLEN.			
	Before Ma- gistrates.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.
2,864	4,582	4,065	4,071	942	1,229	1,659	59,931	50,739	79,664	
1,376	No return.		3,000	No return.		1,563	Noreturn.	30,268	29,450	
1,291	1,470	1,374	1,594	582	772	831	20,455	49,394	31,669	
807	2,047	1,614	1,533	911	975	728	25,150	39,507	32,119	
1,456	3,445	3,267	4,526	629	1,144	1,703	21,313	19,428	1,37,003	
21	78	200	155	5	92	75	114	1,269	744	
7,815	Incomplete.		12,179	Incomplete.		6,159	Incom- plete.	1,90,605	3,10,649	
2,120	Noreturn.		4,000	1,310	1,742	1,522	49,588	59,836	62,797	
1,179	1,606	1,931	2,274	1,098	799	367	26,095	37,498	17,869	
1,552	2,957	3,158	2,908	Not given.		1,031	23,287	26,030	29,254	
862	---	2,335	1,585	---	547	547	---	25,605	20,072	
878	2,905	2,905	3,583	436	479	594	5,092	5,536	9,124	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
6,591	Incomplete.		10,350	Incomplete.		4,061	Incom- plete.	1,54,505	1,39,116	
1,307	5,235	5,891	5,345	No return.		2,400	36,567	43,592	35,362	
779	1,402	1,497	1,798	543	537	811	10,301	35,605	28,196	
1,139	12,619	5,637	4,766	3,290	4,015	3,257	23,622	30,090	36,653	
1,535	8,845	3,320	4,918	1,874	1,988	2,015	12,391	18,551	17,574	
136	1,736	2,787	2,710	688	921	923	13,883	16,784	22,201	
4,896	29,837	19,132	19,537	Incomplete.		9,406	96,764	1,44,622	1,39,986	
1,678	No re- turn.	2,051	2,985	---	215	120	---	19,993	14,463	
1,230	Not given.		2,809	Not given.		1,108	Not given.	22,122	30,726	
581	1,181	1,370	1,743	138	235	309	5,893	9,274	4,534	
919	1,636	1,773	2,066	502	511	325	11,635	8,869	8,333	
4,408	Incomplete.		9,603	Incomplete.		1,864	Incom- plete.	60,258	58,056	
1,623	3,783	3,094	3,212	386	245	256	57,962	44,738	46,901	
1,105	3,210	4,175	2,927	1,550	1,418	929	10,576	25,856	43,406	
688	2,323	2,298	2,368	1,094	845	962	27,405	16,163	16,784	
152	620	430	311	122	57	57	5,290	2,257	2,593	
1,051	3,155	3,349	1,987	754	1,108	866	17,715	26,001	37,725	
1,088	4,137	5,362	4,115	465	534	523	37,508	21,895	38,208	
5,707	17,228	18,708	14,920	4,371	4,207	3,593	1,56,456	1,36,910	1,85,617	
29,417	Incomplete.		66,589	Incomplete.		21,083	Incom- plete.	6,86,900	8,23,424	

Abstract of Report of Magistrates of the North Western Provinces.—(Concluded.)

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	7.			8.
		COMPUTED VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			GENERAL REMARKS.
		1859.	1860.	1861.	
1ST OR MEERUT DIVISION.	Meerut, --- ---	10,238	18,194	20,124	A. Estimated.
	Allygurh, --- ---	---	4,476	4,183	
	Seharunpore, --- ---	3,943	4,295	10,672	
	Moozuffernuggur, --- ---	7,952	5,662	15,111	
	Boolundshuhur, --- ---	5,368	4,151	8,284	
	Dehra Dhoon, --- ---	20	77	76	
	Total, ---	Incomplete.	36,855	58,450	
2ND OR AGRA DIVISION.	Agra, --- ---	16,022	7,135	7,682	B. Estimated.
	Muttra, --- ---	3,980	10,210	4,144	
	Furruckabad, --- ---	2,913	4,805	13,524	
	Mynpoorie, --- ---	---	1,550	4,270	
	Etawah, --- ---	5,744	1,218	2,988	
	Etah, --- ---	---	---	---	
	Total, ---	Incomplete.	24,918	32,608	
3RD OR ROHILCUND DIVISION.	Bareilly, --- ---	5,653	7,869	5,191	C. Estimated.
	Bijnour, --- ---	2,997	22,838	4,301	
	Moradabad, --- ---	8,835	10,692	1,255	
	Budaon, --- ---	8,205	9,446	9,355	
	Shahjehanpore, --- ---	2,474	4,301	4,950	
	Total, ---	28,164	55,146	25,052	
4TH OR ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	Allahabad, --- ---	---	3,269	3,063	
	Cawnpore, --- ---	---	3,537	8,122	
	Futtehpore, --- ---	1,277	859	753	
	Bandah, --- ---	1,678	2,319	2,638	
	Total, ---	Incomplete.	9,984	14,576	
5TH OR BENARES DIVISION.	Benares, --- ---	21,559	14,568	16,984	
	Goruckpore, --- ---	2,873	7,115	12,777	
	Azimgurh, --- ---	7,207	3,144	4,359	
	Jounpore, --- ---	1,390	221	1,118	
	Mirzapore, --- ---	5,459	7,007	9,521	
	Ghazeepore, --- ---	5,485	3,066	4,922	
	Total, ---	43,973	35,121	49,681	
	Grand Total, ---	Incomplete.	1,62,024	1,80,367	

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES :
Dated Nynee Tal, the 29th May 1862.

M. H. COURT,
Inspector General of Police,
N. W. Provinces.

From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Inspector General of Police, (No. 753 A.)—Dated Camp Nynce Tal, the 13th September 1862.

SIR,—Your report, No. 72 A., dated the 29th May last, on the Police Administration of the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkund, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions, in which the Police was re-organized during the past year, has been laid before the Lieutenant Governor, who desires me, in reply, to communicate the following observations.

2. The formation and allocation of the Constabulary Police, commenced in the Meerut Division at the beginning of the year, were brought to a close in the Rohilkund Division in May, and were made the subject of separate reports shewing the considerations which had been regarded in determining the strength and composition of the Force to be assigned to each district. At the time of their receipt, these reports were fully commented on, and it is necessary only to note that on the revision, which has been recently carried out in obedience to the orders of the Government of India, there has been but a small addition of about 1,100 men to the strength, and of about Rs. 21,000 to the cost of the Police, as these were originally settled; a fact, affording evidence of the care with which the numbers and disposition of the Force were first determined.

3. It could not have been expected that the subversion of a Police system, which had existed for more than half a century, and the sudden substitution of another, differing from it in principle and in detail, should have been unaccompanied with difficulty and partial disappointment; and it is therefore with no surprise that the Lieutenant Governor has read the opening paragraphs of your report, and has found in it, here and there, evidences of failure in respect of some points of Police Administration. But His Honor can have no hesitation in saying that, in spite of intrinsic difficulties, aggravated by adverse circumstances, satisfactory progress in the organization and instruction of the Force has been accomplished, and that the general results, which have been attained by its agency, are, on the whole, creditable. Of these difficulties, as enumerated in paragraphs 3 to 10 of your report, none were avoidable, and none were imaginary; and the energy and perseverance with which they have been fairly encountered, and in a great measure overcome, impress the Lieutenant Governor with a very favorable opinion of those to whom the formation and supervision of the Force were entrusted, and fully justify the expectation of progressive improvement in the future.

4. During the brief period even which has passed since the new Police system was initiated, many of the hindrances to success have been removed, while others have been lessened. The Code of Criminal Procedure has provided a law, at once simple and comprehensive in its provisions, and the Police are no longer left in doubt or uncertainty as to their course of action in dealing with crime. An endeavor has been made, in the Resolution No. 767 A., dated 2nd July 1861, to supplement the provisions of the law on various points. Something has been done to improve the material of the Force by removing those of the old Civil Police, who have proved to be incompetent, and by securing the restoration to the Native Army of some who were drafted from it to the Military Police, and who, being illiterate, were wholly unqualified to perform the duties of a Civil Police. Discipline has been introduced, and the men have been taught to know that they must submit to it or leave the service, whatever their antecedents or their predilections may have been. The opposition of the native functionaries, powerful at first from the influence which they had acquired under the old system,

has in a great measure yielded to circumstances already, and will, no doubt, be eventually crushed ; while the European Officers of the Force, in themselves intelligent and zealous, have gained, and are day by day gaining the local knowledge, the familiarity with departmental rules, and the experience which will surely secure the desired efficiency.

5. Further, it may be hoped, the "adverse circumstances" which added to the difficulties of your great undertaking, will not readily recur. Chief of these, the famine, which in 1860-61 visited the whole of the Meerut Division, and half the Districts of the Agra and Rohilcund Divisions, has passed away, and with it the extraordinary temptation to crime has been removed ; while it may be predicted with some confidence that, before in the ordinary cycle of years drought shall again occur, the material improvement of the country will have been so largely advanced as to mitigate the severity of its consequences. And lastly, there is little or no reason to anticipate that the disbandment, on an extensive scale, of men bearing arms, and having no other profession, which was imposed upon the Government by the events of 1857-58, and by financial necessity, will be repeated within any reasonable period.

6. Thus, having regard to the removal of many difficulties which certainly stood in your way, and to the absence of those circumstances by which they were aggravated, the Lieutenant Governor considers that the prospects of the future are hopeful, and he entertains a confident belief that the sound principles of the new Police system, and the growing efficiency of the agency employed to work it, will ensure results which shall not fall short of the expectations, however sanguine, of those who have helped to frame it.

7. Your report treats in such full detail of the catalogue of crime which has occurred in each district, and of the extent to which the Police have succeeded, or failed, in its detection, and in the apprehension of its perpetrators, that it will be thought sufficient, in this review, to advert to the general results in each division, noticing in their order, as they appear in your report, only the most remarkable incidents, and the general questions which are brought forward.

8. MEERUT DIVISION.—The first point which attracts attention is the large increase of crime, which has been reported, and, in all probability, has been committed during the past year. Of all classes there were in this Division 11,741 offences against 10,776 in 1860, and the increase is found in the category of Murders, Highway Robberies, Burglaries, and other crimes against property, rather than in the classes of less serious crime. And yet it cannot be fairly presumed that any blame attaches to the Police. Murders and Homicides it is not usually in the power of the most efficient Police to prevent. Many of the offences reported as Highway Robberies not only did not accord with the definition given in Section 390 of the Penal Code, but were committed on village roads which the Police, unaided by the people, cannot effectually protect. Crimes against property of the commoner kinds, as Burglaries and Thefts and Cattle Thefts, were stimulated by want arising out of the severity of the famine, as clearly shewn by the fact that, as soon as the rains commenced, there was a marked diminution in the number of these offences ; and it must be noted that the great majority of these are committed in villages which are guarded only by Chowkeedars who have not yet been brought under the influence of the new system, while the parties aggrieved seldom invoke the assistance of the Police in discovering the perpetrators, and the people at large habitually refuse to co-operate with them.

9. But in the Meerut Division, over and above this indifference on the part of the people, or as it may be properly called this passive resistance to the efforts of Police, which is felt more or less in all quarters, the Police have had to contend with the Goojurs, Meevaties, and Aheers, who are not only abundant in numbers, but are possessed of large influence as proprietors of extensive landed Estates, and are linked together in close association by the ties of fraternity, as well as by the common bond of their predatory profession and practice. Their character was signally exemplified in the great depredations which were committed throughout the Districts of Bojundshuhur, Meerut, and Mozuffernuggur during the disturbances; and in no class of crimes is the effect of their combination so apparent as in that of "Cattle Theft," which is referred to in the 34th and 35th paragraphs of your report, and not inaptly compared with the offences of dog stealing in England. To breakup a criminal combination so powerful and so extensive, must be regarded as an achievement hardly possible; but it is expected, as it is believed, that the Police will gradually make themselves acquainted with the leading communities of Goojurs and Meevaties, as well as with their most influential members, and with the means which are usually used by them in the prosecution and concealment of crime, and that, possessing this knowledge, they will be able to check the depredations of these tribes, and bring the principal offenders to justice. The predatory character of the population must never be overlooked in judging of Police administration in the Meerut Division, and this has, without doubt, had a large share in giving to it the pre-eminence over all other Divisions in respect of the increase of crime.

10. No better evidence of the effect of the famine can be adduced than the contrast which the state of crime during the first six months of the year presents to that in the second half year; but the Lieutenant Governor thinks that some share of this improvement may be fairly attributed to the increased efficiency of the Police, who, during the former period, were almost entirely uninstructed, and were in uncertainty as to the law by which their authority should be limited, and their practice should be guided.

11. The returns shew that, of 11,741 crimes committed in this Division, there were 6,559 in respect of which no apprehensions were effected. At first sight this appears an unfavorable result, but its true bearing on the character of the Police Administration can be judged only by eliminating from the catalogue of offences those which are not primarily cognizable by the Police; and for this the Statements submitted do not contain the requisite data. This object, as you are aware, will be in future secured by instructions which have been issued. Meanwhile, assuming, as we fairly may, that few of the 3,289 petty offences under heading 42 of the Criminal Statements were cognizable by the Police, and that the majority of the 1,097 "Attempts" to commit crime were not prosecuted, the proportion of cases, in which there was a failure to apprehend, will be reduced to about 25 per cent.

12. In the prosecution of criminals apprehended a fair success has been obtained in all the districts of the Division; and, though the computed value of property plundered or stolen is greatly in excess * of that shewn in the returns of 1860, there is at least a proportionate improvement in the value of that which has been recovered

* In 1860,	...	...	...	Rs. 1,90,605
1861,	...	...	...	Rs. 3,12,649

This latter sum has been raised by the sum of Rs. 89,000, being the value of property stolen at Golao-tee of the Bolundshuhur District, in a case of domestic robbery, for which the Police cannot be blamed.

by the efforts of the Police. It must be noted, too, that while the former has

been accepted on the representation of the injured parties, which is uniformly exaggerated, the latter has been set down at the actual assessed valuation, and constitutes in point of fact a much larger proportion of the value of the property alleged to have been stolen, than the figures represent. Rs. 58,450 has been recovered against Rs. 36,855 in 1860.

13. In this Section of your report there are a few points which call for notice.

14. *Concealment of Crime.*—In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, the Constabulary Police cannot be reasonably charged with this fault. It is not only that the returns exhibit, generally, an increase of crime throughout the "General Police District," but that the increase is most apparent in those parts of the country which were most severely afflicted by the famine, and in those very classes of offences which would arise out of distress and want caused by the famine, viz., offences against property. Muttra, and in a lesser degree Moradabad and Budaon, afford exceptions, but these cannot be taken to reverse the *prima facie* conclusion that there can hardly have been wilful concealment of crime when the Police returns not only indicate a remarkable increase in the number of offences, but also exhibit results which might have been predicted in the exceptional circumstances of the year under report. Further, it must in all fairness be held that, had there been reasonable ground for doing so, the several Magistrates who have recorded their opinion of the new Police system and agency, would not have failed to bring forward the wilful concealment of crime as a great blot on the Police Administration. Mr. Robertson, the Officiating Magistrate of Muttra, is the Officer who has most unequivocally declared his belief that crime has not been faithfully reported, but the failure of his efforts to discover, "by wandering about his district" and directing his enquiries to the point, any substantial grounds for such an accusation, may be claimed as good evidence in favor of the Lieutenant Governor's conclusion that, if crime has not been fully reported, this has been due, not to the Police, but to the concealment of the occurrence of crime from the Police themselves.

15. In regard to offences which have been classed as "*Highway Robberies*," and which in the Meerut Division are reported to have been 60 in number, as against 43 in 1860, it is necessary to anticipate an unfavorable verdict by observing that, while the majority of these were committed during the first half year when the famine was at its height, many were unaccompanied by the circumstances which are required, according to the Penal Code, to convert Theft into Robbery. This want of care in the classification of crime tends to mislead the public, and to impress them with an exaggerated notion of the insecurity of the high roads, which, being assumed as a fact, naturally leads to conclusions unfavorable to the exertions and to the efficiency of the Police. It will be only fair to the Force that Magistrates should scrutinize the circumstances attending each case, which is brought before them under the designation of "Highway Robbery," and also of "Dacoitee," and refrain from entering under those headings any other offences than those, which correspond with the definitions given in Sections 390 and 391 of these offences respectively. It may be noticed in passing that the paucity of "Dacoitoes," whether "aggravated," or "unaggravated," is one of the most favorable features of the returns under notice.

16. In connection with the subject of "*Cattle Thefts*" noticed in paragraphs 34 and 35 of your report, as well as in paragraph 163 under "Moradabad" and elsewhere, I am desired to refer you to No. XXXIII of "Selections from the

Records of the Government, North Western Provinces," in which you will find a paper by Mr. John Strachey "on the plans adopted, and the results that have been obtained in the suppression of the crime of cattle stealing in Moradabad." The measures suggested by Mr. Strachey received the full concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor, who was debarred from giving effect to them only by inability, at the time, to provide the requisite means. His Honor is persuaded that those measures, conducted vigorously and perseveringly, will tend to break up the combinations of professional cattle-lifters, and to bring the crime effectually under the control of the Police; and he is anxious that, with the agency at your disposal in the persons of extra Inspectors, you should introduce the system described, at least experimentally. Isolated efforts must be unavailing to check a crime which is carried on in the widest association. In the course of his own experience, the Lieutenant Governor has known instances in which the Goojurs of the Paneput and Soneput Khadir have driven herds of cattle across the shallows of the Jumna into Baghput of the Meerut District, and there under the old system all pursuit ceased, and all trace was lost.

17. The prevalence of *Female Infanticide* in the District of Seharunpore in the degree now supposed was not known to the Government. The measures, which you have suggested to the Magistrate for suppressing this atrocious crime, are judicious, as far as they go, and having been attended with some success elsewhere, should not fail in Seharunpore. The Magistrate will, no doubt, act upon your suggestions. But it would seem that a law is wanting to strengthen the hands of the Magistrate, for, in its absence, no penalty can be imposed, or at any rate legally enforced, on "Heads of families," "Chowkeedars," and "Accoucheurs" for neglecting to report to the Police Births and Deaths, and the circumstances of the latter in the case of female children. The Lieutenant Governor is reminded by this notice of the crime that before the mutinies correspondence took place on the subject of a proposed law directed to its suppression, and that, in the pressure of more urgent business, and with reference to the revision of Penal Laws then in progress, the project was laid aside. It will now be revived.

18. The only remaining point in this Section of your report, which calls for notice, relates to the inability* of the Officer Commanding the Depôt at Landour to deal judicially with petty offences occurring within its limits. It is not clear to the Lieutenant Governor how this inability should exist, while Regulation III. of 1809 and Regulation XX. of 1810 are in force; but whatever the inconvenience may be, there is reason to believe that it will shortly be removed by the enactment of a Law for the improvement of the Administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Military Cantonments.

19. The Lieutenant Governor has but to add that, while he deplors the signal failure of Lieutenant O'Dowda to give effect to the new system of Police in the Booluudshuhur District, he fully appreciates the successful exertions of Mr. Lowe the Magistrate, and Major Tyrwhitt the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, to rectify the gross mistakes that were committed. His Honor is glad, too, to acknowledge the obligations of the Government to Major Tyrwhitt for the intelligence and energy with which he has carried out the important duty devolving upon him as your Lieutenant, and to the General District Superintendent of the Division for their zealous service under the pressure of heavy and unaccustomed duties, and of extraordinary difficulties.

20. AGRA DIVISION.—It is as well to remark here that the Statements Nos. I. and II., attached to your report, do not always correspond with details given in the latter regarding the numbers of crimes brought to notice, and of persons prosecuted to conviction; and it is impossible to know which is correct. For example, according to paragraph 94 of your report, fourteen Dacoitees occurred during the year in the Agra District, while according to the Table No. II. there were six only; and the supposition that in your enumeration of these offences "Highway Robberies" might have been included, is precluded by the fact that these latter, nine in number, are separately mentioned in your 97th paragraph. Again, in paragraph 103 of your report it is said that 3,181 persons were brought to punishment within the year, while in Column 3 of the Table No. I. only 2,170 persons are shewn to have been "prosecuted to conviction" both before the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge. So also in Muttra, eight murders are noticed in your 109th paragraph, while the Table No. II. shows 10 to have occurred. In Furruckabad your report (paragraph 118) gives five as the number of "Highway Robberies," though in the Table only four appear; and in paragraph 123, the number of persons "brought to punishment" is declared to be 1,623, against 1,604 in the Table No. I. If, as stated, 511 persons in addition were acquitted or discharged, then of 2,908 persons concerned in crime, no less than 2,115 were apprehended and brought to trial: a result remarkable enough to have been specially noticed. There are other similar discrepancies between the entires in the Tables and those in your report, and attention is here called to the circumstance once for all, in the hope that it will not re-appear in future reports, for the preparation of which, it may be noted, more complete and reliable data will be available.

21. The Lieutenant Governor concurs with you in pronouncing the returns from this Division to be on the whole satisfactory. Of 10,552 crimes reported to have occurred in the six Districts of the Division, 5,456 belong to the class of petty offences not generally cognizable by the Police in the first instance, and to "Attempts" which will be seldom prosecuted. There remain, of the more serious offences, 5,096, and the number of cases in which no apprehension was effected, is said to be 4,061. As remarked in a preceding paragraph, the offences cognizable by the Police must be eliminated before their success or failure in the apprehending of offenders can be predicated, but a comparison of the last number (4,061) with that of petty offences beyond the primary cognizance of the Police, and of "Attempts" which would not be generally prosecuted, justifies the belief that the Police have not been inactive in the pursuit and capture of the perpetrators of heinous crime.

22. Of 14,350 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, 7,775 have been *prosecuted to conviction*, and probably (for the returns do not shew this) about 3,000 more may have been brought to trial, and discharged or acquitted for want of judicial proof; this general result cannot be thought unfavorable. On the other hand their failure to make any discovery in seven out of nine Highway Robberies in the Agra District; the discharge of the accused in the remaining two cases; the successful prosecution in only four out of eleven reported cases of murder; and the escape of all those charged with Dacoitee except in one case only in the same district, taken in connection with the fact stated in paragraph 131 of your report, that of 86 persons apprehended and brought to trial by the Police in the Mynpoorie District on charge of serious offences, only eight were convicted, certainly lead to the conclusion that the Police have shewn themselves wanting in the detective faculty, as well as in discrimination. These, however, are qualities which will be developed

by experience and instruction, and the Lieutenant Governor looks forward confidently to improvement.

23. "Burglaries" and "Thefts," it is observed, have decreased in number generally, though in the Districts of Furruckabad, Etawah, and Etah, the numbers are slightly larger than in 1860, under both heads. Prosecution in such cases is optional with parties aggrieved, and it is believed that, excepting when the property stolen is large in amount, or when the plaintiff by his own exertions has obtained a clue to its recovery, the aid of the Police is seldom demanded. And, though the Magistrate of the District is empowered by Law to direct an investigation, he can never do so with much hope of a successful issue, while the sympathies of the people are, as we observe, "with the criminal rather than with the agent for procuring his punishment." There is nothing in your returns to shew in what proportion of Burglaries and Thefts committed a prosecution has been laid, nor is it profitable to enquire. But it is proper to note, with reference to Mr. Phillipps' objections on the point, that though the Police cannot be expected to prevent petty thefts, and small burglaries in villages which they do not guard, they certainly do gain discredit when in cities and large towns, to which Constables are told off for watch and ward within given beats, holes are dug in the walls of houses and bulky property is taken off without detection. The Lieutenant Governor desires to express his concurrence in the remarks which appear on this subject in paragraphs 106 and 107 of your Report.

24. Of other offences than the above it appears that the fluctuations have been small. Murders exceed by three, and Unaggravated Dacoities by six, the numbers reported in 1860, while in "Homicides" and "Aggravated Dacoities" there has been a decrease. As might have been expected from the nature of the season, Cattle Thefts were more numerous in this, as in all other Divisions, to which the influence of the famine extended; and it may be assumed that detection and punishment were not more frequent than elsewhere.

25. In the recovery of stolen property, the results must be pronounced favorable. If property in the proportion of 23·50 per cent. of *assessed* value was recovered, it will be fair to assume, regard being had to the universal practice of exaggerating the value of property stolen, that little less than half of that stolen was recovered.

26. In your report on the Agra Division, there are a few points calling for remark.

27. The first is the imputation against Mr. Phillipps, the Magistrate of Agra, and Mr. C. Lindsay, the Magistrate of Furruckabad, that both omitted to use their influence in support of the Police; that both neglected to advise, instruct and control the Police; and that the latter, Mr. Lindsay, failed to enforce the responsibility of landholders for giving information of crimes committed, and aid in the pursuit of criminals.

28. It was thought proper to afford to these Officers the opportunity of tendering explanations on the subject of your remarks, and the letters which have been received from them will be embodied, verbatim, in this despatch.

29. It will be convenient to consider each case separately. The explanatory letter from Mr. Phillipps is subjoined.

"2. The specific allegations mentioned by Mr. Court are:

"1st.—That the conduct of important cases was left to Assistant or Subordinate Magistrates.

"2nd.—That my influence as Magistrate was not exerted to enforce responsibilities of the Zemindars.

"3rd.—With regard to the first statement and the list of crimes noted by Mr. Court, I was aware of the proceedings in each case as they progressed. I considered Mr. Gardener or Mr. Brown quite capable of judging and deciding the several cases, and I have had no reason to alter my opinion, if I did not myself take so large a portion of criminal work as usual in the year. Some allowance may be made by reason of the heavy extra amount of work thrown on me personally by the famine, and the relief operations connected with it, besides the Income Tax newly introduced.

"4th.—The cases noted by Mr. Court were all of the same nature, in so far that in all the Police failed entirely in discovering any trace of the property, or the offenders, or in the production of any evidence of any sort. If by the expression 'when the Police obtained some clue, the cases were left to Subordinate Magistrates,' Mr. Court intends it to be inferred that I was not cognizant of the orders passed by those Subordinate Magistrates, he is mistaken. I was fully informed of them, but no other orders could have been passed.

"5th.—I believed, and still think, that the crimes were committed by desperate men, rendered reckless by the famine and the distress of the country.

"6th.—At the same time I am ready to admit that though guidance to the Police was not wanting, the exertion of direct influence by me was, too generally withheld, the reason being that this unrecognised power was in my opinion, contrary to the spirit of the new Police system. As, however, Mr. Court has (in May I think) written to me on the subject, I have been careful to insist in every instance on the responsibilities of the Zemindars, and to assist the Police by my influence in the same manner as was the case before the change of system."

30. The Lieutenant Governor cannot but think that Mr Phillipps has overlooked the main point of your remark. Mr. Gardener and Mr. Brown are both well qualified Officers, and it is no doubt the fact that they are "quite capable of judging and deciding" cases of serious crime, but as you have rightly remarked, "in dealing with grave crime, the requirement is not so much of a judgment on evidence obtained, as the direction and guidance of an experienced Officer in discovering the evidence that exists, and in discerning and following up a clue." It may be presumed that, had the cases of Highway Robbery, noticed in paragraph 98 of your report, been taken up by the Magistrate of the District himself, discoveries would have been made leading to the capture and conviction of the offenders in some of the cases at least, instead of all of them having been either "filed," or having terminated in the "release" of the accused parties for want of evidence. Mr. Gardener, though well able, doubtless, to form a judgment on evidence, cannot have the experience, and the knowledge of native character and native customs, which alone can enable an Officer to guide and assist the efforts of the Police.

31. Again, it does not appear how and in what manner Mr. Phillipps guided the Police in their endeavors to trace out the perpetrators of crime, although he asserts that "guidance was not wanting." Mr. Phillipps says that "in all (the Highway Robberies) the Police failed entirely in discovering any trace of the property, or of the offenders, or in the production of any evidence of any sort;" but when he found the Police so completely at fault, did he point out the possible causes of their failure? did he furnish them with any suggestions as to the points to which

they should direct their enquiries? or instruct them how to act? Did he examine the "Charge sheets," which are furnished by the Police in every case, in fulfilment of Section 155 of the Code of Criminal Procedure? Did he, on such examination, point out defects and shortcomings that would have been apparent to an Officer of his experience, and instruct the District Superintendent of Police by his remarks?

32. In whatever way, however, these questions might be answered, it appears clear to the Lieutenant Governor that Mr. Phillipps failed to give to the Police that measure of countenance and support and direction, which is desired, only because he misunderstood his relations towards them as "Magistrate of the District," specially invested by Section 4, Act V. of 1861, with a power of "general control and direction," and uniformly referred to in the Code of Criminal Procedure as the Officer by whom the action of the Police shall be guided. Further, it must be fully admitted that the pressure of business connected with the famine and the carrying out of measures for its relief, and of the responsibilities attending the administration of a large district, do in a great measure excuse the transfer of judicial business in larger measure than is desirable to the Subordinate Officers.

33. Mr. Phillipps' measures for the prevention of "River Dacoitee" are fully approved. The Magistrates of other districts, notably Ghazeepore, in which such offences are of frequent occurrence, should be advised to adopt the like precautions.

34. Adverting now to the case of Mr. Lindsay, I am directed to subjoin a copy of his explanatory letter:—

"Mr. Court alleges that I have allowed the new Police to work without guidance on my part: that I have withheld my influence for their support, particularly in the non-enforcement of the responsibilities of the land-holders and village communities.

"To these allegations I return a most emphatic denial.

"So far from allowing the Police to work for themselves, I confidently assert that there is not a man in this district who will back that opinion, and prove it, and more I feel sure, that had I withdrawn my influence, the state of the district during 1861 would have been very different to that recorded. During the cold weather of 1861-62, I visited all the chief places in this district. I assembled the land-holders and other persons in numbers, and explained to them that the District Superintendent was subordinate to me as Magistrate, and that I was not relieved of any responsibility. I warned them that I would act vigorously, as I had hitherto done, if I found them indifferent to their duties. I minutely explained to them the way the new Police was to be worked. I directed my subordinates, covenanted and uncovenanted, to give every help, and in every heavy case I directed the Deputy Magistrate of the Division to give the aid of his experience and local knowledge. Over and over again, Deputy Magistrates have been on the spot, working with and for the Police, as the Tehseeldars did under the old system. To give a detailed explanation of charges framed on such general terms as those made against me is almost impossible, but as far as I remember, I have never declined to enforce the responsibilities of land-holders and village communities when proof has been placed before me, that they have not fulfilled their duties. Had I so acted wilfully, or through negligence, I would be deserving of severe censure.

"On the other hand, had I carelessly and without sufficient proof, direct or presumptive, punished large bodies of men, or individuals, I would have been guilty of not acting up to my oath to administer justice to the best of my ability. Mr. Court, in the 320th paragraph of his letter, writes :—' A highway robbery by 60 armed men was perpetrated early in the evening within 50 yards of the village of Mullikpore.' The village of Mullikpore is distant from the spot where the occurrence took place somewhat less than three quarters of a mile. The number of men said in the first Police report to have attacked the waggon is 22 or 23. In that case the Tehseeldar and Deputy Magistrate received strict orders from me, and he aided the Police to the best of his ability. No where do I find it recorded that the village was distant 60 yards, or the attacking party 60 armed men. Had the Police acted up to my orders, the robbery would not have occurred.

"Mr. Court says the next robbery was committed 'within sight of Mahomdabad.' It was committed certainly a full mile, if not more, from Mahomdabad, on a part of the road which runs across a large open "Oosar" plain. It took place whilst I was on leave. The Officiating Magistrate did all that he could. In this case it is allowed that the Police were in fault. There is no evidence against the Zemindars of any village.

"The two cases of 1862 referred to in the 119th paragraph of Mr. Court's letter are, I believe, the Futtehpoore Abadee and the Banpai cases.

"In both these cases I took very active measures. Captain Cadell was called upon to report daily in English the result of enquiries. In the Futtehpoore Abadee case, Ram Narain, Deputy Magistrate of Kunnouje, went to the spot as soon as he heard of the occurrence, and worked the case. He is an old and experienced Police Officer, having been Kotwal in the Punjab and in this district for years. The men, suspected Zemindars and others, were summoned and the case finally disposed of by Mr. Pasley as Officiating Magistrate. His remarks, &c., are appended. In the Banpai case the Zemindars were summoned and brought before me. They were severely admonished and warned that extra Police would be quartered on them. They requested to be allowed to patrol the road with their own men. The case was finally disposed of by Mr. Pasley after my transfer to my present appointment.

"In fine, to this moment I have not seen the information nor the data upon which Mr. Court has framed his charges. To accuse and bring me before Government as a delinquent, before calling upon me for an explanation, is, I trust I may be pardoned for saying it, hardly fair.

"I have answered to the best of my ability the general charges brought against my administration by Mr. Court in his printed report."

35. It would have been better if, instead of stating broadly and generally that Mr. Lindsay had "left the Police to work for themselves," you had given specific instances of his failure to guide, direct, and support them; if you had pointed out what he ought to have done, and omitted to do. Mr. Lindsay gives, in general terms, an emphatic denial to your equally general assertions, and he can do little more under the circumstances. But it may be gathered, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, from Mr. Lindsay's own explanations, that he did not fully recognize the fundamental principle of the new Police system. He gave the land-holders to understand that his power as Magistrate of the District remained unchanged, and that, in case of necessity, he would exert it vigorously; in certain cases he desired the Native Deputy Magistrates to give

to the Police the aid of their "experience and local knowledge;" but he does not appear to have regarded himself as the actual head of the Police, and the Police as the instrument placed at his disposal for the execution of his orders: he has not, it would seem, borne in mind that a Deputy Magistrate has no legal authority to direct and control the Police; and that such an Officer can carry with him not one tithe of the weight and influence of the Magistrate of the District. He has overlooked, the Lieutenant Governor apprehends, the fact that the District Superintendent of Police, his subordinate, bound to be guided by his directions was at hand, and that it could not be agreeable to that officer to find a Native Deputy Magistrate interposed between him, and the executive Police under his authority. "Captain Cadell," the District Superintendent, "was called upon" it is said, "to report daily in English the result of enquiries;" it could perhaps have been more to the point had he been instructed by Mr. Lindsay *how* to conduct his enquiries, and to what points and quarters to direct them. Much the same questions as those suggested in the case of Mr. Phillippa might perhaps be asked in the case of Mr. Lindsay who, the Lieutenant Governor is afraid, has similarly misunderstood the relations of the "*Magistrate of the District*" to the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861. It is not the presence of a Native Deputy Magistrate, who, like Ram Narain, "is an old and experienced Police Officer," that is wanted; this amounts almost to a *supercession* of the Police Inspectors of the new Force, and can be hardly encouraging. What is required is that the "*Magistrate of the District*" himself should exercise vigorously, and in cordial co-operation with the District Superintendent, the authority which the Law has placed in his hands, and that, as elsewhere observed, he should give to the Police the benefit and aid of his experience "in discovering the evidence that exists, and in discerning and following up a clue." It is possible that Mr. Lindsay may have done this, but there is no evidence of the fact in his letter.

36. In any case the Lieutenant Governor is quite persuaded that Mr. Lindsay is too greatly interested in the well-being of his district, and it's efficient administration, to have withheld assistance which he believed himself required to afford to the Police; and it is to a misconception of his duties under the new system, that His Honor is disposed to attribute what you believe to have been his shortcomings. The connection of the "*Magistrate of the District*" with the Police is

clearly and correctly set forth in your letter* to the
 * Paragraph 135 of your Report. Magistrate of Mynpoorie, who also seems to have labored under misapprehension, and this instruction, circulated as it will be with your report, will serve, it is hoped, to remove the erroneous notions, that have evidently prevailed on the subject, to a larger extent than could have been supposed.

37. The Lieutenant Governor cannot pass unnoticed the extraordinary opinion expressed by Mr. H. D. Robertson, Officiating Magistrate of Muttra that "the one grave objection (to the new Police system) is the appointment of a Military Officer as District Superintendent of Police," and that "the total diversity of interests existing between a Magistrate, and Military District Superintendent is absolutely fatal to the interests of the State, and will never be overcome whenever the Magistrate or Military Officer is gifted with any professional pride." The success of Mr. Robertson's own administration in the Muttra District is the best refutation, perhaps, of this singular doctrine.

38. His Honor is very glad to learn that you are satisfied with the exertions of the Police Officers of the Agra Division.

39. ROHILCUND DIVISION.—The number of offences, of all classes, reported to have occurred in this Division, is 15,956, and 19,537 persons are supposed to have been concerned in the commission. Both figures are larger than the returns of any

- * 9,406 to 6,559 in Meerut.
4,061 in Agra.
1,862 in Allahabad.
3,593 in Benares.
- † 5,157 to 8,034 in Meerut.
7,775 in Agra.
4,551 in Allahabad, where
only 6,193 crimes of all
kinds are reported.
6,004 in Benares.

other Division exhibit, and at the same time the cases* in which no apprehensions were effected, are more numerous, not only positively but relatively, than elsewhere. The proportion of persons prosecuted to conviction† too, is smaller. These results appear to be somewhat unfavorable, but it must not be forgotten that the new Police was not

formed in this Division until May, and that whatever contrasts the returns of the year under notice present to those of 1860, or to those of other Divisions, whether good or bad, can be but very partially attributed to its action.

40. It is as well, however, to note the figures for future reference. Of 15,956 crimes, 5,544 were petty offences the primary cognizance of which does not for the most part, rest with the Police, and 1,046 were "Attempts" which are not commonly brought into Court at all. There remain, as belonging to the classes of more serious crime, 9,366. The returns do not admit of a fair judgment being formed as to the degree in which the Police have been enabled to bring the perpetrators to trial. But it is feared that there must have been a great failure of justice, in that out of 19,337 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, only 5,157 were prosecuted to conviction in 3,820 cases; a very large proportion of those engaged in the 9,366 cases falling under headings 1 to 42, must have escaped with impunity.

41. The success of prosecution in the cases of murder, which appear on the Returns of Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, contrasts very favorably with the almost entire failure in the same class of offences in Bijnore and Moradabad, where the increase, also, in the number of these is most apparent, as might have been anticipated from the fact that the famine was more severe in these two, than in the other Districts of this Division: what the results of Police action were in the cases of Homicide, Highway Robberies, Burglaries, and Thefts there is nothing in your Report, or in the Tables annexed to it to shew.

42. Except in the category of Thefts, which have decreased generally (though Bijnore shews a slight increase) and in that of Highway Robberies, which correspond exactly with those in 1860, there has been an increase of crime, especially of "murders" which number 20 more than in 1860; and also, in the Bijnore and Moradabad Districts, of "Cattle Thefts." But it is remarkable, as shewing the effect of the scarcity on crime, that the majority of the murders in Moradabad, and all the Highway Robberies in Bijnore occurred during the first half of the year when the famine was at its worst, and when, it may be noted in passing, the new Police had not been organized.

43. The value both of property stolen and of property recovered was less in 1861 than in the previous year. The great falling off in the latter item is traceable to the Districts of Bijnore and Moradabad, where in 1861 the recoveries amounted to Rupees 4,301, and Rupees 1,255 respectively, as against Rupees 22,838, and Rupees 10,692, in 1860. The remarkable success in the last named year, if it was correctly reported, was probably due to exceptional causes. It is very probable, as you remark in your 197th paragraph, that the large proportion of property

recovered in Budaon and Moradabad, may be accounted for "by the fact that cattle form the chief items, and these are more susceptible of being traced than bullion or goods;" but the remark does not hold good of the Moradabad District in the year, to which your report relates.

44. There are few other points calling for notice in this section of your report. The Lieutenant Governor, however, must not omit to remark with approbation on the manner in which the new system of Police has been carried out in the district of Bareilly. The Magistrate of the district, Mr. Inglis, and the District Superintendent, Major Earle, have thoroughly understood and appreciated its principles, and have co-operated with cordiality, and singleness of purpose in giving effect to them. Each has done precisely what was required of him, the Magistrate of the district asserting his proper authority and directing the action of the Police, while the District Superintendent has been left without interference in all matters of "discipline and departmental economy." The success which has been achieved in the detection of crime, in the better protection of property, and in the capture and prosecution of persons concerned in the most heinous of all crimes, murder, afford evidence of what may be accomplished, and justify the hope that, in every district, in which there is confidence between the Magistrate of the district and the Superintendent of Police, and in which each performs his own duty assured of support and assistance from the other, the results of Police Administration under the new system will be equally satisfactory.

45. Paragraphs 184 to 193 of your report are noticed here only for the purpose of stating that, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, Mr. Probyn has not succeeded either in shewing that the Constabulary Police have habitually concealed the occurrence of crime, or in proving that the new system is faulty. Your reply to his report, alluded to in para. 193 is conclusive on the latter point, while there is at least as much against the first mentioned supposition in your remarks as there is for it in Mr. Probyn's argument.

46. The Lieutenant Governor concurs in the substance of your 191 paragraph. If a man, whose property has been stolen, choose to put up with the trifling loss rather than call in the aid of the Police, there is nothing in the law to forbid him, and there can be no utility in insisting on his reporting the petty theft to the Police. But if a Constable or other Police Officer in the course of duty come to the knowledge of the fact, he is bound to report it to the Police Station, although, if the crime be unattended with aggravating circumstances, the Police can take no action except at the instance of the aggrieved party or under the special orders of the Magistrate of the district.

47. ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—This Division was beyond the direct influence of the famine, though the prices of food were somewhat affected, and neither the statistics of crime, nor the results of Police action, generally, call for much remark. The point which chiefly calls for notice is the very small number of offences, and particularly of heinous offences, as compared with that in other Divisions. According to the returns, there were but 2,640 serious offences against 8,355 in Meerut, 5,095 in Agra, 9,366 in Rohilcund, and 4,985 in Benares. The Allahabad Division has only four Districts, but the territorial area and population are not so much below those of the other divisions as to account satisfactorily for the great difference in the extent of crime. Rohilcund, which is exceptional in respect of area by reason of the thinly inhabited Forest and Terai Tracts; and Benares,

which is exceptional in respect both of population and area by reason of the dense population in the City of Benares, and by reason of the inclusion of Goruckpore with it, 7,000 square miles, and of the Hilly part of the Mirzapore District; these two divisions being put out of the comparison, the area and population of the remaining three pretty fairly correspond; thus:—

Meerut Division,	---	Area, 9,985 Sq. Miles.	45,22,165 Population.
Agra ditto.,	---	„ 9,298 „	43,73,156 „
Allahabad ditto., *	---	„ 9,730 „	39,78,003 „

and, therefore, the small amount of crime, speaking comparatively, seems to call for enquiry. Even petty crimes, and “Attempts” are much fewer than in the other Divisions, excepting Meerut, where petty crimes number 3,289 against 3,406 in Allahabad, while “Attempts” are, as elsewhere, more numerous.

48. It cannot be disputed that in the Cawnpore District there has been great failure in the prosecution of crime, at the same time that there has been a vast increase in the number of offences committed under every head from murder, excepting only highway robbery, to cattle theft, as well as in petty offences from 742 in 1860 to 1,140 in the year under report. Cawnpore may have suffered more from exportation of food to the famine stricken districts, facilitated by the immediate proximity both of the Canal and the Railway, and the consequent rise in the price of food, than other districts of this Division; but this will not account for the enormous increase of crime, much less for the extensive failure of justice, as shewn by the conviction of only 24 out of 99 persons charged with certain serious offences, as specified in paragraph 212 of your Report, and by the fact mentioned in paragraph 213 that in 449 cases of burglary, no more than 49 persons were apprehended, and of these no more than 24 convicted on trial before the Magistrates. The Police cannot be exempted from blame. The only favorable feature, speaking generally, is the improvement which has taken place in the proportion of stolen property recovered.

49. In the other Districts the results which the returns exhibit are fairly characterized in your report as “not altogether unsatisfactory. Crime has been kept down to its usual average, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the introduction of a new system, and property, on the whole, has been better protected; and more property recovered, than before, by the Police. Prosecution has been more successful, and a fair proportion of the persons engaged in crime have been brought to punishment.”

50. The case of Nizamut Ashruf, in Allahabad, deserves to be specially noticed. It formed the subject of separate correspondence at the time, and the conduct of the Head Constable, and of the Policemen who stood by him in his endeavor so seize this notorious rebel, and in resisting the attack made by the assembled mob on the Police Post for his rescue, were fully and deservedly commended. But the discreditable fact, which the case brought to light, was the reticence of the population as to the presence, among them, of a rebel, second in notoriety only to the “Moulvi Leakut Alea” himself; and, by direct inference, their disloyalty, and abiding disaffection to the Government. Here was a man celebrated as Rebel Kotwal of Allahabad, not only harboured by his Mahomedan friends, but permitted by the people at large, who were not his co-religionists, to remain unmolested in the very neighbourhood of his crimes, and at last openly supported by them in resisting the authority of the Law. It is difficult to conceive that there were not many, even of those who were under an obligation to give

* Humeerpore excluded.

information, who could not, at any time during the four years that had intervened, have secured his apprehension. The quartering upon the neighboring villages of an extra Police under Section 15, Act V. of 1861, was a judicious and thoroughly just measure, which will operate, it is to be hoped, as an example to all, no less than as a punishment to those who were implicated in the disloyal outrage which you have noticed.

51. Of the like kind, and equally creditable to the Police, though perhaps less conspicuous, was the encounter of the Police, in the Cawnpore District, with Bikrum Singh's gang of Dacoits, who had long infested the Cawnpore District, and had escaped, or more probably defied apprehension. The new Police behaved with good courage and determination under the leading of Inspector Catania; and well earned the praise which was bestowed upon them at the time of the Government for the destruction of one of the leaders, and the apprehension of most of his accomplices. The family of Doorga, the Constable, who was killed on this occasion in the execution of his duty, have been provided by the Government with a pension.

52. In very unfavorable contrast with the two preceding cases is that mentioned in para. 210 of your Report, of a traveller having been robbed in the Serai of Secundra, within 200 yards of a Police station, notwithstanding which no effective pursuit was made, and no discovery whatever, whether of property or of the robbers ensued. The failure, or rather the neglect, of the Police in this case was disgraceful, and the Police of the station, present at the time of the occurrence, were most justly dismissed from the service. In this and all other like instances precautions should be taken to prevent the re-admission to the force of the Police Officers discharged. This remark applies equally to the case of the Police Officers, who are alluded to in your 230th paragraph, and who, by disputing about their respective jurisdictions, allowed the offenders in a case of Highway Robbery to escape capture.

53. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe that Mr. Dashwood's remarks regarding the effect of removing the Chowkeedars of cities and towns, and substituting patrolling Constables, have attracted your attention. There is little reason to doubt that the instructions which you have issued are in the right direction, not only because the city residents will probably learn to have confidence in the Constables of their own particular beat, but also because the Constable himself, having his observation restricted to the same beat or walk, will, if he is at all fit for the service, eventually become thoroughly acquainted with the character and the pursuits of all persons residing within its limits, as well as with the relations existing between them severally, and if crime occur, he should be able, in nine cases out of ten, to put his finger upon the perpetrators.

54. It only remains for the Lieutenant Governor to notice, with great regret, the remarks which you have felt it your duty to place on record regarding the short-comings of Captain Dennehy, the Deputy Inspector General of this Division, and the failure of Mr. McArthy to fulfil the expectations that were entertained of him. The latter has been transferred to a less onerous charge in the District of Banda, and will, it may be hoped, discharge his duties more efficiently under the guidance and the judicious advice which he is sure to receive from Mr. Dashwood, the Magistrate of the District. The former has been compelled by the state of his health to leave India for a time. He appears to have seen the error of his practice, and will, no doubt, amend it on his return to duty. He must be made

to understand that with him rests the responsibility of enforcing throughout his Division a complete execution of the new Police system in accordance with the laws and the rules which have been prescribed, and of insisting on energetic action on the part of his subordinates, the District Superintendents.

55. **BENARES DIVISION.**—It does not appear necessary to examine in any detail the the returns of crime in this Division, which, like Allahabad, was free from direct effect of the famine, and which exhibits no very marked fluctuations, as compared with 1860, except it be, perhaps, the large decrease of the more serious crimes in the District of Goruckpore. This decrease is observed in every class of offences, and may be regarded with satisfaction.

56. Of 9,360 offences of all kinds there were but 3,593 in which no apprehensions were effected, and the fact being borne in mind that of the whole number 4,118 were petty offences and 257 attempts, it must be presumed that activity has not been wanting in the pursuit of the worst offenders. Paragraphs 246, 251, 255, 260 and 261, 273, 275, and 283 of your Report shew that, except in Azimgurh, there has been a great improvement in the prosecution of crime, especially in cases of heinous crime, while it is shewn elsewhere that many notorious offenders against the Law have been apprehended, and some security thus gained for the better protection in future of life and property. Measures, too, have been taken against the recurrence of River Dacoities, which have long been the plague of the Ghazee pore District, and against the crime of cattle-lifting by gangs of armed men in the Mirzapore District. So far these measures, it is gratifying to remark, have been successful.

57. The Police have done well in the recovery of nearly one-third of all property stolen, even supposing that its value was not exaggerated by the aggrieved parties, and the one point which seems to be most unfavorable, is that of 14,920 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, less than half (6,004) have been brought to punishment.

58. The Lieutenant Governor will satisfy himself with stating that, after examining the Tables and your notes upon each District, he concurs in the conclusions which are set forth in paragraph 286 of your Report, and desires to offer his acknowledgments of the good service which they have rendered to Captain Manning, the Deputy Inspector General, and the District Superintendents, who are named in your 287th paragraph.

59. There are one or two special matters remaining for notice.

60. The first is the interesting and valuable fact which, notwithstanding the incompleteness of his enquiries, has been certainly established by Captain Watson, the District Superintendent of Benares, that the crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous or stupifying drugs, is committed by organized gangs having extensive associations all over the country, and is systematized and followed as a profession, as Thuggee used to be. The Lieutenant Governor has heard with regret that Captain Watson has been greatly discouraged by failure to obtain a conviction from the Sudder Court lately in cases which appeared to be well substantiated, and it is probable that success will hardly be attained unless the facilities which were given for the eradication of Thuggee

shall be extended to this organized system of crime. Captain Watson's final report will be awaited with interest. The subject will be further noticed below, in reference to your general remarks.

61. The case mentioned in paragraph 242 is remarkable owing to the relation which existed between the murderer and his victim, that of School-master and pupil. And it may be noted in passing that, in the case of the murdered Tehseeldar Gokul Chund, (paragraph 243,) whose eminent services at Benares during the disturbances secured for him a large reward from Government, one of the murderers suffered the last penalty of the Law, although Gopal, the principal, escaped in default of full judicial evidence of his guilt.

62. The large robbery from the Opium Factory at Goruckpore was separately reported at the time of its occurrence, and the Police were shewn to be free from all responsibility, though it was by their exertions that the better part of the property stolen by the guard, who were employed to protect it, was recovered.

63. Mr. Lushington's very favorable opinion of the new system, and of the agency by which it has been, though imperfectly, worked, is acceptable. Generally the Magistrates of Districts, who have expressed any decided opinion, seem to take the same view, and this will, it is thought, be fully confirmed when the system is better understood, the European Officers more experienced, and the members of the Force itself better instructed. It is hardly to be regarded as a special reproach against the Force that, (as Mr. Denison says) "corruption and venality" should be *as common as before*. These are found in every branch of the Administration to which the natives of the country are admitted, or, in other words, in *all* branches without any exception, and they cannot be eradicated in a day, or even in a year. We must look not only to improved discipline, and closer supervision by European agency, and to the higher rates of pay now given to the Police, but also to the influence of the "Police Superannuation Fund" in adding to the attractions of the service for securing the good conduct of the Police Force, and the diminution among them of the offences adverted to by Mr. Denison, which, whenever detected, will surely lead to the forfeiture of the offender's payments to the Superannuation Fund, and of his claim to pension no less than to his immediate dismissal. It is noted with much satisfaction that (as Mr. Lushington says) the European Inspectors have been the means of bringing to light offences and acts of corruption which would otherwise have escaped detection.

64. The Jounpore District furnishes the only instance of serious maltreatment of an accused person by the Police. The case is described in paragraph 262 of your Report. It is to be deplored that the atrocious cruelty of the Inspector, followed as it was by the death of his victim, should not have been brought home to him by full judicial evidence. Transportation for life would have been an inadequate penalty for his offence. The man no longer disgraces by his presence the ranks of the Constabulary Force, but neither the punishment awarded under Section 29, Act V. of 1861, nor his dismissal from the Police is sufficient. He must be proscribed by an order of the Government from its service in any capacity whatever, and you will see at once to the submission of the usual Descriptive Roll, in order that a Notification to the above effect may be issued.

65. You have acted judiciously in prohibiting the frequent transfer of Police Officers from one Police Station to another. The practice has come down from former times, when it was thought that a Police Officer suffered to remain

for any time in one jurisdiction, formed connections which interfered with the impartiality and efficiency of his action ; and this perhaps was, more or less, the fact under the old Police system. But with a Police organized, disciplined, well paid, and closely supervised by European Officers, there should be no opening for such license, and in every other respect it is certainly desirable that a Police Officer should be retained in the same circle, and thus allowed the opportunity of becoming acquainted with localities, people, and occurrences, without a knowledge of which he cannot be an efficient guardian of life and property.

66. The views expressed in paragraph 235, in reference to the remarks of Mr. Denison, the Magistrate of Mirzapore, have the Lieutenant Governor's concurrence.

GENERAL REMARKS.

67. It only remains for the Lieutenant Governor to notice the most important of the points which form the subject of these General Remarks.

68. *Paragraphs 289 to 304.*—These relate to the sources from which you have derived data for the compilation of the Tables which accompany your Report, and account for the defects apparent therein, and the impossibility of shewing “how far a fair proportion of those concerned in grave crime have been brought to punishment by the action of the Police.” This difficulty will be removed by the orders of the Government which have directed the separation, in the Registers of crimes cognizable by Police from those in which the law forbids their primary interference, and the Returns for 1862 will, no doubt, be sufficiently discriminating.

69. The returns of a single year cannot afford a reliable foundation for conclusions as to the statistics of crime in these Provinces, and the Lieutenant Governor will abstain from the expression of any definite opinion upon the proportion which the criminal bears to the whole population ; but accepting for the present the result of your computations, and having regard to the considerations adverted to in your 301st paragraph, His Honor must admit that, even under ordinary circumstances, the Calendar of crime would have appeared to him to be small.

70. But, when it is borne in mind that during the period embraced in your Report, or at least for one half of it, there was severe distress, amounting in thousands of instances to absolute destitution, in 12 or 13 of the most populous Districts of the North Western Provinces, and that this distress was reflected, in consequence of the general rise in the price of food, in other districts to which the direct influence of the famine did not extend, the reported increase of crime is very much less than might have been anticipated. Judged by the known occurrences of the last famine period, 1837-38, the effect of the calamity under notice upon crime has been surprizingly insignificant. The Ganges Canal was covered with boats, and the Grand Trunk Road with carts, conveying grain to the distressed districts, and yet crimes of violence have been few, the Highway Robberies brought to light having been, the majority “petty robberies from travellers, not on the Imperial Roads, but on village tracks, on the occasion of returning from village markets ;” while in the cases of others there has been strong reason, from the identity of the circumstances attending them, to suspect collusion on the part of the carriers, if not of the neighbouring villagers also. There has been an increase, likewise, of murders following on or accompanying the attempt to steal from corn stacks, and of petty burglaries, thefts, and cattle thefts, in other words, of just such crimes as would have been stimulated by severe want. But

there have been no grain riots; no violent and open attacks on grain stores; none of the great outrages which occurred in 1837-38, and which the employment of a strong extra Police was required to suppress. It is a fact, which deserves to be prominently noticed, that, though in anticipation of the possible necessity, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to entertain a special Police, not a single extra Constable was employed. To whatever cause attributable, whether to the improved disposition of the people; or to the disarming operations carried out in 1859-60; or to the greater efficiency of the Police; the comparatively small number of violent crimes during the famine period of 1860-61, may certainly be regarded with much satisfaction.

71. *Paragraphs 305 to 308.*—The increase under the category of murders is accounted for by error of classification which will, no doubt, be rectified in the future, and by incidents arising out of the distress, which prevailed in the western Districts.

72. *Paragraphs 309 to 323.*—The Lieutenant Governor has read your remarks on "Dacoities and Highway Robberies" with much interest. While the circumstances stated in your 313th paragraph raise the strongest presumption, that Dacoits receive assistance, direct or indirect, from the people, it is quite certain that the efforts of the Police to trace them are thwarted, rather than seconded by the very classes who are most interested in the seizure and punishment of the offenders. This fact was singularly illustrated, but recently, in the case of the Highway Robbery on the Grand Trunk Road near the populous town of Koorjah, in which it was shewn that the gang was traced unmistakeably through many villages, [every resident of which professed entire ignorance of its passage] until at length the pursuit became so hot that a large proportion of the property acquired by the robbery, was abandoned. No case could confirm more fully than this the truth of what is stated in the paragraph under notice.

73. The only remedy for this discreditable state of things is the enforcement of the responsibility which the custom of the country and the law attach to the landholders and village communities. The Lieutenant Governor would be sorry to think that the Magistrates of Districts have relaxed in their endeavors to exact from the landholders the information and the assistance, which they are bound to give in the discovery and apprehension of Dacoits and Highway Robbers, owing merely to the introduction of a new Police system. What is believed is that, in the great legislative changes which have lately taken place, the Law in regard to the responsibility of landholders has become somewhat obscure, and that the Magistrates of Districts have been uncertain as to the degree, in which they could legally bring their authority to bear upon the landholders. All that you say as to the influence which the Magistrate of the District can exert, and as to the ability of the landholders, if they please, to suppress such open and violent outrages, as gang robbery and the like within their boundaries, is unquestionable; but the instances given in paragraph 323 are hardly in point; at the time of the out-break the ordinary Laws of the country were in abeyance and stringent measures such as those which you describe, were justifiable. But in times of tranquillity the necessity of such severe action cannot be recognized, nor could the Magistrate who adopted it, be held free from the consequences of an infraction of the Law, and of excessive abuse of his authority.

74. The Lieutenant Governor fully believes that, until the landholders can be compelled to use the influence and the power which they undoubtedly possess,

in support of good Government, no Police that can be formed out of the material available in this country will be thoroughly effective for the prevention and detection of crime ; and you are perhaps aware that, so far back as 1860, the Legislature were moved to pass a Bill on the principles of Act X. of 1858, in order to strengthen the hands of the Magistrates in dealing with violent outrages ; but two years and more have passed away without intimation of any result, and it must be assumed that the proposal has been negatived.

75. In these circumstances it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that the next best thing would be to draw out a summary of the Law relating to the responsibility of landholders, as it actually exists, and to circulate it for the information and guidance of Magistrates of Districts and Police Officers. You were requested to undertake this task, and the Memorandum which you have prepared, and which is believed by the Lieutenant Governor to exhibit correctly the actual state of the Law on this point, as it now stands, is subjoined in extenso ; in the hope that, all doubts being removed as to the extent of their authority, the Magistrates of Districts will in future compel landholders to do that, for which they are held responsible by the Law, and in default, will impose the full legal penalty.

“ 1st.—In the province of Benares, a permanent settlement was concluded with proprietors of land, the terms and conditions of which settlement were embodied in Regulation II. of 1795.

“ 2nd.—Amongst other conditions, was the following which is thus recorded in Clause 8, Section XIV. of the above quoted Regulation.

‘To be responsible, subordinately to the Aumil, for the maintenance of the peace and for apprehending all disturbers thereof, in and throughout their respective estates and farms ; not to harbour thieves or robbers, but to secure their persons, and deliver them up for trial, as well as to recover, or in failure thereof to be answerable for, and to make good the value of all property robbed or stolen within their respective limits.’

“ 3rd.—This condition led to the enactment in the same year of Regulation XVII. of 1795, styled ‘a Regulation for the establishment of an efficient Police in the Province of Benares.’ Which so far as hereafter quoted is still in force in the Province ; and by Regulation XXXV. of 1803 has been extended to the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier, and to the conquered Provinces and Bundelcund by Regulation IX. of 1804, and is now therefore in force throughout the entire North Western Provinces.

“ 4th.—The 1st Section of Regulation XVII. of 1795 is given entire, as it shows plainly the purport of the Regulation and the extent of the responsibility of the village landholders. It is as follows :—

‘Section I. The Establishment of an efficient Police in the Province of Benares, being as essential towards deterring people from committing crimes, as the speedy and impartial trial of offenders when apprehended, a clause was inserted in the engagements entered into by the landholders and farmers with Government, rendering them responsible [subordinately to the Tehseeldars heretofore termed Aumils] for maintaining the peace

“ Rescinded by Section 2, Regulation XIV. of 1807.”

and for apprehending all disturbers of it in their respective estates or farms and binding them not to harbor thieves or robbers, but to secure their persons and deliver them up for trial as well as to recover, or in failure thereof, to make good the value of all pro-

perty robbed or stolen within their respective boundaries [and in like manner, as each proprietor or farmer entered into such engagements as far as regarded

"In effect nullified by Regulation XIV. of 1807."

the limits of his own estate or farm, so each Tehseeldar executed similar engagements with Government for the entire pergunnah or other division with the charge of the Police and the collection of revenue of which he was entrusted; containing however a provision entitling him to have recourse for his own indemnification to the landholder or farmer within whose limits a loss by theft or robbery might occur.] But the parties thus made responsible having represented that robberies and thefts committed on Beoparecs and others were often perpetrated in consequence of their stopping and remaining during the night, with their cattle and goods in the open fields or woods, instead of putting up in the villages and giving notice of their arrival, so as to admit of their security being duly attended to, it was provided by a general Notification issued by the Resident on the 29th January 1789, that no person should be entitled to restitution or indemnification by the [Aumils] landholders or farmers, for losses by theft or robbery committed at night in the open fields or woods, and that restitution or indemnification should be claimable only in cases in which the owners of the property had put up at some town or village, and given notice of their arrival. But it having been subsequently considered, that it was the duty of [the Aumils and] the landholders, and farmers, to have information conveyed to them of the arrival of merchants and travellers within their respective limits, and to provide for their security and protection, and it having appeared improbable that travellers and merchants in general would be apprized of the requisition for the giving notice of their arrival at a town or village, it was deemed inconsistent with the principles of justice, that any omission in this respect, on their part should be allowed to exempt the [Aumils], landholders, or farmers from making good any losses they might sustain by theft or robbery. It accordingly became an established principle throughout the Province, that for night robberies in the open roads or woods, the [Tehseeldars] landholders, and farmers, were not to be held responsible, unless it should be proved that they had such knowledge of the circumstances as might reasonably have been expected to have enabled them to have prevented the theft or robbery; but that for thefts or robberies committed in inhabited places, they were liable to be made responsible, whether notice of the arrival of the parties should have been given to them or not, if under the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate should be of opinion that the perpetration of the theft or robbery was committed with their connivance, or was ascribable to their want of due care and vigilance. In conformity to the above principles, and for the establishment of an efficient Police in the city of Benares, and the towns of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore and Jounpore, the following rules have been enacted.'

"5th.—By Section 2 'the Police of the country subject to the control of the Magistrates is to be considered under the joint charge of the landholders and farmers of land, who are bound to, and responsible for the preservation of peace.'

"6th.—Section 3 declares as follows:—'[Tehseeldars] landholders, and farmers of land, are in future to be considered responsible for robberies or thefts committed in their respective limits, estates or farms [the Tehseeldar in the first instance and the landholders and farmers to the Tehseeldar] in the manner specified in Clause 8, Sections XIV. [and XV.] Regulation II. of 1795; it being understood however that for night robberies in the open roads or woods the [Teh-

"The several words between brackets, are rescinded by Regulation XIV. of 1807."

seeldars) landholders or farmers are not to be held responsible, unless it shall be proved that they had such knowledge of the circumstances as might reasonably have been expected to have enabled them to have prevented the theft or robbery, but that for thefts or robberies in inhabited places they are considered as liable to be made responsible whether notice of the arrival of the owners of the property shall have been given to them or not, if under the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the theft or robbery, was committed with their connivance, or that the perpetration of it was ascribable to their want of care or vigilance.'

7th.—“ By Regulation VIII. of 1797, prosecutions instituted for the recovery of losses sustained by theft or robbery were made cognizable in the Courts of Civil Judicature, and are so to the present day.”

8th.—“ Up to this period the responsibility of zemindars was confined to that of making good losses by theft or robbery.” The Law as quoted above was extended by Regulation XXXV. of 1803 to the ceded Provinces, and by Regulation IX. of 1804 to the conquered Provinces. No part of the Law has been repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, although other parts of the several Regulations have been rescinded.

9th.—“ The system of Police was subsequently amended by Regulation XIV. of 1807. By Section 2, so much of Regulation XVII. of 1795 or of any other Regulation as declares the Police of the Province of Benares to be under charge of the Tehseeldars, or which relates to the duty or responsibility of the Tehseeldars as Officers of Police, is rescinded, and by Section 3 so much of Regulation XXXV. of 1803 [extended to the conquered Provinces and Bundelcund by the Regulation IX. of 1804] or of any other Regulation as declares the Police of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier of the conquered Provinces in the Doab and on the right bank of the river Jumna or of the ceded Territory in Bundelcund to be under the charge of the Tehseeldars as Officers of Police, is hereby rescinded.”

10th.—“ The constitution of the Police was altered and defined, placed under the sole control of the Magistrates, but the responsibilities of the village landholders were not diminished, but on the contrary extended by Section XIX. which is as follows :—

Clause 1.—‘ Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to affect the responsibility of the landholders and farmers in the Province of Benares, and in the ceded and conquered Provinces for robberies or thefts committed within their respective estates and farms as declared in Section 3, Regulation XVII. of 1795, and in Clause 1st of Section 3, Regulation XXXV. of 1803 extended to the conquered Provinces and Bundelcund by Regulation IX. of 1804.’

Clause 2.—‘ They are further hereby declared responsible for the value of any stolen or plundered property, proved to have been brought into their estates or farms with their knowledge or connivance, and which they may not have caused to be delivered up, or have given timely information respecting it to the local Police Officer or to the Magistrate.’

Clause 3.—‘ All claims upon the landholders and farmers for the value of stolen or plundered property under this Section, are to be instituted, tried, and decided in the Civil Courts, subject to the general rules of appeal.’”

11th.—“ Thus far, the Regulations quoted define the responsibilities of landholders to all persons for the prevention of thefts and robberies, and to indemnification of losses.”

12th.—"I will now notice the laws which impose certain duties, to be performed to Officers of Government, and the penalties which attach to neglect of these duties."

13th.—"By Section 2, Regulation II. of 1797, it is enacted that. 'The landholders and farmers of land who, by Regulation XVII. of 1795 are entrusted with the Police of their several estates and farms, are required with the assistance of their Pykes, Chowkeedars, Pausbans, and other description of village watchmen, to give at all times their utmost care and vigilance to prevent affrays, assaults, and all other acts of violence and breaches of the peace, within their respective estates and farms, as well as to deliver over any persons who may be found in the act of committing a breach of the peace, or whom they may be required to apprehend in execution of the duties vested in them.'"

14th.—"Clause 2, Section 3, Regulation XXXV. of 1803, imposes the same duty on landholders, &c., in the ceded Provinces, and the law is extended by Regulation IX. of 1804, to the conquered Provinces and Bundelkhund."

15th.—"By Section 2, Regulation VI. of 1810 it is enacted that. 'All Zemindars, Talookdars, and other proprietors of land, whether Malgoozaree or Lakheraj, all sudder farmers and under renters of land of every description, all dependent Talookdars, all Naibs and other local agents, all Native Officers employed in the collection of the Revenues and rents of lands on the part of Government or of the Court of Wards are hereby declared especially accountable for the early and punctual communication to the Magistrates and Police Darogahs, either publicly or secretly, as the informants may judge proper, of all intelligence which they may obtain respecting the resort to any place within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them, of any person or persons of the different classes of people ordinarily known by the appellation of Dacoits, Cozauks, Thugs or Bud-deeks, or of any other description of robbers.'"

16th.—"By Section 10, Regulation I. of 1811, the same persons and Officers 'are hereby declared accountable for the early communication to the Magistrate, either secretly or publicly, of all information which they obtain respecting the residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them.'"

17th.—"The remainder of the Section defines the penalty for neglect of this duty, but by Act XVII. of 1862, the whole Regulation is repealed expecting so much of Section 10 as declares landholders and others accountable for the early communication of information respecting receivers of stolen property."

18th.—"Section 4, Regulation III. of 1812, provides as follows:—

Clause 1st.—"Regulation VI. of 1810, defines the duty required from Zemindars and others, with respect to the resort of criminals within the limits of the estates or farms held or managed by them."

Clause 2nd.—"With the view of affording the Magistrates more early and punctual information of public offences committed within the limits of their respective jurisdiction, all Zemindars [and other persons as before detailed] 'are hereby declared especially accountable for the early and punctual communication to the Magistrates or Police Darogahs, of all information which they may obtain respecting the commission of robberies, and likewise regarding the offence of breaking into houses, tents, or boats, or other places of habitation, perpetrated within the limits of the estate, or farm held or managed by them.'"

19th.—“The remainder of the Section which provides a penalty for neglect is rescinded by Act XVII. of 1862.”

20th.—“By Section 2, Regulation VIII. of 1814, the same duty is exacted ‘respecting the commission of murders, and likewise regarding the offences of arson and theft perpetrated within the limits of the estate or farm held or managed by them.’”

21st.—“All of the old Regulations which provided penalties for neglect of these several duties have been repealed, as the Penal Code [Act XLV. of 1860,] provides punishments.”

22nd.—“The Sections applicable are as follows :—

“Sections 154, 155, 156, and 187 to breaches of duty imposed by Section 2, Regulation II. of 1797, or Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation XXXV. of 1803.”

“Sections 176 and 202 to neglecting to give the information required by

“Section 2, Regulation VI. of 1810.

“Section 10, Regulation I. of 1811.

“Section 4, Regulation III. of 1812.

“Section 2, Regulation VIII. of 1814.

23rd.—“It will be clearly said that the responsibilities attaching to landholders are of two distinct descriptions.”

First.—“To Government they are responsible under penalties for the communication, of the resort of robbers, or receivers of stolen property, of the commission of murder, arson, and all offences against property, as well as for all information they may obtain respecting the commission of these offences, and for the maintenance of the peace, and suppression of riots or affrays.”

Secondly.—“They are bound to *prevent* thefts and robberies, *i. e.*, bound to take such precautions as will prevent them, or in event of their occurring, they are personally and pecuniarily responsible to all persons for the value of property stolen or plundered within the limits of their estates, excepting for night thefts committed in the open woods or fields, the exception not holding good, if it be proved that they had such knowledge of the circumstances as might *reasonably* have been expected to have enabled them to have prevented the theft or robbery.”

Thirdly.—“That they are personally and pecuniarily responsible for the value of all property stolen or plundered which is proved to have been brought into their estates, either with their knowledge or connivance or which they may not cause to be delivered up, or of which they have not given timely information to the nearest Police Officer.

24th.—“The Law appears very complete, and if the responsibility were enforced Zemindars will and can prevent depredation, as they do in the Province of Kumaon, where the law being in practice, property is more secure than elsewhere, though a Government Police is unknown.”

25th.—“I presume it is under Clause 2, Section 9, Regulation XIV. of 1807, that in certain Districts, [chiefly of the Delhi Province,] cattle stolen and tracked from one village to another, were claimed, or the value thereof demanded, from the village to which traces were found, and beyond which the track could not be discovered. The Law certainly applies to such cases, and to all others where

property can be clearly proved to have been brought into a village under such circumstances as preclude the supposition that it could have been brought without the knowledge of a landholder who takes such precautions as are necessary for the discharge of his duties."

26th.—"The laws are not, to my belief known to the landholders, the people, or even the Officers of Government, and I believe there is an impression that the landholders have been relieved from all responsibility by the silence in Act XLV. of 1860 on the subject, and by the repeals effected by Act XVII. of 1862. I would therefore suggest that the laws bearing on this subject may be made known in every possible way and especially to the Zemindars, Talookdars, Mokuddums or farmers of villages in the North Western Provinces, either through the Magistrates and Police Officers, or Tehseeldars and village putwarees."

27th.—"I would further recommend that the attention of Magistrates be prominently directed to the extent of the responsibility of landholders, &c., to the prevention of thefts. The selection and appointment of the village Police is given to them, and although not amenable to penalties should thefts occur, they are pecuniarily responsible to indemnify for losses that occur in inhabited places; if in the opinion of the Magistrate the perpetration of the theft or robbery 'was ascribable to their want of care or vigilance.'"

"It is not necessary that connivance be shown, indeed the landholder may be perfectly innocent of any complicity, or even absent from and non-resident in the village, but this does not absolve him from the responsibility attaching to him, and in consequence of which he has the selection and appointment of the Police of the village."

28th.—"Enforcement of this responsibility is unfortunately dependent on the will of the plundered party, and it is probable that residents of the village will never take advantage of the law; and thereby expose themselves to retaliation by the landholder under whom they live. But cases are of frequent occurrence where the injured parties are travellers, to whom the law affords easy redress, and where undoubtedly the landholder is to say the least culpable for not preventing the crime; for instance, nearly every robbery reported is committed on travellers returning from market villages to their homes and on village roads. These are invariably committed on nearing villages and in day light. Such crimes are easy of prevention and could not fail of being detected were the Zemindars alive to their duty and to the responsibility attaching to them, which is 'to secure the persons of all robbers and thieves and to recover, or in failure thereof to be answerable for, and to make good the value of all property robbed or stolen within the limits of their respective estates,' and in cases thus openly committed within short distances of villages, the parties plundered have a clear right under the law to be indemnified for their loss."

29th.—"It appears however necessary, that the Magistrate should record his opinion, whether the perpetration of the crime was ascribable to want of care or vigilance, or no. This appears necessary as the ground of action, and sufficient to carry decree of the Civil Judge, whose only task would be to determine the extent of the loss."

76. As you propose in paragraph 328, printed copies of your Report, and of this reply should be sent to each "Magistrate of District", and to each Deputy Inspector General and District Superintendent of Police, and therefore the sepa-

late circulation of the foregoing instruction is not needed. The only remark that the Lieutenant Governor desires to offer is, relates to that part of the Law, which declares landholders to be suable in a Civil action by the aggrieved party for the loss sustained by robbery or theft. Such action, it is obvious, must be left to the option of the aggrieved party, but it is certain that the existence of such a provision in the Law is unknown to the people generally, and it may therefore be allowable for the officers of the Government to inform parties, who have been robbed, of the fact, and encourage them to sue for recovery. It is probable that, in such cases the Civil Courts, in the spirit of Regulation III. of 1827, will accept the record of conviction in a Criminal Court as evidence of a robbery or theft having been committed in a particular village, and, therefore, as evidence, *prima-facie*, of the responsibility of the Zemindars of that village for the value of the property robbed or stolen and unrecovered.

77. *Paragraphs 324 to 328.*—The relation of the Magistrate of the District to the Constabulary Police, as defined in Act V. of 1861, and in the Code of Criminal Procedure, is quite correctly set forth in these paragraphs, as in your letter to the Magistrate of Mynpoory (para. 135) which has been noticed in its proper place. After these expositions, there will no longer be any excuse for misapprehension on this point, and the Lieutenant Governor is fully persuaded that there will be little or no cause for complaint in the future. It will rest with you to bring to the immediate notice of the Government any disregard of the instructions on this head, which are contained in your Report, and affirmed by the Government in these orders.

78. *Paragraphs 329 to 334.*—These paragraphs call for no particular remark.

79. *Paragraphs 335 to 350.*—The crime of "theft by the administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs" has been the subject of separate correspondence during the year, and the result of it was the deputation of Captain Watson, the District Superintendent of Benares, to make detailed enquiries as to the supposed existence of an organized system, and of gangs of professional poisoners. As elsewhere mentioned, Captain Watson's final report has not been received, but the one important fact has been established beyond a doubt, that "a system of robbery by administration of poisonous drugs is practised throughout the country" by gangs who follow it as a profession, and who have their connections and associations in all quarters.

80. No crime can be more hateful. It has not its origin in passion, jealousy, hatred, or revenge. It has for its object the unlawful acquisition of property by means which, though always endangering, and not unfrequently destroying life, are used with a cold blooded deliberation and indifference as to consequences, which distinguishes its perpetrators as among the very worst and most dangerous of criminals.

81. It was in this view of the heinousness of the crime, as well as of the fact, regarded as proved, that it is practised, as a system like Thuggee, by bands widely connected and associated, that in June last, an application formerly made to the Government of India, at the instance of the Superintendent General Thuggee and Dacoitee, for the extension of the *approver* system to this class of crime was revived; and reply is still awaited. It is the Lieutenant Governor's conviction that by no other measure will this organized crime be suppressed. It was fully successful in the case of Thuggee, when every other means had failed,

and there is no crime which so closely resembles Thuggee as this in all its chief features. The object of both is the same. Both are characterized by the same shocking disregard of human life. Both have professional followers. Both have ramifications in nearly all quarters of the country. The only difference is that, whereas in the one class the handkerchief was used, in the other a drug which certainly endangers, and may destroy life, is employed.

82. The Lieutenant Governor fully concurs in the remarks which paragraphs 344 to 346 of your Report contain, as well as in your opinion regarding the inadequacy of the punishment prescribed by Section 328 of the Penal Code for the offence under consideration.

83. There is an Act of the Legislature in existence, for regulating the sale and possession of poisonous drugs, but it is current only in the Presidency Towns. An application which was made to the Government of India for its extension some time ago, was negatived, and it will not probably, be received with more favor now. But in continuation of the correspondence which has passed, an extract (paragraphs 335 to 350) from your Report, and copies of the foregoing remarks (paragraphs 80 to 83) will be laid before the Government of India for consideration, and with the request repeated that, at least, the approver system may be made applicable to the crime of "robbery by the administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs or fluids."

84. *Paragraphs 335 to 356.*—The Lieutenant Governor need hardly repeat what he has often emphatically stated, that in his judgment the new system of Police rests on the soundest principles, and that, when prejudices have been removed, misapprehensions rectified, experience acquired, and instruction more fully given to the Force, the administration in this branch of the Public Service will be attended with a success, which has been hitherto at no time achieved. It is gratifying, meanwhile, to note that, whatever failures have occurred, (and all these are freely acknowledged in your Report) the new Police in the first year of their existence have, in several instances when brought into armed conflict with the transgressors of the law, successfully maintained the authority of the Government; that they have distinguished themselves in the apprehension of many notorious offenders; and that they have rendered excellent service in relieving the Troops from the duty of protecting the Government Treasuries, and from Escorts of every kind. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has recently reported that the Treasure remittances in these Provinces amount annually to about 225 lacs; and that this enormous sum should have been conveyed from district to district under the escort of the Police without the loss of a rupee, is in itself a very creditable fact. The Lieutenant Governor is fully assured that the great work of reforming the Police Administration which was commenced under your direction, will be fully consummated before long, if the Government should have the good fortune to retain your services, as the Head of the Police Department.

85. The Lieutenant Governor cannot permit this despatch to be closed without acknowledging the great obligations of the Government to you for the marked ability, the zeal, and the untiring energy, with which you have labored in the difficult and responsible task of organizing the Police Force, and establishing the principles of the new Police system. More than this, there is hardly a detail of administration which has not received your attention, and been provided for by timely instruction. The failures and shortcomings, which you yourself, judging rightly, have prominently noticed, were to have been expected from the very cir-

circumstances of the case, and these cannot detract from the credit which is due to the results exhibited in your Report. The Lieutenant Governor begs to offer to you the cordial thanks of the Government for your exertions, and to congratulate you on the large measure of success which has attended them.

I have, &c.,

G. COUPER,

Secretary to Government,

North Western Provinces.



REPORT
OF THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
For the Year 1862,
TOGETHER WITH REPORTS
AND
STATEMENTS OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.



Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. PROVINCES.

1863.

REPORT
OF THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
For the Year 1862,
TOGETHER WITH REPORTS
AND
STATEMENTS OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

By **M. H. COURT, Esq.,**
Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.

No. 12 A.

FROM

M. H. COURT, Esq.,
Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.,

TO

R. SIMSON, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

DATED NINETEEN TAL, 25TH MAY 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit this my Report of the Police Administration in the North Western Provinces for the year 1862, together with Reports and Statements of Divisions and Districts, as enumerated in an Appendix which accompanies this Report.

2. From the District Statements, I have compiled Returns in forms approved of by the late Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, and which were framed to shew the results of the working of the Police in (1st) Prevention of Crime, (2nd) Detection of Crime, and (3rdly) Prosecution of Criminals; and I trust that these objects will have been attained in the Statements furnished.

3. The forms of Police Returns are new, and were framed to meet the change in the Law by the introduction of Act XLV. of 1860, and to meet the change in the nomenclature of Criminal offences as laid down by that Law.

4. Considerable difficulty has been experienced, in consequence of these changes, in making comparison of the offences committed during the year under report with the Returns of previous years, and in many respects a fair comparison cannot be made. As an instance, dacoities as defined by Act XLV. are robbery, however simple, committed by five or more persons, whereas dacoity has hitherto been known as the violent organized attack by armed men, and usually by professional dacoits, on a house, boat, or other occupied tenement. Under the old definition, the offence was of a marked and peculiar character; under the new Law, a simple robbery by five unarmed persons undesignedly meeting a solitary traveller, and perhaps without premeditation of committing such offence, is recorded in the same category as a night attack by 50 or 100 armed men on a

house or village, for the commission of which pre-arrangements had been made for a considerable time.

5. In another way comparison is difficult. The old Statements were as much Judicial as Police. Police and Judicial authority were vested in the same Officer, and the Statements in consequence in many respects embraced both considerations. In computing the number of offences "prosecuted to conviction," and in which there was no apprehensions; or in computing the number of persons "concerned in crime," and the number of those "prosecuted to conviction," no distinction was made between Police cases and misdemeanors which were instituted by petition in the Magistrate's Courts, and consequently it is impossible to say how far the Constabulary Police are better or worse than the Thannah Police, under Regulation XX. of 1817, in detecting offences cognizable by them, or in prosecuting to conviction those concerned in such crimes.

6. It is, however, absolutely necessary that such should be shewn that the working of the Police should be tested and examined only by those cases or offences in which, under Act XXV. of 1861, they are able to take cognizance of, without respect to cases of which they have not cognizance; and to shew how impossible it is to make comparison between the year 1862 and previous years in the efficiency of the Police in detection of crime, I extract the following data from the printed Returns of 1861 and those submitted for 1862 for the District of Meerut, which stands first on the Returns—

Headings 7 to 41	---	---	---	2,451 cases.
42	---	---	---	1,105 „
(Attempts) 43	---	---	---	243 „
				<hr/>
Total Cases				3,799
				<hr/>

In 1659 of these cases, no apprehension was made, *i. e.*, this number of crimes were committed without detection; but whether detection failed in murders, or in petty assaults, cannot be asserted.

7. In 1862, the Returns give details of every crime, and in different parts of crimes "cognizable" and "not cognizable;" and out of 2,115 cases, 1153 escaped detection.

But the undetected cases were only of crimes cognizable by Police, in number 1,656, and entered in Part I; and the cases not cognizable by Police being deducted, the work of the Police is shewn, which cannot be for the previous year, and in the absence of such datum comparison between the two years cannot be made.

8. In a third way, comparison of the results of one year with another is not possible. In former Returns, cases of "Apprehended Breach of the Peace," of "Bad Livelihood," of "Suits of Servants against Masters for wages," of "Dispossessions under Act IV. of 1840," and other cases brought before the Magistrate for trial, were all included in the Returns of crime. These were by no means small in number, and in every case in consequence, the accused or defendants being brought to trial, was reckoned as a case in which "apprehension was made." In some Statements for the year these have been added, but I have taken them out, as they do not compose Criminal offence.

9. The absence of all these cases from the present Statements vitiates any attempt at comparison, which must, in most respects at all events, be deferred to future years, or be confined to that of one District with another. This year only conjecture can be made, and taking the Meerut District, and supposing that the

undetected cases appertained only to offences under Headings I to XLI. the result is as follows:—

Year.	Offences 1 to 41.	Cases in which no apprehension.	Percentage of undetected cases.
1859	1,164	942	81
1860	1,709	1,229	72
1861	2,451	1,659	70
<i>Cases in Part I.</i>			
1862	1,656	1,153	70

10. So far, therefore, conjecture shows results equal to last year, and somewhat more favorable than under the old system but such conclusion is worth little, and for this reason I do not prosecute the enquiry further, but shall confine myself to comparison where obtainable, *i. e.*, in calendar of crimes now reported; and where not obtainable, to such remarks as the results of one District with another may call for; and in these remarks I shall confine myself to the Returns of Part 1, Statement I, or cases cognizable by Police.

11. I enumerate in the margin* the designations of the Returns made up by me from the

Relating to Calendar of Crimes and Prevention.

- I. Return of Offences cognizable by Police.
- II. " " not cognizable.
- III. Comparative Return of Murders, offences against property, and of value of property stolen and recovered, for years 1861 and 1862.
- IV. Return of Area and Population, and of average of area and population, to unit Criminal, and of net loss by plunder per head of population during 1862.

Detection of Crime and Prosecution of Offenders.

- V. Return of Cases in which arrest made, or not made, and of persons concerned, arrested, and brought to trial, with result of trials for offences under Part 1, Statement I.
- VI. Same of cases and persons concerned in Murders, and offences against property.
- VII. Same of cases and persons concerned in offences not cognizable, Part 2, Statement I.

General Averages.

- VIII. Return showing average of area and population to unit Criminal, and average loss by plunder; of cases and persons detected, and percentage of convictions and proportion of unit convicted to persons concerned in crime.
- IX. Same for Divisions and Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, and totalled for General Police District of North Western Provinces.

several District Statements, and before proceeding to analyze or explain these Returns in the order of Divisions and Districts, I wish to offer a few remarks on the Headings into which this Report is divided.

12.—*Prevention of Crime.*—Prevention of crime must necessarily depend upon the numerical strength of the force maintained for the duty, and in this respect it is necessary to caution against error. The Constabulary Police of the North Western Provinces, exclusive of European superintendence, *i. e.*, of all Ranks from and including Inspectors downwards, numbers 29,256 Officers and men, but of this number 8,430 are entertained for the purpose of guarding Jails, Sudder and Tuhseel Treasuries, and of escorting Prisoners and Treasure, &c., and who are at no time available for the purely Police duties of protecting life and public property, of preventing and detecting crime, for which there remain a force of 20,826 Officers and men over an area of 74,295 square miles and a population of nearly thirty millions of souls. Of this force, 5,885 are paid by Cities, Towns, and Cantonment Bazaars for watch and ward, and these are employed exclusively in the service of these towns:—

Tuhseel Treasury Guards.		Jail Guards.		Personal Guards.		Reserve for Escorts, &c.		Total.	
Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,076	1,74,024	1,872	1,17,492	509	38,856	4,473	6,71,232	8,430	10,01,604

13. It is necessary that this should be kept in consideration in judging of the efficiency of the Police in their several duties, as otherwise wrong conclusions may be drawn from the process by which men are returned as Police who are entertained for other purposes, and the cost of whom is twice entered in the accounts of the Imperial expenditure, viz., (First) under the cost of the Department for which employed and (Secondly) under F. IV. Police.

14. *Fidelity of Return No. 1.*—During my tour of inspection I examined carefully the Registers of Crime kept at the principal Police Stations, testing and comparing the entries with the reports and informations entered in the Station Diaries. Excepting in Deyrah Dhoon of the Meerut Division, in Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Jaloun, I found all crime faithfully recorded, whether suspected, false and exaggerated, or no. In the three Districts named, the Police Officers in charge had not entered such offences as on enquiry had appeared to be *false*. This practice I corrected by repeated orders, which I entered in Station Books, directing that *every* offence reported at the Station shall be at once entered in the Station Register, and only taken out and excluded from Periodical Abstract Returns on the authority of a Judicial decision or Order declaring such to have been falsely charged.

15. I consider it is not a Police Officer's part to determine whether a charge or information is false or true. It would give very great facility for the compilation of untrustworthy Returns, if a Police Officer could determine the cases for record or exclusion from record. Such licence would encourage a desire (which is frequently apparent) to throw discredit on charges or informations, and the practice is in every way open to objection. A Police Officer ought to prove falsehood whenever a charge on which investigation has been made rests upon false accusation or complaint; and whenever enquiry is not made, or whenever unable to prove falsehood, it is better the calendar of crime should contain all cases reported than only those offences which an interested Officer may find grounds for entering.

16. In the District of Jaloun this practice showed itself early in the year from the extraordinary Returns forwarded during the first and second quarters, by which almost every offence committed was shewn to have been followed by arrest, and by bringing offenders before the Judicial Tribunals for trial. Mr. Stern-dale, then officiating as District Superintendent, was at the time expressly directed to test his Returns by a process laid down for him. He reported that he had done so, and that they were correct; but on my visiting the District early in the cold season, I found that he had not obeyed the orders given, or attempted even to do so. That the only offences returned were those of which the commission had been proved by detection of the offender or of the property stolen or plundered. The practice did not originate with the Constabulary Police, but was one previously in force, and will explain the universally small Returns of crime of previous years, and the increase in offences against property, and in the value of the property stolen in the Returns submitted for 1862, for the errors were positively so great that I directed the re-compilation of all Registers; and Major Davis reported this had been done, and was followed by a considerable increase of thefts being placed upon paper.

17. The Returns of the Jhansie Division are, I believe, full and correct, as far as known or reported to the Police, and although the average of Criminals to area and population is small both in Jhansie and in Humeerpore, I think this may be reasonably accounted for in other ways.

18. Much must obviously depend upon locality or geographical position. The proximity of Foreign States, and of a border which cannot be passed for observation or pursuit, must facilitate the commission of crime. Such effects are distinctly marked in the Districts of Ajmere and Lullutpore, which are surrounded, and the former intersected, by Foreign Territories, and in Agra, which borders on Gwalior, Bhurtpore, and Ulwur.

19. Again, much depends upon wealth and the numbers and distribution of population. In the Division of Jhansie, in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, in Banda, and the southern portion of Allahabad, population is scanty, and is collected in the large towns, where property can be better protected and crime prevented by the presence of a Police force, and where crimes are more generally investigated. Outside these towns, villages are poor and largely scattered. There is not wealth to attract the thief, and the extent of unoccupied land affords greater facility for providing honest means of livelihood. All these circumstances naturally produce fewer crimes and fewer Criminals on an average area and population and greater average of crime detected.

20. Again, the number or extent of high roads of traffic and the amount of property in transit will have material effect on the calendar of crime. In the Divisions of Meerut and Agra, which are intersected in every direction by Imperial Roads, crowded with unknown passengers of all characters and occupations, and with property, crime will necessarily be heavier than in the Jhansie Division, and also heavier in Ajmere, which is intersected by the high road of commerce in bullion and jewels between Calcutta, Jeypore, and other bullion-exporting Towns of Rajpootana and Bombay.

21. In comparing the results in the prevention of crime in one District with another, due consideration must be given to these and such influences, and it is only where two Districts assimilate in position, wealth, and population, that a fair comparison may be made between the two.

22. As compared with 1861, the results appear to me most satisfactory.

23. Murders are offences which Police can seldom or never prevent, and in testing the comparative results of the year, I confine myself to cases affecting property, and to the loss of property by plunder or theft.

These are as follows :—

Year.	Number of offences against property.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Net loss.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861	32,093	9,27,983	1,92,382	7,35,701
1862	28,269	7,68,246	2,25,637	5,42,609
Results on 1862 ...	3,824	1,59,737	33,355	1,93,092

24. *Detection of Crime.*—In order to arrive at correct conclusions of the results of Police action in detecting and elucidating crime, comparison should not be made on total number of cases, but on particular classes of offences in which detection is a matter of difficulty and importance. To exemplify this, I need only refer to one heading, viz., “Offences affecting Public Health.” It will be observed that, in the Allahabad Division alone, 1,159 cases are returned under this heading, whereas 615 only are returned for the remainder of the general Police District. Excepting 15 cases in the Cawnpore District, arrest followed in all other cases, and the proportion of cases in which arrest was made, *i. e.*, detected, will be necessarily more favorable were these cases included.

25. I have, therefore, in a separate Return (No. 6) shown in detail the result on cases of murder and of robberies, and other offences against property.

26. This Return will show at a glance that in murders few cases escaped detection, and in fact these few are rather cases where arrest has been avoided by flight than by non-discovery of offender.

27. The greatest failure is apparent in lurking house-trespasses and thefts; but though the average of cases in which arrest is made is small, it fully meets the large average of cases which occur of the most trifling character, in which investigation would be anything but desirable or fruitful, and which are not capable of detection.

28. In detection, as in prevention, much depends upon geographical position, and the near or remote boundary of pursuit, by which facility or difficulty of escape is afforded, and by the same circumstances which bear on the commission of crime.

29. In paras. 65 and 66 of this Report allusion is made to a Circular Order issued by me, relative to the duties and powers of Police in making arrest.

This order has been questioned by some Officers, though the greater number, including the more experienced, are greatly in favor of the principles laid down. These are based on law, and the results show that the law is good.

30. During the first quarter, 1,727 of 2,545 persons "concerned" in the six Districts taken for exemplars were brought to trial; but of these, 728 persons were acquitted, 719, or 1 in 3.54 concerned, brought to punishment.

31. During the last quarter only 1,387 of 2,767 concerned were brought to trial; but of these 852, or 1 to 3.17 concerned, were brought to punishment; that is, a larger proportion of offenders have been punished, and a very large portion of innocent men have not been arrested or brought to trial, and the real test of the order is the issue in bringing to punishment the offender, as shown in the proportion of those concerned who are prosecuted to conviction.

32. One frequent objection made to the order (or rather to the expectation made) that of persons who are arrested 80 per cent. should be convicted (and it is against this part of the order that objection is made), is that it will tend to concealment of crime; that endeavours will be made to withhold information of offences, unless proof is forthcoming against some person or another. On the other hand, it is as strongly asserted that the order tends to prevent the concealment and secure the reporting of crime; that before it was issued the Police were addicted to making constant arrest without full enquiry, content if they could find one fact sufficient to justify arrest and enter the case as *detected*; and that they were given to interfere on any grounds, in cases which, by forced construction, were made cognizable, but in which arrest was not only not necessary for the ends of justice, but irritating and annoying because bringing disgrace on men guilty of no heinous offence.

33. That, in consequence of these practices, men were frequently forwarded to the Courts, perhaps 40 miles distant, without any necessity or benefit to themselves or the public; and that, to avoid this, care was taken to prevent information being conveyed of petty offences.

34. I can only draw conclusions from Returns, and I have closely watched those received since issue of the order, to see its effects on the Statements. In Return of Crime and of Criminals concerned there is certainly no decrease, but if anything an increase, and the numbers reported as concerned in the six exemplar Districts (which, excepting Banda, were drawn by choice) show a decided

increase in those concerned in crime, and a corresponding increase of cases is returned on the Statements and throughout these Provinces. The results shown by the Quarterly Statements received are: (1) that little or no effect has been caused in return of cases or Criminals concerned; (2) that the number brought to trial is far less, but that the proportion of offenders brought to punishment is larger, and the percentage of acquittals considerably reduced; and these are in every way what I desired.

I beg to call your attention to the 15th, 17th, and 19th paras. of your letter to Major Earle, of which the following are extracts or quotations:—
15th Para.—The cause of the inability of the Police to cope with these descriptions of crime, and especially with cattle thefts, is to be attributed partly to the restricted way in which they are obliged to work.

17. To meet these tribes, a few Police are stationed with orders so strict that, unless the Criminal and stolen property is immediately found, the Police Officer is afraid to take active steps in the case.

19. The Police now work in fear of censures for bad averages, and of punishment for errors of judgment, and they naturally prefer declining to make enquiry.

From the above remarks I gather that the orders received by the Police are misunderstood, and that very great errors are committed.

The only restriction put upon Police enquiry is that in petty cases of thefts, unattended with violence, they shall not make enquiry unless such is demanded. Enquiry for other objects is not debarred, i.e., for the ascertaining whether Police have by neglect allowed commission of the crime. This restriction was made for the same objects for which Regulation II. of 1882 was enacted, viz., to prevent the annoyance and inconvenience occasioned by such enquiry in cases of a trifling nature, and from which enquiry no probable benefit could accrue. It is, however, at all times, and in every case, optional for the Magistrate to make enquiry. Whenever enquiry is applied for such must be made, and a Police Officer who is afraid to take active steps in a case because the Criminal and stolen property are not immediately found is unfitted for the Police service. The Police Officer is certainly required not to arrest without reasonable ground for believing an accused or suspected person to be guilty, but the restriction, which is a most necessary and expedient one, is very different from the duty of taking the most prompt and active measures for the discovery of facts or circumstances which would point out the guilty party, and it is a most important duty that such enquiry should, in all cases in which demanded, either by request of the injured party or in consequence of aggravated nature, be most prompt and searching.

A Police Officer can on no pretence "decline to make enquiry," and should he attempt on a frivolous excuse to evade his duty he should be punished. You appear to me to have confounded the duty of the Police in making enquiry and in taking every possible measure for the discovery of offenders with their duty and the orders given to them in making arrest, which it is most mischievous and unfruitful to make without ground of justification in minor cases, unless necessary for the ends of justice.

The judgment of the Police Officer must be tested, not by results of trial, which depend upon the conclusiveness or otherwise of the evidence obtained, but on the grounds which he had in each case for making arrest. To punish for an error of judgment would be itself the gravest error of judgment. Repeated error of judgment must certainly be taken as a disqualification for a post of responsibility, where good judgment is required, and so far, reduction to an inferior post may be necessary. But this, again, is very different from the punishing an Officer for making arrest without any cause whatever, or for no reason, and from this practice they are certainly restricted.

A copy of the above remarks will be forwarded to Capt. Noble, for information and future guidance.

35. It is desirable that I should bring to notice prominently the objections that are taken by Officers who have or should have practical experience of the working itself, and in the margin I enter copy of a reply to the remarks of the Magistrate of Moradabad, in his Report which is amongst others furnished, and I believe I have stated both sides of the question which appeared to require careful consideration. In the Moradabad District Return, I am unable to discover any good grounds for the conclusions drawn by Mr. Manderson, the comparative results for the 1st and 4th Quarters being as follows:—

Quarter.	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.
1st	464	230	99	90	1 in 5.15
4th	625	322	122	163	1 in 3.83

or, if I take the offence specified, viz., Theft, can I find support, the Returns being—

Quarter.	Total Cases.	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.
1st	299	323	125	52	50	1 in 6.40
4th	320	363	128	50	61	1 in 6.00

36. In detection of crime the following is a Table of total results for the year :—

Part.	Total number of Cases.	Number of Cases in which arrest made.	Number of Persons concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to Trial.
I,	37,888	14,077	51,875	24,094	25,691
II,	19,774	16,993	33,448	0	31,614
Total, ...	57,162	31,070	85,323	24,094	57,305

37. Of 25,691 persons brought to trial for offences in Part. I., 15,022, or 57·14 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, the percentage of conviction on the whole calendar being 57·01.

38. I now proceed to analyze these Statements Division by Division.

MEERUT DIVISION.

39. *Prevention of Crime.*—The Returns are very satisfactory throughout this Division, shewing a very large decrease of all offences against property, and also of murders, as compared with 1861. The value of property stolen amounts to Rs. 1,35,851 in 1862, to Rs. 3,12,649 in the previous year. The recoveries amount to Rs. 68,171, or 51 per cent., instead of 17½ per cent., in 1861, the nett loss of the population being Rs. 67,680, whereas, during the previous year, it amounted to upwards of 2½ lacs.

40. During the first-half of 1861, the Famine pressed sorely throughout this Division, and the Calendar of Crime for that year was consequently above the average. Major Tyrwhitt has compared the result of the year of report with 1860, which being the last year of the old Thannah Police, and unaffected by extraordinary distress, afforded good ground for comparing the present with the old system.

41. Pursuing the plan adopted in my Report of last year, I have placed in the margin

I forward Comparative Statements of all Districts for the years 1860 and 1862, 1861 and 1862, but owing to the Famine in 1861, and consequent increase of crime, it is not to be wondered at that a great decrease of crime should result in 1862. The year 1861 should, therefore, be considered an exceptional year, and it will be better to make the comparison of all Districts between 1860 and 1862.

Extracts from his Report on this comparison, and

I now proceed to

give the Table of comparative results in the offences against property for those years.

Year.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Thefts, including Cattle Thefts.	Burglaries or Lurking House-trespass.	Value of property stolen.
1860	31	4,427	2,144	1,90,605
1862	38	4,241	1,687	1,35,851
	+ 7	=186	=457	=54,754

42. The great decrease of crime in 1862 over 1861 is undoubtedly to be attributed to the Return of agricultural prosperity, and to the greater facility of obtaining the means of honest livelihood in the former year. The decrease over 1860 may, I think, be fairly attributed to the greater efficiency of the Constabulary Police, and to the improved system under which the protection of property in the towns and cities is provided for by a regular patrolling Police, relieved after short tour of duty, instead of by an untrained and under-paid Establishment of Chowkeedars, who, though more numerous, were supposed to keep watch over smaller circles of duty throughout the night. It is only in cities and towns where a Police Force is maintained for watch and ward that prevention of crime can be reasonably expected from Police vigilance, and in the Meerut Division, nearly every large city is so provided from funds raised by Act XX. of 1856.

43. In the Mofussil, crime will, to a certain extent, be kept at check by success in detection of crime, in prosecution of Criminals, or by a narrow observation of the Criminal classes; and that it has been so suppressed in the Meerut Division I fully believe. The Police in each of its Districts, Deyrah Dhoon alone excepted, have been trained and taught with more care and trouble than elsewhere, and the amount of local information (extending to a knowledge of individuals as well as tribes obnoxious to suspicion) which the Constables of the Force have acquired is most extensive and creditable to them, and to their Officers, and has, I have no doubt, had a most beneficial effect in reducing the calendar of crime.

In support of this belief I beg to draw attention to thefts of cattle, the most prevalent crime in the Division, and a crime which is almost universally committed in the Mofussil villages, and on which subject Major Tyrwhitt remarks in the 8th para. of his Report. His Table is entered below:—

Year.	Cattle Stolen.	Value.			Cattle Strayed.	Value.		
		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1861	2,317	46,879	9	9	4,370	18,561	5	6
1862	1,556	36,808	0	5	3,044	21,256	4	3

44. The safest method of comparing the efficiency of the Police of one District with another in the prevention of crime and protection of property, is by examining the rates of crime and of the nett loss of property by plunder on area and population, and this is shown in Statement No. 4, which accompanies this Report. By this, prevention has been most successful in Mozuffernuggur, least so in Deyrah Dhoon, the Districts of the Division being classified as follows:—

	Rates of unit Criminal		Average loss per head of Population.		
	To Area.	To Population.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Moosuffernuggur	1·4	638	0	0	1½
2. Seharunpoor	1·5	613	0	0	5½
3. Meerut	1·1	579	0	0	4
4. Allygurh	1·	524	0	0	3½
5. Boolundshuhur	0·6½	342	0	0	3½
6. Deyrah Dhoon	2·1	102	0	2	8

45. By this test a more correct estimation may be made of the state of crime in each District than by comparing the calendar of one year with another, and by it will be seen that, although in Boolundshuhur the decrease of offences is most marked in 1862 as compared with 1861, still the proportion of Criminals to both area and population is greater than in Allygurh, where there is but a comparatively slight decrease, and in the Boolundshuhur District, the Criminal classes are undoubtedly more numerous and more widely diffused than in any other District of the Division, though in Meerut, from its large and ill-famed Cantonments, and from the great number and extent of imperial roads, prevention of crime is more difficult and more creditable. The above basis of calculation is hardly applicable

to Deyrah Dhoon. This District comprises a large extent of hill and unfrequented jungle. The thoroughfares and habitations occupy but a small portion. On the other hand, the resident population gives but a small idea of the numbers of people contained therein, and who pass through it to and from the Sanataria of Landour and Mussoorie, or towards the large fair at Hurdwar, and who certainly outnumber those permanently resident within its boundaries. This will account for the extra favorable return on area, and the extra unfavorable return on population.

46. On the whole, I submit that, in the Meerut Division, the calendar of crime for the year, showing as it does a very large decrease on 1861, a not inconsiderable decrease on 1860, is most satisfactory, and although attributed, and to be attributed mainly to the prosperity of the year, will still, I trust, be considered to redound in some measure to the credit and good name of the Police.

47. *Detection of Crime: First, as regards Cases.*—In order to ascertain as far as possible the results of the Police endeavours in the detection of crime, as compared with 1861, it is necessary to examine the Returns on the whole calendar, whether cognizable by the Police or no. This is the only source left, as for this year for the first time distinction is made between offences disposed of on trial instituted before the Magistrate, and offences which are brought before the Judicial Tribunal through the agency of the Police.

48. The Return of cases detected and undetected appears as follows:—

Year.	Cases Headings 1 to 41.	Heading 42.	Attempts.	Total.	Offences in which no apprehension.
1861	8,355	3,239	1,097	12,741	6,559
	Part 1.	Part 2.	Total.		Cases in which no arrest made.
1862	7,032	2,793	9,285		4,916

49. It must, however, be borne in mind that in offences under Heading 42 were included various trials, such as "Bad Livelihood," "Breach of the Peace apprehended," "Breach of Customs Laws," "Suits for Maintenance, &c.," which are not in the Police calendar of *crimes ascertained to have been committed*; that in the Statements for 1861 not one of these trials will be included in "offences in which no apprehension was effected," and whatever their number, they should be deducted from the total number of crimes before a true percentage of cases detected can be found for 1861, corresponding to and bearing equally upon the Returns of 1862.

50. According to the above Table, however, the results are that in 1861 49 per cent. of cases were detected, in 1862 49 per cent. of cases were persons brought to trial. It is useless to conjecture further whether, on the aggregate, the result shows improvement or no. It is only of practical use to show how far the Police have succeeded in detection of cases cognizable by them, and to make comparison in future years from the Statements now adopted. During 1862, of 7,032 offences cognizable by Police, in 4,973 cases no arrest was made, i. e., 70½ per cent. of offences escaped undetected.

51. In Statement No. 7 appended to this Report will be found a Return of murders and offences against property, and of cases in which arrest was made, and from this Return it will be seen that, in the Meerut Division, in 1,271 cases only was detection made out of 6,004, being 21 per cent. only.

52. It is, however, necessary to scrutinize further, and to shew the results of each crime, which are as follow :—

Description of Crime.	Total number of Offences.	Offences in which arrest made.	Percentage of detection.
Murder	38	34	90
Dacoities and Robberies	38	21	55½
Lurking House-Trespass	1,687	153	9
Thefts	4,241	1,063	25

53. The result, which at first sight appeared deplorable, is not, I consider, unsatisfactory. Three of the undetected cases of murder were those of murder of children for their ornaments. In such cases detection depends chiefly on the finding of the jewels for the acquisition of which the murder was committed, and this is at all times difficult, for obviously every precaution is taken to prevent discovery and to prevent any clue being found to the offender. In murders committed from revenge, enmity, or other passion, the motive for the murder had previous origin, which is capable of being discovered, but in the murder of children for their ornaments no previous motive exists, and one great means of detection is wanting.

54. In one case the murderer committed suicide, and although in the Statements entered as one in which no arrest had been made, is one of which all particulars are fully known.

55. In this heinous crime detection has been successful, not only in number of cases but in the results of prosecution, on which subject it may be here stated that 81 persons were concerned in murders committed within the year, 92 were arrested for murders committed in the year and during previous years. These, with the number remaining on trial at the close of 1861, made 134 persons brought to trial, of whom 76 were convicted and committed, and 58 released for want of proof.

56. In the detection of robberies there is more difficulty than in the prevention, from the fact that these offences are committed during night-time on travellers, and undoubtedly most frequently by Ahereahs, Kunjurs, and other wandering tribes, who carefully watch for opportunities when they are not likely to be disturbed, and who immediately make long journeys from the scene of the offence. Many of these crimes are committed on village trucks and on parties returning home from village markets, and even if sufficient evidence be found to justify arrest on reasonable suspicion of guilt, there is seldom sufficient to obtain conviction in full proof of guilt.

57. In cases of lurking house-trespass, Police enquiry is not made in every case, or in the majority of cases, and it would be most mischievous were it made. By far the greater number of cases are of the most trifling description. A corner of a thatch lifted up, or a hole dug in a mud wall, constitute this crime.

Previous to the Penal Code coming into force, such burglarious entries were only recorded when the object of such entry was accomplished, *i. e.*, when theft supervened. Under this Law, the offence is complete in itself, and an abandoned hole in a wall without the perpetration of any other offence is a lurking house-trespass, whereas it was formerly considered an attempt only. In the Division of Meerut, I found all crimes fully and faithfully reported, and although the proportion of cases detected is small, I am of opinion that it is a fair proportion of the offences included under this heading.

58. The same remark is, to a great extent, applicable to thefts, which include every case however petty, and petty thefts committed in Mofussil villages form the greatest number of these offences. In such cases, there is, however; substantial ground for search and enquiry, *viz.*, there is lost property to be discovered, which there is not always in cases of lurking house-trespass, and I cannot but think the detection of 25 per cent. of these offences, and the conviction to punishment of one of six thieves, as high a result as is attainable.

59. *Detection : Second, in respect to Persons.*—In 1861, 15,179 persons were returned as concerned in 12,741 offences and attempts. During 1862, 13,127 persons are supposed to have been engaged in crime, of whom 7,787 were brought to trial during the year. Of these, 4,920 were convicted before the Magistrates, were transferred to other Districts, escaped, or died :—

Part.	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.	Escaped, &c.	Total.
I.	9,070	3,731	2,313	42	2,355
II.	4,057	4,056	544	21	2,565
	13,127	7,787	4,857	63	4,920

60. On the whole calendar, 59 per cent. of persons concerned were brought to trial. In cases "cognizable by Police," the average could not be so great, but 40½ per cent. of persons concerned were brought to trial, or 1 in 2½. I consider 1 in 3 to be a fair average, and if attained to be creditable.

61. From the Statements furnished by Magistrates for previous years, higher averages would appear to have been obtained, but in computing the number of persons concerned either very great errors were committed, or this number represents the number of persons actually accused. Take, for instance, the data on the Meerut District, as entered in Statement No. 1 of last year's Report, or the Abstract of Report of Magistrates, and I find 3,799 offences, of which 1,668 were prosecuted to the conviction of 2,963 persons. Supposing that in all the remaining cases but one offender was implicated in each offence, the result would be that the persons concerned would number 5,094 (2,963 convicted + 2,131), instead of 4,071, as entered in the Magistrate's Return. The difference is very considerable.

62. *Detection : Third, as regards Property.*—In the detection and recovery of stolen property, the Police of the Meerut Division have been very successful, partly in consequence of a large recovery in Bolundshuhur on account of a Galowtee robbery in 1861, but also general success has been achieved in consequence of the promptitude with which enquiries were made, and by which thieves and robbers have been compelled to abandon their plunder to escape themselves from the proof of guilt. In several cases that occurred during the year this has been noticed by

me, and the case of the Koorja robbery, reported to the Government for sanction for the quartering of an additional Police, under Section 15 of Act V. of 1861, is a good example of the success which attends immediate action. In this case, a waggon passing along the high road was plundered at daylight in the presence almost of the neighbouring villagers. Every assistance was given to the robbers to conceal the plunder. They were defeated by the early arrival of the Police, who, tracing the robbers through one village to another, recovered the abandoned property at some considerable distance from the scene of the occurrence, and in spite of all opposition.

63. In detection of crime I classify the Districts of Meerut as below :—

Districts.	Percentage of cases detected.	Percentage of Criminals brought to Trial.	Percentage of property recovered.
1. Muzaffurnuggur	33	47½	43
2. Bolundshuhur	30	47½	100
3. Meerut	30½	44	35½
4. Dehra Doon	25	41½	36½
5. Beharunpore	29½	30½	24
6. Allyghur	24½	30½	16½

64. *Prosecution of Criminals.*—The Quarterly Police Statements for the 1st Quarter of the year shewed almost universal failure in prosecution, acquittals ranging from 40 to as much as 80 per cent. on persons brought to trial. On examining these Statements, failure was clearly ascertained to arise from two causes : first, from arrest being made without sufficient enquiry, as, for instance, an individual found in possession of a stolen animal or property would be at once arrested on the mere fact of the finding, and without enquiry as to the means by which he acquired such possession ; and secondly, to the arrest of persons accused of minor offences, such as “Wrongful confinement or restraint,” “Criminal Trespass,” and such like, which are easily susceptible of false or aggravated accusation, or of being compromised before being brought on for trial.

65. The power of arrest given to Police by Law appeared to me to be intended to be exercised only when necessary for the ends of justice, *i. e.*, to prevent escape and secure the safe custody of Criminals who might otherwise evade justice, to prevent defeat of justice, or to prevent further injury to the public ; and in the minor offences, such as specified above, arrest is seldom necessary for these purposes, and in many of these offences, the process by which a Magistrate would, by law, secure the attendance of an accused person is by that of summons not a warrant, and it was clearly absurd to suppose that the law intended to invest a Native Police with a power beyond that a Magistrate could exercise.

66. To remedy the defect I drew up my Circular No. 20, the draft of which I before circulating submitted to the Judges of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, that I might be careful to avoid issuing directions on procedure to which legal objection might be taken. The reply of the Court was not received for some considerable time, and consequently the orders contained in this Circular were not conveyed to the Executive Police until early in the 3rd Quarter of the year.

The effect of the order will be seen by the accompanying Table of results in five Districts taken at random :—

DISTRICT.	1ST QUARTER.					4TH QUARTER.				
	Number concerned in Crime.	Number brought to Trial.	Number acquitted.	Number convicted.	Percentage of acquittals.	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage of acquittals.
Boondshuhur	626	370	135	196	30.64	463	236	57	166	24.15
Banda	318	355	137	141	33.59	217	240	108	101	45.16
Benares	406	420	202	190	48.33	494	320	116	188	36.25
Agra	585	238	90	84	33.19	935	367	48	194	16.78
Shahjehanpore	491	266	133	88	51.88	529	221	28	143	15.38
Jhansi	119	78	26	20	33.33	139	83	22	55	26.50
	2,545	1,727	723	719	42.12	2,767	1,337	379	352	27.32

67. The results of prosecution in the year have been much impaired by the imperfect procedure of the first half, and improvement will not be so apparent as has really been now obtained.

68. In the Meerut Division, 7,787 persons were brought to trial for Criminal offences under the Penal Code, of whom 2,710 were acquitted, 4,857 convicted before the Magistrate, 63 transferred to their Districts, escaped, or died, and 142 were at the close of the year under trial—

Convictions being	---	---	---	62½ per cent.
Acquittals	---	---	---	34½ "
Transferred under Trial	---	---	---	3 "
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

69. In cases cognizable by Police, 3,721 persons were brought to trial with results as follows :—

Convictions	---	---	---	62½ per cent.
Acquittals	---	---	---	34½ "
Remaining for trial	---	---	---	3½ "
				<hr/> 100 <hr/>

70. Success in prosecution should, moreover, be tested by the proportion of Criminals who are prosecuted to conviction, and this has been attained in the following order:

1st,—Boondshuhur,	1	convicted to	3.11	concerned.
2nd,—Mozuffernuggur,	1	"	3.54	"
3rd,—Meerut,	1	"	3.90	"
4th,—Deyrah Dhoon,	1	"	4.09	"
5th,—Seharunpore	1	"	4.54	"
6th,—Allyghur,	1	"	5.19	"

71. Amongst the narratives of heinous cases are the following cases of novelty or importance :—

Mozuffernuggur.—Murder of Nullooah on 14th August.

The motive for this murder is curious, and, as assigned by the murderer himself, was because "he had no son, and he had been told if he killed a boy he "would have a son born to him."

72. Amongst the robberies is one committed on 30th April in the Mozuffernugger district on the carrier of a Thanah Dāk.

The Thanah Dāk bags do not contain anything of any value to a robber, and this case was evidently committed on other designs than of acquiring property. Had property been the object, the robbers would undoubtedly have thrown away as soon as possible the bags and the letters, the possession of which could not possibly benefit, but would most probably be fatal to them, as furnishing evidence of guilt. Similar cases have occurred or been charged elsewhere, viz., in Seharunpore, Ghazeepore, and Bijnour, and in these cases the charge was falsely made, or the robbery concocted to cause trouble and procure punishment from some old quarrel or other cause.

73. Two seizures of manufacturers of counterfeit coin have been made in this Division during the year, one in Mozuffernagpur district, the other in Bolundshuhur, and both under circumstances reflecting great credit on the Police. Discovery of counterfeit coiners has, I believe, been hitherto exceedingly rare, and I cannot but think is due to the system adopted by which all villages are visited by Police, instead of Police trusting entirely to reports of Village Chowkedars.

In both cases the Police Officers succeeded in making seizure whilst in the act of coining, and the captures were consequently complete.

74. In the Seharunpore district, "Infanticide" is the crime most prevailing, and I see no hope or possibility of preventing this offence by Police action. By directions of the Magistrate, Village Chowkedars and Midwives are required to report the birth of all children of families suspected of the crime. In case of death within three months, the body of the deceased child is forwarded for Medical examination, and enquiry is made into the circumstances attending death. Soon after these orders were put in force, a clear case of murder was apparently proved. The child was an infant of a few hours. In its stomach was found a mixture of Opium and Alcohol. Death was ascribed by the parents to a disease called by them "Masan;" but on enquiries it was ascertained that seven other children of the same parents had died shortly after birth, and that out of 30 families living in the village, no single family had more than two children, and these one of each sex. That out of the 30 families, 23 had but one child, 17 of these being sons, 6 daughters; and that numerous other children who had been born had died of "Masan," which in this case proved to be Morphia, or rather Opium mixed with Alcohol.

Infants being perfectly unable to administer to themselves food in any way excepting from the breast, it appeared to me that "*prima facie*" or other evidence to show the hand by whom poison was administered would be deemed unnecessary; that the parent by whose hand nourishment can only be provided would be responsible for the murder, on proof of the actual existence of poison, and more particularly so under the facts revealed on the antecedent history of other children of the same family; and when the release of the mother was directed by the Joint Magistrate on the ground that there was no proof, I referred the case to Government, under my letter No. , dated , and the Judges of the Sadder Court were requested accordingly to examine this case. The Court having informed the Government that "they were of opinion that Mr. Hogg's proceed-

ings are not open to any exception," remark therefore, " There is no doubt that the stomach of the child contained Morphia, but there is no proof as to how it got there. Suspicion of course attaches to the mother Durboo, and to Mana, who admits that he purchased Opium some days before ; but Mana is an habitual Opium-eater ; he says he gave some to Durboo (the mother.) She denies that she gave the child Opium or any medicine, and declares that it died of Masan, of which disease she has lost four boys and three girls, including this one, and that she has two boys alive."

It is not possible to get stronger evidence than was obtained in this case, and the crime can be committed with perfect impunity under this judicial decision on the value of the evidence obtained, and by which the responsibility of the mother for food or poison given to its infant is ignored. It is as well to be plain and distinct in saying that it is impossible now to prevent this atrocious crime, in order that it may be considered how far a special law is required.

75. On visiting Seharunpore but lately, the Civil Surgeon complained of the number of corpses of children sent in for examination, and death is reported by Major Tyrwhitt to be most frequently caused by withholding food altogether, by which the existence of any substance cannot be proved, or by causing inflammation to the navel-string, and I presume the disease called " Masan" has disappeared.

76. In the Districts of Meerut, Boolundshuhur particularly, generally throughout the Division of Meerut, Cattle Thefts are and have always been exceedingly numerous. The same crime extends to the Districts of Moradabad and Bijnour, and Budaon in the Rohilkund Division, and this trade is carried on on a system between the Goojurs and Mewatees on the right bank of the Ganges and their brethren in Moradabad and Bijnour, or the Aheers who frequent the northern part of the Budaon District.

77. In the 16th paragraph of the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor on my Report of last year, reference was made to a paper by Mr. John Strachey on "the plans adopted and the results that have been obtained in the suppression of Cattle-lifting." The plan was in fact the appointment of a Police for the sole work of dealing with this crime, and to succeed throughout a tract considerably larger than a District would require an expensive establishment. Further, to be successful it would be necessary that the men so employed should be good detectives. It is in fact by detection of the Criminals that this crime will be suppressed. At one time I had under consideration whether to set apart a force under Major Tyrwhitt for this sole duty, but there are many objections to it which I will detail, and the Police appeared to be so successful in suppressing the crime by the ordinary course of their duties that I abandoned the scheme.

78. In the first place, the *Police*, i. e., the force exclusive of Jail, Treasury Guards, &c., are not able to afford a man for separate duty, as it is, they are most hardly worked ; secondly, a native, no matter what his character, cannot withstand the temptations to which he is exposed so soon as he becomes a "detective." The power given to a detective in this country is immense, because of the belief entertained by the people that denunciation by them is sufficient to convince of guilt ; and in my experience of this country, I have hardly known a professional detective or informer who was not sooner or later detected in gross and universal oppression.

79. A separate Establishment, however, no longer appeared to be necessary, as the Police were making gradual progress in suppressing the crime, and Major Tyrwhitt in his Report remarks that he has "no doubt but that in a few years the new Police will be able to suppress almost entirely this crime, which at present is a regular trade." The following is a corrected Return of the thefts of the last two years. I must remind that all cattle reported as having strayed, which are not found in 15 days, are entered in the Registers as Thefts :—

Year.	Cattle Stolen.	Cattle Strayed.	Total.
1861	2,317	2,053	4,370
1862	1,556	1,488	3,044
Difference in 1863	—761	—565	—1,326

80. *General Remarks.*—Compared with the Returns received from two other Divisions, the Police of the Meerut Division appear to have been less successful than either Benares or Allahabad in preventing crime, and the calendar of crime in the Meerut Division, of which the population is more tainted than elsewhere, which is intersected in every direction by Imperial Roads, and in which wealth is more generally and largely distributed, may reasonably be expected. But the difference is much smaller than apparent, excepting only the very small District of Deyrah Dhoon. Every offence is faithfully recorded in Meerut Division, which was not the case in either Allahabad or Mirzapore.

81. Neither in detection does Meerut stand first, but in Allahabad, where the total number of cases detected appears double the percentage of Meerut, a very large number of cases are of offences against public health, &c., which in reality have no bearing on the subject. Cases reported are those in which the offence is committed within view of a Police Officer, and for which conviction and a sentence (consisting probably of a fine of a few annas) necessarily follow.

82. From my own observation and examination I have entertained the highest opinion of the Meerut force, and of the great progress made by them in learning their duties; and it is most gratifying to receive in support of my own opinions the favorable verdict of the Magistrates under whom they work. The District Superintendents have gained the full confidence and support of their Magistrates by their unremitting attention to their duties. I can make no exception or difference between one Officer and another, and I feel assured, should the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor have opportunity to examine the working of the Police, he will be highly pleased with the character and conduct of the force, and of the Superintending Officers. The Assistants in the Division are well instructed and actively employed by Major Tyrwhitt, of whose zeal and great intelligence I cannot speak too highly.

83. The Magistrate of Seharunpore has advocated a material change in the constitution of the Village Chowkeedars, and suggests that "the Headmen's nomination should never be accepted; but on the other hand, that his men, if appointed, should be dismissed in all villages in which the Zemindars are not quite "above suspicion, and in which the Returns do not show that crime is unfrequent." (Paragraph 4.)

84. The following paragraph of his Report is entered in the margin. I cer-

Para. 5.—A body of 859 men in a District, well selected and all the inefficient dismissed and replaced by better, drilled to a certain extent, and clad in a simple uniform, looking solely to Government as their master, paid regularly in cash by the District Superintendent, moved periodically so as to prevent their falling under the influence of local interests or prejudices, would be a powerful engine for the prevention of crime, and the detection of the same when it did occur, and would be an immense aid to the Police. Indeed, a good Chowkeedary is the foundation of all Police in this country, and more attention should be bestowed upon it than that it commonly receives.

tainly do not agree in thinking any change should be made in their constitution or in their appointment by the Zemindars, who are by law made responsible for the protection of property and the prevention of crime

within the limits of their estates ; and in fact, no change could be made unless they were relieved from this responsibility, or unless under a change in the existing law.

It is certainly desirable that the District Superintendent and his Officers in charge of Stations and Divisions should exercise some degree of supervision over them ; that they should be satisfied that the men appointed are men of good character. They should see that they are present in their villages for the performance of their duties ; that these are not neglected, or information concealed by them ; and power to punish should be vested in the District Superintendent, and when paid in cash, their pay should be distributed by the Police Officer. All this is now done, but otherwise I fully concur in the remarks of Mr. Martin, the Magistrate of Moozuffernuggur, which I here repeat:—

“ The Chowkeedars are the connecting links between the Zemindars and the Police. If you make Constables of these rural Police, you lessen the power of the Zemindars, which it is not fair to do if you intend to exact any responsibility for the occurrence of crime. In the orders upon your Report for 1861, the Government clearly does not wish to lessen the responsibility of the landowners ; such being the case, they should be allowed to nominate their own Village Chowkeedars. Besides, the Chowkeedars are nothing more than informers. Nobody ever looks to them as a Constabulary force ; they are auxiliaries only of the Regular Police Force.”

85. Mr. Martin is mistaken in supposing that it is contemplated making Constables of the Village Police, at least as far as I know.

86. My comments on the Returns of this Division have been necessarily extensive, but in my analysis of the remaining Divisions I hope to be more concise.

AGRA DIVISION.

87. *Calendar and Prevention of Crime.*—In this Division there is a small increase in the total number of offences of all kinds, as compared with 1861, viz. :—

1861, Headings 1 to 41,---	5,095	
" " 42,---	4,624	
" " 43,---	832	
		10,551 Total.
1862, Part I, ---	7,857	
" " II, ---	3,079	
		10,936 "

In offences against life and property, there is an increase as follows :—

Murders, ---	7
Dacoities and Robberies, ---	13
Lurking House-trespass, ---	440
Poisonings, ---	4

Against which may be set off a decrease of 302 thefts, and of Rs. 16,000 worth of property stolen.

88. In the Districts of Agra and Etah, the average of crime on population and area is generally high. This is to be expected in the former District, from its adjoining more than one foreign territory, and from the raviny nature of the District affording great facility for concealment and escape.

89. In the Etah District, the average of the criminal to population is slightly greater; on area less. But it is to be observed that no less than 458 attempts are returned for this small District, being very nearly half the number for the whole Division; and if these were deducted, a very different return would be found.

90. The nett loss of property by plunder amounts to Rs. 1,08,520 in 1862, against Rs. 1,17,965 in 1861, the average being four pie per head. The loss in Agra District is $9\frac{1}{2}$ pies; in Etah $1\frac{4}{5}$ ths.

91. In the Districts of Muttra and Mynpoorie, great success is apparent in the suppression of crime, and the Returns may be trusted, for I was careful in examining the Station Registers, in order to see whether the favorable nature of the Returns might be ascribed to vigilance on the part of the Police or to incorrect statements.

92. In prevention of crime I classify Districts in following order:—

DISTRICT.				AMOUNT OF CRIMINAL		Nett Loss per head of Population.		
				To Area.	To Population.			
Muttra,	...	...	...	1.7	986	Ra.	As.	P.
Mynpoorie,	...	...	...	1.5	657	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Etawah,	...	...	...	1.4	548	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Etah,	...	...	...	$0.6\frac{1}{2}$	328	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Futtehgurh,	...	...	...	0.7	431	0	0	$1\frac{4}{5}$
Agra,	...	...	...	$0.4\frac{1}{2}$	333	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$

93. *Detection of Crime—First—Cases.*—In 1861, there was no apprehension in 4,061 of 10,551 offences, which gives 64 per cent. of cases detected. In 1862, the percentage is only 56 per cent., i. e., in 5,698 of 10,936 cases; but as I have before remarked, the Returns for the past year include all trials of cases which, as a matter of course, were returned as detected, whereas in 1862 the Returns include only offences against the Penal Code.

94. In cases cognizable by the Police, arrest was made in 2,635 of 7,857 cases, or about 34 per cent. In cases not cognizable, and entered in Part 2, in only 16 of 3,079 cases the offenders escaped trial.

In offences against life and property the results are:—

In Murders,	80.33 per cent. arrests made.
„ Dacoities and Robberies,	56.92 „ „
„ Lurking House-trespass,	10.75 „ „
„ Thefts,	41.62 „ „

95. *Second—Persons.*—10,551 persons were concerned in offences and cases brought to trial during 1861, of whom 7,423, or 1 person in 1.93, were prosecuted to conviction.

96. In 1862, 17,487 persons were supposed to have been concerned in criminal offences, of whom 6,132, or 1 in 2·78, were prosecuted to conviction, the detail of cases cognizable and not cognizable being as follows :—

	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.
Part I—cognizable,	10,499	4,460	2,639=1 in 4.
II—non-cognizable,	6,988	7,041	3,493=1 „ 2.

97. In offences against life and property the results are :—

CRIME.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.
Murder,	133	117	120	71
Dacoities and Robberies,	382	114	131	66
Lurking House-trespass,	2,764	443	399	239
Thefts,	4,358	2,152	2,041	1,222

98. *Prosecution.*—In prosecution of offenders brought to trial for offences cognizable by Police, 2,639 of 4,460 persons were prosecuted to conviction, being an average of 59·002 per cent. In the District of Mynpoorie, in which District during the first and second Quarter, failure was greater than in any other District, the results on the whole year were most favorable, amounting to 75·59 per cent. of persons brought to trial who were prosecuted to conviction. This is the more satisfactory, insomuch as it has not been obtained by escape of the criminals; on the contrary, a larger proportion of persons concerned have been prosecuted to conviction in Mynpoorie than in any other District of the Division, as the following Table will show :—

DISTRICT.	Concerned.	Convicted.	Proportion.
Mynpoorie,	1,367	480	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muttra,	880	249	1 „ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Etawah,	1,115	329	1 „ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furruckabad,	2,467	675	1 „ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Agra,	3,009	614	1 „ 5
Etah,	1,761	292	1 „ 5 $\frac{1}{5}$

99. *Third—Property.*—The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,090, of which Rs. 29,570,—20·53 per cent., was recovered. In the Etah District, where detection and prosecution was least successful, recovery of property plundered was largest, being 59 per cent. This may partly be accounted for by a very large proportion of attempts, which, with the offenders concerned, come into calculation, and of whom detection is almost impossible. But making all allowance for this, the recovery of property in this District is out of all proportion to the percentage of offenders brought to conviction, and is due, I imagine, to a practice similar to that pursued by the Budaon Police, of directing endeavours to the recovery of property, with less effort for the punishment of the criminal. And this is more probable by the fact that a large portion of the Etah District formerly belonged to Budaon, and it is probable the same practice which was current in the latter District spread over the newly-formed District of Etah.

100. The effect of a foreign territory is evident in the recovery of property. In Agra, which adjoins Gwalior, Bhurtpure, &c., the percentage of recovery is 12. In Etawah, which adjoins Gwalior, it is 17 per cent. In other Districts, Furruckabad excepted, it ranges from 21 to 59 per cent.

101. In detection and prosecution of crime, I consider success to have been obtained in the following order:—

DISTRICT.	Cases.	Property.	Persons.
	Percentage of Cases detected.	Percentage of Property recovered.	Convicted to concerned.
Mynpoorie,	35½	28.33	1 in 3.60
Muttra,	44	21.51	1 „ 3.52
Etawah,	35½	17.06	1 „ 3.29
Furruckabad,	39	18.41	1 „ 3.65
Agra,	34	12.00	1 „ 4.90
Etah,	20	59.00	1 „ 6.03

102. The narratives forwarded by the District Superintendents of this Division are written in great detail. The following are crimes which have been of permanent importance or novelty:—

Agra District: Buttehsur Dacoitee, dated 22nd April.—This was a dacoitee in the known appellation of the word, that is, an open attack by a body of armed men on a house for the acquisition of plunder. It occurred in a village situated in the raviny part of the Agra District. The Police arriving next morning, took the tracks of the dacoits across the Jumna, back into the Mynpoorie District, into a tract of country called the “Khunka,” which is noted for the violent character of its Aheer inhabitants.

103. About 20 years since, an Officer was cut to pieces by one Kunhargee, an Aheer of this tract, in mistake for Mr. Henry Unwin, then Magistrate of Mynpoorie, who was in pursuit of him. Prem Singh, one of the leading Zemindars of the “Khunka,” and Kulian Singh, now in the Mynpoorie Police, and who were pardoned for their acts of misconduct in connection with Kunhie, are prominently mentioned in the narrative of this dacoitee—the former as having indirectly furthered the offence, the latter as having done his best to thwart the Agra Police in their pursuit of the criminals.

104. Captain Fraser, the District Superintendent of Agra, and Mr. Thomas, the Superintendent of the Mynpoorie Police, by personal presence succeeded in recovering portion of the property and in securing some of the leaders. Partly through the agency of Head Constable Kulian Singh, Oomrae and Junum, two notorious characters, were captured. Arjoon offered armed resistance to the Police, and after some difficulty, was cut down by Inspector Govind Singh of the Agra Police; others were arrested and committed by the Magistrate for trial. In consequence of this, and a series of other offences of a similar character, Police have been quartered in the Khunka tract, under Section 15 of Act V., and I have required that the movements of Prem Singh shall be closely observed and entered in the diary kept by the Police, and I trust by these measures to lighten the difficulty experienced by the Local Officers in consequence of the influence till now exerted by Prem Singh against the cause of order and justice.

105. The success that attended the joint prompt measures of the District Superintendents of Agra and Mynpoorie, and by which a noted band of armed dacoits were hunted down, and the leader died of the wounds he received, when fighting desperately to resist capture, gives strength to Major Eckford's following remark, that “the event above narrated has left its impress on a hot-bed of “dacoits, and convinced them of the success that must always attend prompt and “energetic measures.”

106. *Agra District* :—Narrative No. 13, dated 2nd June,—*Crime*—Highway Robbery; and Narrative No. 17, dated 27th June,—*Crime*—“Escaping from lawful custody, and infliction of grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.” These cases are connected with each other. The history is briefly this:—On 2nd June, a cloth merchant was returning from the Agra Cantonment to his home, when he was waylaid and robbed of cloth to the value of Rs. 88. The Police ascertained that the robbers were like Seikhs, and suspicion was consequently directed to the Sikh Regiment then cantoned at Agra. Proof of guilt was subsequently obtained against Chida Singh and two others, in whose houses part of the plundered goods was found; and it was also ascertained that two Sepoys of the 38th Regiment, named Pokur Singh and Sawul Dass, were amongst the robbers. These two men had then taken leave, and Police were immediately despatched after them, and on searching the houses they occupied—one in Bah, Pergunnah of Agra, and the other in the Etawah District—the remainder of the property was recovered.

107. The prisoners kept in the lock-up pending trial were being counted over before being locked up, when these two Sepoys were being brought into the Jail. They suddenly rushed into the Guard-room, raised a shout to the other prisoners to escape, and obtaining possession of muskets, began an attack upon the Police around. The other prisoners on first sudden impulse made as if they would join, but immediately afterwards retired quickly into the lock-up Barrack. Pokur Singh succeeded in wounding several of the Police, and was eventually shot down by the District Superintendent.

108. *Futteghur District* :—Narrative, dated 17th July.—*Government versus Prem Sookh and Bubbooh.*—*Crime*—“Theft by administering deleterious drugs.”—In this case these prisoners were detected, and secured in the act of committing a murder. They had just drugged their victim's food; but finding it bitter, the sufferer (named Holyaree) ate but little, sufficient however to induce sleepiness. In sleeping, he was awakened by the prisoners trying to draw off the silver rings from his toes. The robbers then attempted to strangle him with a lotah-string, and failing, they were in the act of throwing him down a well, when a boy, Choonee, who had heard the noise before and called for assistance of the Police, arrived with a Constable, and saved Holyaree's life. Prem Sookh was transported for life. Bubbooh sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment only, and I cite the case, not only as one of interest in itself, but as an example of the punishments with which robbery by administration of poison or other means used by these Thugs are visited even under aggravated circumstances.

109. Narrative No. 9 of the Agra District, dated 22nd May.—Details the action of the Police in preventing a dacoitee attempted on the Punahut Tehseelee, and in driving back into Gwalior a band of dacoits who had infested our territory, though the Magistrate remarks in his letter that the offence was of theft; that some thieves attempted an entry, and when discovered, one resisted and was killed.

110. Narrative No. 11 of Agra District, dated 31st May.—Is of an “attempt at murder.” The daughter of Balmakund was missing. A search was made when screams were heard from the house of the accused. The father and others assembled, and finding the outer doors locked, got entrance over the wall. Inside the house they found the child stripped of her ornaments, her feet bound together by a rope, and a turban belonging to the accused round her neck. Hindosee, the accused, attempted to make his escape, but was seized; and after preliminary trial, committed to the Sessions, and ultimately released by the Judge on the ground that there was enmity between the two parties.

111. Just before the close of the year, *i. e.*, on 24th December, a daring dacoitee was committed in the Station of Futtchghur, which was under investigation at the close of the year. The results of this enquiry have not yet been officially reported to me, but the gang, consisting of professional dacoits collected from the Districts of Mynpoorie, Etah, Muttra, &c., have been hunted down, and much information collected, not only on this but on other cases, which I will communicate hereafter. The gang were disappointed of their booty on this occasion by an accidental circumstance. A valuable remittance left on the same night. The robbers got information of this, and that the cart containing the same would be drawn by a bullock and a buffalo, by which it could be identified. Just before leaving, these cattle were yoked to another lighter cart, containing property of less value, which was attacked, the treasure-cart, which was close by, escaping.

ANNUAL REPORT AND REMARKS.

112. I beg to call attention to the letter of the Magistrate of Agra, under

In forwarding to your address the accompanying Report, sent to me by the District Superintendent of Police, I have the honor to append the following remarks:—

2. In the 3rd page, 16th line, of that Report, Captain Fraser has remarked that in some cases of robbery he held the stories of the plaintiff to be utterly false. It may be, therefore, required of me to explain why such cases were not excluded from the calendar. To this I would reply that I was aware of Captain Fraser's opinion in the cases to which he refers, and so far shared in it as to have strong suspicions that the story was false; but there did not appear to me to be convincing reasons for that opinion, and I hold it so dangerous to lend the least sanction to the practice of excluding crime from Returns on any but complete proof of falsehood that I declined to sanction the erasure. Any laxity on this point spreads an evil influence through the whole Police. The Police were always notoriously too ready to falsify their Returns by entering a robbery as a squabble, and so on. It is better to risk an increase in the Annual Returns than procure favorable Returns at the cost of truth. These are my reasons for what may have been in the cases which Captain Fraser mentions too great hesitation.

3. I quite concur in what Captain Fraser mentions in the 21st line, 3rd page, of the failure in detective art on the part of the Police.

The new system of discipline is opposed to those unacknowledged, though highly effective, powers of pressure which the old Police were in the habit of exercising. Doubtless much more is gained to the public generally by the absence of abuse, increased watch and ward, and the exacter discipline now in force. The power which the Police used to possess was frequently much abused, perhaps with rare exceptions habitually abused; it was opposed to all principles of English Law, and to the feelings of English Lawyers, but still it existed, and could be exerted in cases when the exigencies required it. Now the power is gone, and it is known to be gone, hence the detective art is in abeyance.

4. The class of offence, "administering intoxicating drugs," alluded to by Captain Fraser, is one which has baffled, and I fear will continue to baffle, the Police. The criminal has always the opportunity of escape, before his stupefied victim can revive. The most remarkable feature in every case in this District was, that the victim was always a person so wretchedly poor that more than 1 Rupee-worth of plunder could not have been obtained from him.

5. The Dacoitee near Buttsur was the one concerning which I have already communicated with the Inspector General of Police. The perpetrators were the Aheers of Mynpoorie and Ferozabad. The exertions of the Police were very meritorious. They were greatly assisted by the presence and energetic measures of Mr. Martin, Subordinate Magistrate of Bah.

6. The attack on the Pinahut Tehseel, I think, is a mistaken description. Some thieves attempted an entry, and when discovered, one resisted and was killed.

7. The Achenegra Dacoitee was, as Captain Fraser truly remarks, one very discreditable to the Police.

8. The case of murder at Buttsur, in the Bah Pergunnah, 19th page, was one of singular interest. Great credit is due to Govind Singh, the Inspector, who was sent there by my advice to investigate it. The combination that existed to prevent discovery, the utter hopelessness to effect a discovery felt in the first stages of the enquiry, the impossibility of even identifying the murdered men and women, all by degrees yielded to his intelligence and activity, aided by the local knowledge he possessed, and by far a second time, the presence and effectual assistance rendered by Mr. Martin. The manner in which the clue to the perpetrators of this desperate double murder was committed, and proof brought home to them, I consider most creditable to the Police.

9. I believed the third murder at Jugneyr to have been a suicide or accidental death.

the second morning after its occurrence, of which I heard at Bhartpore, and I am not disposed to blame the Police so heavily.

which the Police Report and Statements for the year were forwarded, and which, for facility of reference, I copy in the margin.

I agree cordially with Mr. Phillips, in the principle that it is dangerous to sanction, without full proof of falsehood, the erasure of an offence alleged to have been committed, and that it is better to risk an increase in the Annual Returns than to procure favorable Returns at the cost of truth.

113. In the 7th para. allusion is made to a dacoitee at Achenegra, said to reflect discredit on the Police.

I passed through the town on my road from Ajmere

114. A traveller left Agra with a parcel of valuable stones and jewels, which he incautiously displayed. He was evidently followed by the robbers. Achenegra is on the frontier of the Agra and Bhurtpore States. The Serai in which the traveller and robbers put up is on the road, and at some little distance from the Police Station. The latter struck the jeweller on the head with a lattee, knocked him down, and decamped with the bag of jewels. Before even the neighbours could be alarmed, they had decamped, and in the darkness of the night escaped into foreign territory.

115. I have corrected an error in Mr. Phillips' 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of his Circular No. 3, entered in the margin.

Police Diaries should never leave the hands of a Police Officer, and certainly

Para. 2. When Magistrates are in Camp in the interior of the District, the Diaries from the Stations under them will be sent straight to them. Magistrates are requested to forward the same with as little delay as possible to the District Superintendent.

3. In the same way Special Diaries will be sent direct to Magistrates from the Stations under them,—which will be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police as soon as possible.

never be open to the perusal of the Native Omlah. They may, and frequently will, contain

information intended only for the District Police Officer or Magistrate. They will often give to the Omlah an insight into the bearings of cases coming on for trial, and give to the Omlah the clue by which to exact or obtain payment of fees.

116. I have therefore requested that, under the circumstances stated, diaries may be forwarded to the *Police Officer in attendance* on the Magistrate, as laid down in paragraph of my Memorandum of Inspection for the year, copy of which accompanies this Report.

FUTTEHGURH.

117. Mr. Pasley's remarks are inappropriate, and proceed from an imperfect

2. During my cold weather tour in the District, I have examined most of the Police Stations where the prescribed books are kept up, and in my examination of the books I have paid particular attention to the Special Diary. In the majority of the Stations, I found that the Diaries of two or three days' proceedings were, as a rule, submitted at one and the same time. There was also strong presumption that the Diaries were not written on the Diary Books, but on duplicate bits of paper, and then copied into the book, for I can in no other way account for Diaries entered as below.

knowledge of the system. This Officer rebuked the Police of nearly every Station because a Special

Diary commenced on such a date, and did not conclude until such a late date. The diary must of course be kept so long as the enquiry lasts, and though blame may attach for delay in making enquiry, or for irregularity in not forwarding day by day copy of the report for the day, no blame can attach to the Police for keeping up the diary so long as the local enquiry lasts. The Special Diary Book is necessarily kept reversely to the Station Diary Book. The latter is of proceedings done at the Station, and original entries are made in the inner half, copies in the outer half, of the leaf, whereas the Special Diary Book may be required at several places at the same time, and therefore a Police Officer going to make a local investigation tears off the outer half of the numbered page, which, at the close of the day, he delivers with his report of his proceedings during the day, a copy of which is then entered in the inner part of the leaf, which remains in the book.

118. Very considerable objection was taken at first to the change, whereby Village Chowkeedars were not required to leave their villages to report at the

Para. 6. The practice and procedure of the Police, as far as I am able to judge, is good, and the system of Constable's rural walks of observation decidedly good. The whole of this District has been divided off into these walks, and the system in full work for upwards of six months, and there is not a village in the District which is not visited at least once a week by a Constable. This I feel sure has established more confidence in the new Constabulary than was at first felt.

Police Station that they had nothing to report, and by which the Police Constables were

required in lieu to go to the villages and ascertain whether "all was well," and whether any unreported occurrences had taken place. Captain Harrison has carried out these orders well, and I enter in the margin of the preceding portion of this para. his remarks on the effect.

119. From enquiries elsewhere, I am persuaded that the plan is a good one, and a very great improvement, and to it I attribute not only the greater number of petty cases now reported, but the discovery of crimes, such as the manufacture of counterfeit coins, &c., which never before came to light. It is obvious that more information is obtained by the new system, and that there is now a check upon concealment which did not before exist.

120. There is nothing more of interest to comment upon, and I am happy, in concluding my remarks upon this Division, to record my high sense of the zeal and efficiency of every Officer in the Police therein. As in Meerut, I can make no great distinctions, and although Mr. Thomas at Mynpoorie, and Captain Harrison at Muttra * * * have been most successful during the year, still all have exerted their utmost, and their exertions have been directed with intelligence and a thorough knowledge of their duty. Mr. Best, Magistrate at Muttra, has at once seen the value of Captain Harrison, and every Officer is now working with the support and the confidence of their respective Magistrates.

121. Major Eckford has, by persevering toil and activity, conducted the Police Administration and the training of his Officers most admirably, and it is with regret I have to forward his application to leave his post for a time in consequence of sickness.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

122. *Prevention and Calendar of Crime.*—The Calendar of Crime for this Division in 1861 was as follows :—

Headings 1 to 41	...	...	9,866 offences.
" 42	...	...	5,544 "
Attempts, 43	...	...	1,046 "
Total,	...		15,956

Part I, ... 8,896 During the past year, 13,323 offences occurred, as
 Part II, ... 4,427 shewn in the margin.
 Total, ... 13,323

123. The value of property stolen amounts in 1862 to Rs. 1,43,937, against Rs. 1,39,986 in 1861, the increase being attributable to a theft of valuables by a servant from his deceased master, amounting to about Rs. 27,000. The greater part of this was, however, recovered, and the nett loss by plunder stands at Rs. 90,551 in 1862, to Rs. 1,14,934 in 1861.

124. There is an increase in "Murders," "Robberies," and "Dacoities," and a considerable decrease in "Lurking House-trespasses" and "Thefts." In offences against property, the following is a comparative Table of results for the last three years :—

Year.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-trespass.	Thefts.	Value of property stolen.
				Rs.
1860	19	2,235	6,698	1,44,623
1861	19	2,498	6,451	1,39,986
1862	27	1,787	4,926	1,43,937

125. In computing the extent of crime upon area and population, the following are detailed results, Districts being placed in order of merit :—

District.	Proportion of one Criminal to area.	Proportion of one Criminal to population.	Nett loss per head of population.
	M. F.		Rs. As. P.
1. Bareilly	1 1½	525	0 0 3½
2. Moradabad,	1 2	520	0 0 3½
3. Bijnour,	1 2	520	0 0 3½
4. { Budaon,	0 7	376	0 0 1½
{ Shahjehanpore,	1 0	450	0 0 5

126. In this classification, Shahjehanpore shows to have suffered the

* *Extract from Annual Report of Police Administration in the Shahjehanpore District for 1862.*

Part I. of Crime.—Statement No. II exhibits, on the whole, an increase during the year under report of 371 offences, 1,842 crimes having been committed in 1862 to 1,471 in 1861.

Upon the increase and decrease shown under the several headings of crime, the following remarks appear necessary :—

Under head of Offences affecting the Police Health, Safety, &c., it is as well to note that cases taken up under Section 34, Act V. of 1861, are included.

Sudden quarrels and affrays are generally the causes which lead to the occurrence of Culpable Homicide and offences of causing grievous hurt; they may therefore be taken together. Under both heads an increase is shown. No reason can be assigned for this. The greater number of these offences occurred in villages in the Mofussil, and the Police, therefore, could not interfere to prevent their occurrence.

Under head Thefts, a large increase is shown. This can partly be accounted for by 106 cases of missing cattle, not recovered within the prescribed period, being returned as thefts; 168 cases remain, however, to be accounted for. In my opinion, there has been little or no actual increase, but the difference shown is owing chiefly to thefts of small sums, having been more regularly reported, and a more correct register of crimes having been kept. The increase is confined only to thefts under Rs. 50, there has been a decrease in thefts of sums above that amount. This I observe from comparing the detailed statement of thefts and burglaries forwarded with the Report of Police Administration for 1861, with that given at the back of Crime Return No. I. In the latter, 628 thefts of sums under Rs. 10 are shown, the total value of property lost, Rs. 1,649, giving an average of little more than Rs. 2. In most of these thefts the loss did not amount to the value of a Rupee. Eighty-five cattle thefts, involving a loss of Rs. 1,535, were reported.

In attempts and abetments, the most remarkable increase is shown. In this, as in petty thefts, I attribute the increase to regular reporting. I cannot at all reconcile myself to the belief that, during the whole year of 1861, only 44 attempts to commit crimes were made, while in 1862 the general monthly average amounted to from 25 to 30. The greater part of these cases occurred in villages in the Mofussil, and with but very few exceptions, were attempts at house-breaking or incomplete burglaries.

In column of decrease, under head Murder, a decrease of two is shown.

In Lurking House-trespass or House-breaking (unaggravated), it will be observed there has been a large decrease, the difference in favor of 1862 being 170 cases. I attribute this partly to incomplete burglaries having been returned as burglaries in 1861, and particularly to the city and large towns in the District being more regularly patrolled by watch and ward Police. Burglaries are not of so frequent occurrence in these, more especially in the city Division. According to the detailed Statement for 1861 alluded to above, the total loss during the year in the City alone amounted to Rs. 10,745, in 268 cases of Thefts and Burglaries reported to have occurred. In 1862 the loss was only Rs. 7,787, the decrease in cases reported being equally large. In 224 out of 390 burglaries, either no loss occurred or loss was of sums under Rs. 10.

In value of property stolen an increase is shown, being Rs. 28,742 in 1862 and Rs. 23,824 in 1861. Up to the middle of December, loss in property stolen was in favor of 1862, taking into consideration that the value of cattle reported as having strayed, and returned as stolen, amounted to Rs. 1,586. In the latter end of that month a domestic theft occurred, in which the value of property (cash and jewels) was put down at Rs. 5,579. This at once raised the loss to more than that in the previous year.

do the large proportion of petty crime in which prevention is impossible, and enquiry into which would be the cause of more inconvenience than the actual loss of the parties injured. Out of 919 Thefts in Shahjehanpore, in 628 cases the value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,649, or an average of Rs. 2-0-10 per case. In Bijnour,

greatest loss by plunder, and excepting in cases of Lurking House-trespass, an increase in crime has occurred in 1862 above 1861; and in offences cognizable by Police, and entered in Part I., a considerable increase is asserted, if those formerly entered under Headings I. to XLI. can be brought into the same category. Lieutenant Ryves, the District Superintendent, has not overlooked this apparent failure, and I place in the margin extracts from his Report, which are well directed in explanation of the results, not only in the District of Shahjehanpore, but are equally applicable to every District, exhibiting as they

out of 902 cases of Theft and Lurking House-trespass, in 247 cases there was no loss; and of 655 cases attended with loss of property, 255 were under Rs. 10, and 339 cases from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.

127. *Detection of Crime: First—Cases.*—In 1861, no apprehension was made in 9,406 out of 16,256 offences returned by the Magistrates. In 1862, no arrest was made in 8,607 out of 13,323 offences cognizable and not cognizable by the Police. In the previous year, in which all “ trials ” swell the account of detections, 58 per cent. escaped detection. In 1862, in 64 per cent. of offences, there was no discovery, or the guilty parties successfully evaded apprehension. In crimes cognizable by Police the following are results :—

On whole Return,	---	---	---	24 per cent. detected.
Murders	---	---	---	85 ”
Dacoities and Robberies	---	---	---	78 ”
Lurking House-trespasses	---	---	---	10 ”
Thefts	---	---	---	22 ”

128. In the seven cases of murder in which no arrest was made, the murderers in five cases absconded, and for this reason these are entered as cases in which no arrest was made, though detection was complete; and if these five cases are added, only 4½ per cent. of murders have escaped discovery.

Bijnore,	...	1 case.
Bareilly,	...	3 ”
Shahjehanpore,	...	1 ”
Total,	...	5 ”

129. *Second—Persons.*—In 1861, 19,537 persons were concerned in crime, of whom 5,157, or 26½ per cent., were prosecuted to conviction.

Part.	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
I.	11,144	4,142	1,584	2,330
II.	6,483	4,985	2,341	2,571
	17,607	9,127	3,925	4,901

During the past year, 17,607 persons are returned as concerned in crime, of whom 4,901, or 27½ per cent., have been prosecuted to conviction.

viction.

130. In cases cognizable by Police, 1 in 4·78 concerned have been prosecuted to conviction.

131. *Third—Property.*—In detection and recovery of property plundered, a high average has been attained, by reason of one case (mentioned in Lieutenant O'Dowda's Report on the Bareilly Police,) in which Rs. 24,000 in paper out of nearly Rs. 27,000 worth of property stolen was recovered. The amount of property stolen is, on the other hand, thus accidentally larger, the result in the Division being—

Stolen (value of),	---	---	---	Rs. 1,43,937
Recovered (ditto),	---	---	---	„ 53,386
Net Loss,	---	---	---	Rs. 90,551

132. Success in detection of crime has been attained in the following order :—

	Cases and Persons.		Property.	
	Average of cases detected.	Proportion of conviction to concerned.	Districts.	Percentage of recovery.
1. Moradabad, ...	28½	3.06	Bareilly, ...	57½
2. Shahjehanpore, ...	27	4.16	Budaon, ...	40½
3. Bareilly, ...	22½	4.77	Moradabad, ...	22½
4. Budaon, ...	23½	6.06	Bijnour, ...	20
5. Bijnour, ...	16	5.84	Shahjehanpore, ...	11½

133. In the above Table there is one remarkable feature, viz., in Shahjehanpore District the detection of cases and persons is good, but the value of property recovered is small. In Budaon the very reverse is the case. The recovery of property is far above the average, but in detection of cases and persons the usual success has not been attained. For instance, in Budaon recoveries of property have, as far as returns of four years show, always ranged about or above 50 per cent., and only in that District. In Shahjehanpore, the recoveries have always been small.

134. The geographical position of the two may partly account for this. The robber in Shahjehanpore has greater facility for disposing of his plunder across the Oudh Frontier than he has in Budaon, which is a Central District ; but still this would hardly account for the universally high average of recoveries in the latter District.

135. During my inspection this year I looked purposely into cases of theft in which the Police had made investigation. The proceedings of the Police in three cases were brought under examination, and the mystery was solved. In two cases a Head Constable and accompanying Constable were sent for local enquiry. They returned after three and four days respectively with Zemindars, who entered into engagements to recover the property within a certain time, which was recovered in part or in whole, but no daily reports of their proceedings were drawn up or required. No information was consequently taken of the manner in which they had employed themselves during absence from the Station, or of the existence or non-existence of any facts or circumstances which might lead to the discovery of the offender. The *plan*, in short, appeared to be, to sit upon the Zemindars until hope was given of recovery of property plundered, without the least concern for the offender.

136. All this I noticed, and I hope rectified by an order in the District Superintendent's Order-book, and I mention it in this report because I believe that to this practice may reasonably be attributed the wonderful success in recovering plunder, which otherwise would be more remarkable from this great failure in detecting the criminal.

137. *Prosecution.*—In 1861, 5,157 persons of 19,537 concerned in crime, were “prosecuted to conviction.” In 1862, 5,101 of 17,607 were brought to conviction. The result on the whole calendar is in favor of 1862, the average being—

In 1861, 26½, or 1 to 3·77 concerned.

„ 1862, 29½, or 1 to 3·45 „

In cases cognizable by Police, the results are on the Division as follows :—

Part.	Concerned.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage of Convictions.
I.	11,144	4,142	1,584	2,558	59·53

and on these cases success has been achieved in the following order :—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of convictions to acquittals.	Proportion of convictions to persons concerned.
Moradabad	55	1 to 3·96
Shahjehanpore	67	1 „ 4·16
Bareilly	68	1 „ 4·77
Bijnour	52½	1 „ 5·84
Budaon	55	1 „ 6·06

138. In prosecuting, the Police of Rohilkund in no District come up to the average of the Meerut Division, which stands at 1 to 3·92 concerned.

139. On the whole, I consider that the Police administration of this Division has been successful in the following order :—

DISTRICT.	Prevention.	Detection, cases and persons.	Property.	Prosecution.	Total marks.
Moradabad	2	1	3	1	7
Bareilly	1	3	1	3	8
Shahjehanpore	5	2	5	2	14
Budaon	4	4	3	5	15
Bijnour	3	5	4	4	16

140. The narratives of heinous crimes do not contain any cases of sufficient gravity, novelty, or importance as to call for remarks. The robberies are chiefly of nose-rings and articles of jewellery, snatched from the persons of females on their travels. In one case, in the Budaon District, a merchant, travelling with beasts of burthen laden with cloth, was attacked and plundered, and the robbers were obliged to decamp and abandon their plunder by the prompt arrival and rapid pursuit of the Police.

141. Amongst those of the Bareilly District for the first Quarter are narratives of the capture of three Mussulmen, who had been guilty of murder of Europeans in 1857.

142. Amongst those of Budaon is one of a highway robbery, which is endorsed with orders and replies that passed between Major Carter, then Deputy Inspector General, and myself. In this case a Chief Constable and a subordinate Officer made local investigation. A report was submitted to the former that no robbery had been committed, but it appeared that the subordinate Officer had corruptly kept back the evidence, and obtained this false report.

"Absolution from all blame cannot be allowed to pass. That the Chief Constable is innocent of taking a bribe, or of being cognizant that such bribe was given, I will admit; but this does not absolve him from all blame. The Chief Constable was sent out to make enquiry into a robbery. Arriving at the village, he deputed a second Officer to collect witnesses, and returns with a false report that no robbery had taken place, a story to this effect having been made through corruption of the subordinate Officer.

"I can hardly conceive grosser neglect, and if the Chief Constable is led to suppose he is blameless, the mischief will be perpetuated.

"Major Carter will carry out the following directions:—

"In first place, two Officers should never be deputed to conduct the same enquiry. One Officer only is required, and if on necessity and to avoid delay an Officer is sent who is not efficient for the work, he will, on being relieved by a superior Officer, return to his station. By deputing two Officers responsibility is impaired, and in the presence of a superior, an Officer of an inferior grade is useless.

"*2ndly.* Mahiboolah Khan will be degraded if above 5th Grade Chief Constable to the 5th Grade: if in the 5th Grade, to Head Constable of 1st Grade: for gross neglect in not making in person the enquiry he was ordered to make by his Inspector, and for gross neglect in allowing Rhoop Sing, Head Constable, to defeat justice by means of a bribe to report that the charge of robbery was got up, he being at the time the superior Officer, and responsible that the facts and circumstances of the case were correctly reported, and also responsible for the conduct of those placed under him.

"Captain Corbett will see that this Officer comprehends the neglect of which he has been guilty, and also comprehends his duty for the future."

exposed the fault committed, a review of what occurred, and directions for future guidance.

143. I have already noticed such of the remarks of the Magistrate of Moradabad as called for notice, and I do not see that any further remarks are called for on the Administration Reports of this Division.

144. The conduct of the Officers during the year has been excellent. Major Earle, now Deputy Inspector General, has proved a most valuable Superintendent of Police, and from his intimate knowledge of the duties of a Police Officer, and the deep interest he takes in all he undertakes, will, I feel confident, cause great improvement throughout the Division, and remedy defects which Major Carter failed to discover or apprehend.

145. Lieutenant Noble, Superintendent of Moradabad Police, has shown himself to be an excellent Officer; and of Lieutenant Ryves I am also glad to record that he has exerted his utmost, and with success too, to improve his Police.

146. Captain Corbett during the earlier part of the year failed to merit my good opinion. By trusting blindly to his Native subordinates he allowed an embezzlement of a considerable sum, realized from the Police for clothing and other articles of supply; and he evidently failed to keep his Police under proper supervision, or to improve them in their knowledge of duty.

The pecuniary loss he made good from his own pocket; and I am happy to record, from an inspection of his Police and his Officers made late in the season, that I no longer see grounds for doubting his earnest endeavors to do his duty and guide his Police properly; but, on the contrary, grounds for believing that he will hereafter bring his Police up to the standard attained elsewhere.

Captain White is a zealous Officer, eager to do well, but fails to comprehend his subordinate position to that of the Magistrate of the District, to whom he is

He was imprisoned, but the Chief Constable absolved from blame. To this I would not consent, as it directly sets aside the great principle of the responsibility which attaches to the superior Officer present for the conduct and acts of those subordinate to him; and in my final order, which I enter in the margin, I

rather apt to dictate, and with whom to enter into contest and correspondence, whereas his first duty is to obey. The style of his report will convey a fair impression of his character, but he has, besides zeal, good ability, and I doubt not but that this ability will show him the importance of acting in concert with his official superior.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

147. I have already informed you that the Return of Crimes for the District of Allahabad is exclusive of cases rejected by the Police as false or frivolous, and to this will be ascribable the apparently or comparatively small number of offences against property, and the large amount of cases and Criminals detected.

148. The Calendar of Crime for 1861 was as follows:—

Headings 1 to 41	---	2,640 Cases.
42	---	3,406 „
43	---	147 „
		<hr/>
		6,193
		<hr/>

In 1,862 cases, there was no apprehension, leaving 4,331 cases detected.

149. During the past year the Calendar is made up of—

4,633 cases cognizable by Police.

3,628 „ not cognizable.

Total 8,261 cases of which arrest was made in 3,267 cases under Part I., and 3,584 cases under Part II.

150. The increase in number of offences is mainly caused by the commission of 1,622 offences under Chapter IX. of Act 45 of 1860, but, as the Comparative Statement will show, there has been an increase in all offences against property and in the value of property stolen; but the increase is, to my belief, only on paper, and still below, being a return of crimes actually committed.

151. In the Districts of Futtehpore and Allahabad no crime was before returned, excepting such as was ascertained to have been committed. In Futtehpore this was corrected early in the year, and accordingly the Statements for this District are probably correct.

152. In the Allahabad Division the traffic on the one great Imperial Road has been almost absorbed by the Railway. The Grand Trunk Road is certainly still traversed by many carts, but these convey cotton or goods in large bulk and of small value per cubic foot, and which do not, therefore, offer opportunity for theft. In the District of Banda, and in a large third of Allahabad, there is scanty population and small wealth, and the Futtehpore District has not one large commercial town, and the average of population on area is below that of Cawnpore and Allahabad.

153. All these circumstances would produce a comparatively low calendar of crime, and as far as can be judged by area and population, the Returns are to the standard in all Districts but Cawnpore.

As furnished to me—

					M. F.		
Allahabad shows	1	Criminal	to	636 of population,	1	2	of area.
Banda	„	1	„	to 568 of „	2	6	„
Cawnpore	„	1	„	to 510 of „	1	0	„
Futtehpore	„	1	„	to 428 of „	1	0	„

154. The Returns for Futtehpore are increased materially by including 431 cases under Chapter IX. of the Penal Code.

155. *Detection of Crime—Cases.*—In 1861, 4,331 of 6,193 cases, or 70 per cent., were detected.

156. In 1862, arrest was made in 6,851 out of 8,261 cases, being 83 per cent. of cases detected on the whole Calendar.

Of cases cognizable by Police, in 70 per cent., or in 3,267 of 4,633 cases, arrest was made, but as I have before remarked, the Return is favored by the large number of very petty cases under Chapter IX. in which arrest followed as a matter of course.

157. In offences against property, detection has been successful in all Districts, excepting Futtehpore, where only $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of Lurking House-trespasses have been brought to light, and only 6·37 per cent. of property recovered; and throughout the Division the recovery of property stolen bears but a small proportion to that of the persons convicted of crime.

158. *Detection of Persons and Prosecution of Criminals.*—7,345 persons were concerned in crimes cognizable by Police, of whom 3,267 were prosecuted to conviction. This cannot but be considered satisfactory.

159. In offences against life and property the results are also very good, being—

Crime.	Persons concerned.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Murders	146	106	73·60
Dacoities and Robberies	215	44	20·46
Lurking House-Trespass	1,067	127	11·90
Theft	2,288	735	32·12
Total	3,716	1,012	27 per cent.

160. *Property.*—In the recovery of property stolen, there has been less success than in other Divisions, although, from the greater average of cases and persons detected, the reverse would have been looked for. This, however, is the result of imperfect Returns of crimes, and it is one of the data by which Returns are tested. In the District of Allahabad, for instance, in 74 per cent. of thefts and 27 per cent. of Lurking House-trespasses arrest was made, but the percentage of stolen property recovered was only 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ —smaller than in Cawnpore or Futtehpore, where fewer cases of Criminals were brought to light.

161. The following Table is extracted from the Returns submitted :—

Year.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861	58,056	14,576	25·00
1862	83,685	17,124	20·46

162. In detection of crime I classify the Districts of this Division as follows:—

District.	Percentage of cases detected.	Average of property recovered.	Proportion of persons concerned to convicted.	Average loss per head.
Banda	74	27·67	1 to 2·46	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pies.
Allahabad	81	19·58	1 to 1·85	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Cawnpore	52	24·33	1 to 2·85	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Futtehpore	58	6·37	1 to 2·10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

163. Amongst the narratives of heinous offences are the following worthy of notice :—

CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

Dacoity with wounding, dated 3rd January.—This has been declared by me a most disgraceful case, occurring as it did in the heart of the City of Cawnpore. Major Thomson, who was then District Superintendent of Cawnpore, was called upon for a report of the case, and his reply is appended to the narrative. It appears from this that a gang of men hired a house adjoining that in which the robbery was effected; that these men entered the house silently by night, overawed the females living therein to silence, and wounded one who attempted to raise a cry; that they then plundered the house, bolted the women into an interior chamber, and left the City. Major Thomson suspected some Sowars of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who had been implicated in more than one robbery in the Cantonments, but no trace could be found to the offenders.

164. Amongst those of the Futtehpore District there are two cases of robbery, and one returned as "theft" with murder, which are of very doubtful character. In the first case, recorded as dacoity, occurring on 25th January, the offence was based on a charge, made by one Matadeen, that Dhumna and eleven others had "gone into his field, and after beating him, forcibly carried off his grain." The Police Officer after enquiry refused to act upon the charge because false. A petition was then filed in the Magistrate's Court, and the case was made over to the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Ghazee-pore, by whom it was "dismissed," but on what grounds is not stated.

In the second case of robbery, charge was made that two persons, named Bandhya and Boodoo, had been waylaid and robbed of Rs. 272 on a high-road near Bhugwah, and after some enquiry, one Maharaj Singh was recognized. The Magistrate's report of the crime and the result of the trial is as follows—"This case was with the Assistant Magistrate, who took a *Mochulka* of Rs. 200 from the defendant."

165. In the theft with murder a still more extraordinary sentence was passed.

The Police Officer's report is—"that on 5th April, at noon, Behurree, son of deceased, a boy of about 12 years of age, accompanied by the Chowkeedar, complained at Station Jafferunge, that the night before, Jithao and three others had entered his father's house, strangled the old man, and carried off his property. The Chief Constable immediately proceeded to the spot. The corpse, he found, bore marks on the neck as if scratched by finger-nails, and the neck was a good deal bruised. The son stated that some quarrel had taken place between his father and these men. The Chowkeedar of the village declared that the four men were drinking and making a row at the grog-shop late in the night, (the night of the murder.) On being taken up and examined, Sidurreah's back was found to have traces of violent scratching.

"The time that elapsed between the death of Poeswa and the complaint is too short to admit of conspiracy on the part of plaintiff, and as the accused bore a bad character, the charge against them seems to be established."

Mr. Power's report is—"that the Assistant Magistrate recommends that the defendant be called upon to pay a fine of Rs. 25 for using criminal force."

On receiving this report, I was puzzled to know whether a manslaughter had been committed or no, and I therefore returned it endorsed as follows :—

“ The Magistrate will oblige me by calling upon his Assistant to show the nature of the *crime proved*.

“ A corpse was found, information was given that death was caused by violence, and that a murder had been committed. This might be false, but as reported the case is not one that could possibly be reckoned one of criminal force. The District Superintendent's enquiries tend to show a murder, and if this is refuted by judicial enquiry on trial, the grounds should be shown.”

To this reply was endorsed that the “ Assistant Magistrate, to whom I refer the Inspector General of Police, is not employed in Futtehpore now,” and I am not therefore able “ to determine the offence of which the defendant was convicted.”

There are no others that appear to me to require being brought to notice.

166. Throughout this Division, the Magistrates and the Police Officers have worked together in perfect concord, and it is gratifying to see each Magistrate bearing testimony to the zeal and energy of the District Superintendent, and the District Superintendent acknowledging with gratitude the support and assistance he has received from the Magistrate.

167. The Magistrates of Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Banda have favored me with full expositions of the working of the year, and entered remarks to which I would request notice.

ALLAHABAD.

“ With reference to the 14th to 18th paras. of your letter No. 90, dated 21st February, I have the honor to communicate as follows.

“ I am exceedingly glad you have put a stop to the power usurped by the District Superintendent in appointing as Village Chowkeedars men selected by himself, instead of by the Zemindars of the village. The same law that makes the latter responsible to all persons for the safety of their properties and lives gives to the Zemindars the joint charge of the Police of the country, and a Zemindar would successfully defend himself from the responsibilities imposed upon him by law, if the law were broken by restricting him from nominating the agent whom he could trust for the duty of watching the property for which answerable.

“ You enquire the nature of the authority vested in District Superintendents over Village Police, and what is intended by the general control of the Magistrate.

“ The Police of the country are, by Section 2, Regulation XVII. of 1795, under the joint charge of the Zemindars and the Magistrate. The Zemindar nominates, can (in my opinion) claim or demand discharge without assigning any other reason than that he could not trust him longer, but must obtain the authority of the Magistrate to discharge. The Magistrate has a veto upon the nomination of the Zemindar, the duty of ascertaining that the nominee is physically and by character fitted for the duty, and he had sole power to punish for neglect. The powers hitherto exercised by the Magistrate now devolve upon the Police Superintendent under the orders of Government, North Western Provinces, passed with reference to Section 47 of Act V. of 1861.

“ The general control vested in the Magistrate of the District is exemplified in your own instance, *i. e.*, where you, by an order to the District Superintendent, directed him to take the nomination of the Zemindars in lieu of his own selections; and this power may be beneficially exercised whenever the District Superintendent exceeds or acts contrary to the authority which by law could hitherto be exercised by the Magistrate.”

forbidden; and he enquires what is meant and intended by a general control of the Magistrate in such case. The question put is one that has been asked of me elsewhere, and I, therefore, enter in the margin the reply which I have given to these enquiries.

169. In the succeeding paragraphs Mr. Morris comments upon the smaller number of Constables employed in the watch and ward of the City than of the old Chowkeedars, and suggests that the former should be increased, the Govern-

168. In the 14th to 18th paragraphs of his letter, Mr. Morris enquires the nature of the authority with which the District Superintendent is, by Section 47 of Act V. of 1861, invested over Village Police. He informs me that Captain Sitwell had, in the exercise of this authority, appointed men of his own selection to the post, which practice he (the Magistrate) had

ment paying the difference of cost. Taken on population, the City Police of Allahabad are as numerically strong as elsewhere, and judging by Returns of Crime, property is as well protected at Allahabad as elsewhere.

170. The City does not now pay for the men and Officers employed in it, because the high-road to the North West passes through it; and I have given to each Police Station of the City a Police party of 13 men, who, whilst they patrol this road, give at the same time most material aid in the watch and ward.

171. But if the Municipality desire to increase the force, the cost of the increase could with more propriety be met from the Municipal Funds of Allahabad than of any other City in these Provinces, aided as they are by a surplus amounting to, if not exceeding, Rs. 10,000 a year from the Mela Magh. And I have no doubt that before long the rapidly-increasing population, trade, and wealth of Allahabad will require additional Police; but I maintain that the cost of such Police, employed for the interests of the Town, should be met from funds raised primarily for this purpose, and which now give a very large proportion for improvements. It is desirable that an opinion should be accorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor on this point. In the new Station of Cannington, an additional Police Station was lately demanded by the Magistrate, to watch the properties of the European residents there, who are chiefly Merchant Tradesmen. I have replied that I will ask for sanction, if the cost of such force is provided, but that I do not consider I should be justified in asking Government to sanction the extra cost required for Police to be employed in the interests of such residents but who are not otherwise necessary.

172. Mr. Morris complains of a tendency to drill the Police more as a Military body than to instruct them for duties as preventives and detectives. I am positive this Officer is mistaken. Recruits are entertained for the purpose of drill, of learning discipline, and also knowledge of Police duties, and a certain amount of discipline is absolutely essential to secure orderly conduct, and the obedience to orders and rules, which is necessary to a good Police Constable. Independent of this, the Reserves of Allahabad are constantly required to perform duties which demand a greater amount of Military knowledge and discipline than is elsewhere necessary. The Life-Convicts of the North Western Provinces, of Oudh, and of the Punjab Government, are sent to the Presidency under their escort, and the safe custody by these men of the large Treasure remittances received at and despatched from Allahabad, demand that the duty shall be performed with strict regard to Military discipline. Mr. Morris has evidently observed the morning exercise of these men, and from this observation has concluded that the whole force is instructed in Military drill, whereas I have had more frequently to find fault with the slovenly appearance and conduct of the Constabulary of this District than otherwise. In the Meerut, and Agra, and Rohilkund Divisions, the Police are certainly more highly trained, and, as far as I can judge, better Police, as well as better conducted.

Cawnpore.

173. The Magistrate of Cawnpore is of opinion that the Police employed on the Grand Trunk Road are insufficient for the duty. The length of the road from the Futtehpoore to the Futtehgurh boundaries is 62 miles. Within this length there are 15 Police Stations or Outposts, containing 168 men of all ranks. The Road Patrols are as numerically strong as elsewhere. The patrolling of this road through the Cawnpore District, and as far as Futtehgurh itself, is rendered difficult by the close neighbourhood of the River Ganges and Oudh, affording

ready facility for an attack by the men of the latter Province, and for their escape across the river. But the robberies that were committed on this road during the year, and also in the Futtehghurh District, were to all appearances committed by wandering and professional tribes.

The mode of attack and other circumstances attending the robberies were exactly similar to that adopted by Bhowreahs, as revealed in Major Sleeman's published volume of this and other tribes.

In two cases certainly it was clearly shown that these classes were the perpetrators. In one case, the property robbed, together with a rope for strangling and a peculiar knife, were found concealed in a Bheriah Camp, occupied solely by women. In another case, a considerable portion of the plunder was found in a *Nullah*, near and along which a band of Gypsies had passed.

174. Prevention of robberies by these classes can with difficulty be effected by a Police Patrol. They are careful in their plans, carefully watch for a time and place of attack, when and where Police are not present. They rob in numbers sufficient to overpower a single or double patrol, and sufficient to remove the plunder to long distances by easy burdens; and prevention of these robberies will only be effectually secured by requiring from Zemindars compliance with the duty imposed by Section 2, Regulation VI. of 1810: by requiring from Chowkeedars, Constables of Walks, and Inspectors of Divisions vigilance in taking note of Gypsy encampments, and subsequent careful observation of the men composing such encampments.

175. In the Cawnpore District, the Village Chowkeedars are chiefly Bhowreahs or Buhelias, particularly in the Pergunnahs of Bithoor, Sheorajpore, Shedee, and Bithour, and in consequence these men cannot be trusted to report to the Police Officer the arrival or passage of these professional robbers. The greatest vigilance must, therefore, be required from the Police, and the most exact performance of the duty specified from the Zemindars.

BANDA.

176. Statement No. I. for this District shows a very large proportion of acquittals to convictions, which would lead to the inference that arrests were hastily and improperly made, leading to consequent failure in prosecution. From Mr. Dashwood's remarks, as contained in the 9th and following paragraphs of his report, and from the Table given in the 9th paragraph, it appears that, out of 1,389 persons acquitted, 251 only were of persons arrested by the Police. He explains that a very large proportion of cases come under criminal trespass, wrongful confinement, &c., which never even pass through the hands of the Police at all, but of which the accused are summoned by the Magistrate to answer, complaint made in his Court, and who, under the ruling of the Sudder Nizamut of the object and intention of Act XXV. of 1861, *must* be summoned either *previous* to or *simultaneously* with the witnesses for the prosecution; and Mr. Dashwood remarks—"the proportion of acquittals to parties tried is no longer any proper criterion of the judgment exercised by the Magisterial Authorities, seeing that the Code of Procedure contemplates no exercise of judgment at all."

177. The heading of Statement No. I. was intended to show only those arrested by the Police, *proprio motu* and without the warrant of the Magistrate. This has not been understood or acted up to, and I have had to correct very many Statements in which every man *brought to trial* for offences under Part II. were entered in the column of "arrested."

178. Those summoned by the Magistrate, added to those arrested, were intended to make up the number *brought to trial*, of whom the details of convictions and acquittals are subsequently given; and as from this information could not be given of the number of those arrested by the Police who had been acquitted, a note, showing the number of "acquittals," "arrested by Police," and "summoned by the Magistrate," was asked for. The Statements would then shew not only the result of Police action, but, as desired, a full calendar of offences against the Criminal Law. I cannot but think it would be better to confine the Police Statements to Police cases only, and to look for a full return of trials, under which are included all offences, breaches of local law, &c., from the Judicial Authorities by whom cognizance is taken; and I agree with Mr. Dashwood's remarks at the close of his 11th paragraph, that "the Police Statements should show clearly, which they do not do now, the result of *Police* action in cases in which the Police *arrest* the offender" (which should be in cases in which preliminary enquiry is made by Police without order of Magistrate, and of cases cognizable by them), and in which cases only are they responsible for the good or bad results.

179. It is with very great satisfaction I enter in the margin Mr. Dashwood's

"15. I have, in conclusion, to bring to your favorable notice the services of the District Superintendent during the past year.

"His endeavours to train a lot of subordinates, wedded to the old, in the new system, have, I think, been attended with success; and I have to thank him for the zeal and cordiality with which he has worked in co-operation with me."

record of the conduct of Mr. M'Carthy, the District Superintendent. It is naturally and obviously

- interesting and pleasing to me to be able to bring to favorable notice the zeal and efficiency of the Officers who work under me, and as I was unable in 1861 to comment upon Mr. M'Carthy's work in favorable terms, I have the more pleasure in being able now to bring to the notice of Government the opinion expressed by Mr. Dashwood, which must be convincing from the character and high estimation of the writer. I have not this year visited Banda, but I have been able to observe myself, and I have been assured of, the zeal and the pains taken by Mr. M'Carthy in the performance of his duty.

180. Mr. Bates at Futtehpore, and Lieutenant Franks at Cawnpore, have also done well during the year, particularly Mr. Bates, to whom is due the very great improvement in the Futtehpore Police and Returns, and who has certainly exerted his utmost in the performance of his duty.

181. In many respects Lieutenant Sitwell has done well. In carrying out the orders of the Magistrate, and in expending labor and time in the preparation and examination of Returns received from his Police, he works well; but during the past year, frequent complaints have been made of procrastination which caused much inconvenience, and too little attention has been paid to the instruction of the Force, and to other matters of interior economy.

BENARES DIVISION.

182. In my analysis of the Returns of this Division, and in comparing the results attained during the year, I purpose to exclude those of the Mirzapore District as untrustworthy. In my inspection of the chief Police Station, that of the Mirzapore City, I found many offences reported to the Police had not been entered on the Register of Crime, or the Returns of Crime made up from those Registers, which, in fact, was more a return of offences acknowledged by the Police Officer to have been committed than of offences reported and charged.

183. Mr. Denison, Magistrate of the District, remarks in the 13th paragraph of his Report, that "enquiry from the landholders in the Southern Pergunnahs

"where cattle-stealing is most rife, leads me to the conclusion that a large number of cattle-thefts still take place, and are not reported, the sufferers preferring to pay black mail and receive back their property."

184. This part of the District consists of hills, covered with wood and jungle of considerable extent, extremely unhealthy, infested by tigers, traversed by a single road, and with a very scanty population, and without supplies. In such a country it is not possible to locate Police, excepting in one or two isolated posts on the road which contain Bazaars. These Police cannot obtain information of crimes committed only in the jungle unless reported to them, and I would not blame them for their failing to obtain information of offences committed in a tract so extensive and which they could not constantly visit.

185. But the Returns do not include offences which are reported, and I therefore exclude those of the past year from my review of the Division, and would condemn them as most unsatisfactory in consequence of their want of truthfulness.

186. The Calendar of Crime in 1861 for the remaining five Districts was as follows :—

Headings 1 to 41	---	---	4,416	offences.
42	---	---	2,751	"
43	---	---	206	"
Total	---		<u>7,373</u>	

187. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,47,892, that of property recovered to Rs. 40,160, the nett loss being Rs. 1,07,732.

188. During the past year, 9,153 offences were committed, viz. :—

Part I.	---	---	5,972	offences.
" II.	---	---	3,181	"
Total	---		<u>9,153</u>	

189. The increase is general, and extends to almost every description of offence. The value of property stolen is, however, smaller, being Rs. 1,37,646, of which Rs. 28,955 were recovered.

190. The Districts of the Benares Division are more densely populated than elsewhere in these Provinces. In Benares itself it exceeds 850 to the square mile. In Jounpore and Ghazeepore it is about 730; in Azimgurh 657. The next nearest approach is the District of Agra, in which the population falls at an average of 537 to the mile.

191. In Benares, the fluctuating population considerably exceeds that of resident. The City is the constant object of pilgrimages to the residents of all parts of India. Its fairs and religious assemblies are frequented by visitors in tens of thousands, and though the average of one Criminal to the resident population is higher than elsewhere in the Division, it is as low as can be expected; and I am of opinion that crime is well kept down by the Police of this District, who are kept in admirable order by Captain Watson, and have well earned a reputation for vigilance and good conduct.

192. A very considerable portion of the Goruckpore District consists of forest and jungle. In the inhabited portion, the population will, I think, be as dense as in the neighbouring District of Azimgurh. The Division is, Benares

excepted, out of the great lines of traffic and travel. The soil, particularly of Goruckpore and Ghazeepore, is rich, produces fine heavy crops of cereals, and is to some extent under permanent settlement.

193. All these circumstances would lead to an expectation of a small return of crime in the Districts of Goruckpore, Jounpore, Azimgurh, and Ghazeepore, and although an increase is apparent on the year, I do think this expectation has been realized.

194. On area and population the results are as follows:—

District.	Average of unit Criminal.		Average Nett Loss per head of Population.
	To Area.	To Population.	
	M. F.		Rs. As. P.
Goruckpore, ...	3 1	1,342	0 0 0½
Azimgurh, ...	1 4	1,026	0 0 1½
Jounpore, ...	0 7½	675	0 0 2½
Ghazeepore, ...	0 7½	694	0 0 2½

195. Giving full consideration to the large area, and to the fact that the mass of the Goruckpore population are Agriculturists, who derive from the land large returns for labor, and have consequently less incentive to crime, I am inclined to doubt whether the Returns are full of crime committed in that District. During my inspection of the District Returns, which is necessarily confined to one or two Stations, I found that the Registers contained all crimes as reported in the Diaries, but I doubt whether crime is not concealed from the Police. The District reports have only now reached me, and from the remarks made by the Magistrate, I conclude that great discouragement has been given to the reporting of crime by injured parties by the measures of the District Superintendent, for the correction of which I have addressed the latter, of which extracts are given as follows:—

“*Para 1.* The Magistrate of Goruckpore, in his remarks on the Police Administration for the past year, makes some observations which I will quote, “and to which I request you will give and direct early attention.

“2. With reference to the quotations given in the margin, I request you will,

Paragraph 5.—The District Superintendent attributes this decrease of offences against property to his having issued orders to the Police to enquire into the truth of each complaint preferred, and the result of these enquiries, he says, shews that many false charges are preferred.

Extract Paragraph 6.—Enquiry would show, I think, that fully one-third of the charges of theft preferred are rejected by the Police and entered (I presume Mr. Ouseley means to say reported) under the charge-sheet B.

Paragraph 7.—It has been frequently remarked to me by Natives in the District, that if a man complains of having been robbed, the Police investigation which follows is directed entirely against the complainant. He is called in to prove that he ever had the property which he says has been stolen, and the object of the Police seems to be, not to trace the thieves, but to show that the complainant has preferred a false charge.

“after due enquiry,
“answer the following questions:—

“I.—Is Police enquiry made into every case, however trifling, whether investigation is required or no, and whether

“the authoritative order of the Magistrate for such enquiry is obtained or no?

“II.—Is the enquiry made under Captain Drury's order directed to the truth of the complaint or charge?

“III.—Are charges of offences which the Police Officers reject as false entered in the Register of Crime, and only expunged on the judicial order of a Magistrate that such are false, or are they omitted altogether by the Police Officer himself?

“IV.—What is Captain Drury's explanation of the 7th para. quoted?

“3. It is of the utmost importance that every possible facility be given to the people to report offences committed against their persons or properties;

" that every encouragement should be given to them to do so ; that they should
 " not be discouraged in any way by hasty imputations upon the truth of the
 " charge ; and when investigation is not demanded into cases of theft unaccom-
 " panied by violence, enquiry into such offences for the purpose of detection can
 " only be made by order of the Magistrate. It can be made by a Police Officer,
 " with the view of ascertaining whether Police *on duty* have neglected their duty
 " of protecting life and property, and must, therefore, be confined to crimes occur-
 " ing in towns furnished with a watch and ward. Police for such duty and such
 " enquiry will never cause embarrassment or inconvenience to the injured person.

" 4. To direct enquiry *against* a complainant ; to call upon him to prove
 " that he had the property which he says has been stolen, or in any other way to
 " encourage or allow the Police to make enquiry with the object of showing
 " that the complainant has preferred a false charge, is a practice the very reverse
 " of beneficial, and directly opposed to the orders and instructions which have
 " been conveyed to the Police.

" 5. It is not the province, and it is beyond the power of a Police Officer to deter-
 " mine what charges are false. The charge as made, together with the asserted
 " value of property stolen, must invariably and immediately be entered in the Re-
 " gisters of Crime and of property stolen and recovered, and erasure or alteration
 " of these entries can only be permitted under the authority of a Judicial decision.

" 6. From my examination of the Goruckpore Station Registers, this rule
 " appeared to have been followed ; but whether this is the case throughout the
 " District you will be able to show from the results of your examination during
 " the past year.

" 7. Experience will convince Captain Drury that failure to obtain infor-
 " mation of crime, and of a full knowledge of the extent of crime committed,
 " will prove most encouraging to the Criminal, and it is far better that the
 " Police should incur a supposed and temporary odium for a number of offences,
 " whether true or false, than that the Returns of crime should give cause to
 " suspect that the Criminal escaped observation ; and this suspicion has been
 " aroused by testing the calendar with area and population, and by the tenor of
 " Mr. Ouseley's remarks."

196. Whilst condemning the Returns as imperfect Calendars of Crime, I, at
 the same time, consider that the blame attaches more to Mr. Ouseley, than to the
 District Superintendent. It was Mr. Ouseley's part to correct at once any order
 given by the District Superintendent which he considered mischievous, or such as
 to prevent the full reporting of crime. Captain Drury, in reply to the remarks
 made by the Magistrate, asserts that his proceedings have never been called into
 question by Mr. Ouseley, and I cannot, therefore, but condemn the course taken
 by that Officer, in allowing enquiries to be made, without demur on his part, and
 then, in a Report on the Administration, imputing blame to such proceedings
 to the District Superintendent, who is subject to his control.

* * * * *

197. There is a very large decrease in the value of property stolen in Goruck-
 pore, as compared with 1861, which is explained by the fact that the value for
 that year included a large theft of cash from the Opium Treasury to which allusion
 is made in the 250th para. of last year's Report. Still the nett loss per head in this
 District is extraordinarily small, and if correct most satisfactory.

197½. *Detection of Crime.—1st., Cases.*—During 1861, no apprehension was
 made in 2,727 of 7,373 offences and trials returned for the year.

During the past year arrest was made or trial taken as follows:—

Part I., 5,972 offences, arrest made in 3,040 cases.

„ II., 3,181 „ trial taken in 3,125 „

9,153

6,165

In offences of murder, dacoity, and robbery detection has been good, and in lurking house-trespasses and thefts a high average of detection has been attained, viz., of 40 murders, arrest was made in 38 cases; of 48 robberies, five cases only escaped detection. In lurking house-trespass, 11 per cent., and in thefts, 60 per cent., of offences were followed by arrest.

198. *2nd., Persons.*—The number of persons concerned in crime in 1861 was returned as 12,933. During the last year the Returns are more correct, and exhibit 14,723 persons, of whom 8,887 were concerned in offences cognizable by Police. Of this last number—

109 persons were implicated in murder.

315 „ „ „ dacoity and robbery.

2,440 „ „ „ lurking house-trespass.

3,904 „ „ „ thefts.

Total 6,768 in grave offences against life and property.

199. The following Table will shew how far these have been detected and brought to punishment:—

Crime.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Ratio of one convicted to concerned.
Murder ...	90	105	64	1 in 1·70
Robbery ...	180	176	62	1 „ 5
Lurking House-trespass ...	899	397	244	1 „ 10
Theft ...	<u>2,407</u>	<u>2,757</u>	<u>1,467</u>	1 „ 2·06

The Return for the whole calendar under Part I. being:—

Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Ratio of convicted to concerned.
8,887	4,494	5,383	2,908	1 in 3

200. *3rd., Property.*—In 1861, Rs. 40,160 of Rs. 1,47,892 stolen, or 27 per cent., were recovered. In 1862, the recovery is only 21 per cent., or Rs. 28,955 of Rs. 1,37,646 stolen.

201. In the City of Benares domestic thefts are frequent. In these thefts, the plunder consists of cash, jewels, &c., which are as difficult to recover as prevention is impossible. The Districts of Goruckpore, Jounpore, Mirzapore, and Ghazeepore are frontier Districts, where rapid removal of plunder is comparatively easy; and I am not, therefore, disposed to complain of any failure in this respect, whilst detection of cases and of persons, and the percentage of Criminals prosecuted to conviction, is undoubtedly good.

202. In comparing one District with another success has been achieved in the following order:—

DISTRICT.	IN PREVEN- TION.		NETT LOSS	IN DETEC- TION.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.	Percentage of convictions to trials.	REMARKS.
	Proportion of Criminal to						
	Area.	Popu- lation.	Per head of popu- lation.	Cases percentage in which arrest made.			
	M. F.		Ra. As. P.				
1. Azimgurh ...	1 4	1,026	0 0 1½	31	1 to 3.76	60.79	<i>Goruckpore.</i> —Since com- piling this and other cal- culations, the Report of the Magistrate has been received, and this throws so much doubt on the return from Goruckpore that, although apparently best in prevention, &c., I have placed it last.
2. Benares ...	0 4	432	0 0 7½	74½	1 „ 2.46	48.06	
3. Ghaseepore	0 7½	694	0 0 2½	44	1 „ 3.22	55.15	
4. Jounpore ...	0 7½	675	0 0 2½	42	1 „ 3.77	54.82	
5. Goruckpore	3 1	1,342	0 0 0½	54½	1 „ 2.53	57.80	

CRIME AND NARRATIVES.

203. During the year past a gang of robbers, headed by one Ram Newary Singh, a proclaimed rebel and dacoit, infested the Districts of Azimgurh and Ghazeepore, and occasionally penetrated into Goruckpore, committing several robberies on travellers and attacks on villages. Ram Newary Singh is a member of a large clan residing at Nugra and the surrounding villages, the inhabitants of which gave him and his gang every assistance and effectually thwarted the Police in their endeavours to track and secure them. To those who thus assisted him he paid bountifully from the proceeds of plunder for supplies and shelter. The jungle gave him easy concealment, and the Gogra river passed, he found easy retirement when pressed hard in the Districts of Bengal.

204. During the year Mullick Shah and others of the gang were captured by the Ghazeepore Police, and since the close of the year Ram Newary himself has been secured, and there is reason to hope his band of followers has been broken up. An additional Police was quartered on the Nugra villages, whose misconduct endangered the public safety. This has been taken off in consequence of the arrest of the leaders and the absence of dacoity since their capture.

205. The character of the people of the south-west part of Azimgurh and the eastern portion of the Ghazeepore District is violent and bad in the extreme. A large family of Brahmins, to whom Military service is more or less closed, and the Dosadhs or Bhurs, who are numerous in those parts, are constantly implicated in outrage. Disarming of these tribes has been most imperfectly done, and gangs of 50 and 100 men, armed with matchlocks and other arms, not unfrequently assemble for the perpetration of dacoity in its aggravated form, and although the crime is gradually diminishing, it is still of frequent occurrence.

206. During the past year, 17 cases of robbery occurred in the District of Ghazeepore, in which 196 persons were concerned, and of these 43 were prosecuted to conviction.

207. Amongst the narratives is one of a River dacoity, committed on the 31st March, on a boat moored in the river on the boundary of Bengal and the North Western Provinces. The owner of the boat swam to the Buxar bank and

reported the occurrence to the Police at Buxar. The Police Officer, instead of taking any measures for the discovery or arrest of the robbers, sent the plaintiff with a note to the Police at Karon, in the Ghazee-pore District, on the plea that the dacoity had been committed on the Ghazee-pore half of the stream.

Two days thus passed before enquiry was made, and although a fair share of the plunder was recovered, no sufficient proof could be obtained of the robbers.

I have been since this in communication with the Inspector General of Police in Bengal, and measures have been adopted which will, I believe, put a stop to this crime, or secure immediate pursuit by the Police on both sides of the river, without reference to the exact locality of the crime.

208. On the Ghazee-pore shore both of the Gogra and the Ganges Rivers Mooring Ghâts have been appointed within easy distances from each other, and near to village habitations. The Zemindars of these villages have been warned of their responsibility for the prevention of crime and for the safety of the boats there moored, and these Ghâts are visited during the night by a Police Constable appointed for the duty.

" Paragraph 4.—Of crimes I have little to observe. The large number of attempts at suicide is somewhat startling, and demands, I think, special enquiry and report founded upon each case.

" From a Return I recently ordered from the Office, I found that one-half of the total number of these cases came from Pergunnah Bhudoe, and about one-half (not more) were attempts by women. But what is of importance is, that the caste of the individuals, and the asserted motive to crime in each case, should be known.

" 5th. We all know that women in India will jump down wells, or do other acts of violence to themselves, for very trivial domestic reasons: but where men take to this mode of revenging themselves, there is generally oppression or extortion at the bottom, and despair of obtaining justice.

" 6th. It is quite possible that each case on scrutiny will be satisfactorily accounted for, but I think the total number (40 cases) is sufficiently large to demand enquiry thus—

Pergunnah or Circle.	Date of Crime.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Asserted motive for Suicide.

" The Pergunnah of Bhudoe is largely populated with Brahmins, and suicide has always been more rife in that Pergunnah than in others, but I am unable to account for the preponderance on any special ground where quarrels about land or land produce are not alleged.

" 7th. Suicide is in all countries contagious by frequency and example, and when once it becomes the fashionable and orthodox mode of delivery from oppression or misfortune, it is a crime very difficult to repress or eradicate, and for this reason I suggest enquiry, which I cannot personally initiate."

explanation in time to submit the same in this letter.

211. Throughout Bundelcund, in the District of Banda, and in the southern part of Allahabad, this offence is very common, and is committed for the most trifling reasons. In all these parts, Brahmins form a large part of the population; the people are poor, harvests more or less precarious, cultivation is more laborious, and from some cause which I cannot explain there is a great tendency to diseases of the brain.

212. The Mirzapore District is in many respects similar to these tracts. Suicide is attempted by Brahmins to overcome opposition, to overawe, or for other selfish reason; and it is remarkable that the cases alluded to are of attempted

209. No other River dacoity has occurred during the year.

210. I place in the margin extracts from Mr. Denison's remarks, relative to the frequency of suicide in the Pergunnah of Bhudoe, upon which I have called for report after full enquiry. This, and other reports of the Benares Division, have only now been received, and have already caused delay in the submission of my own Report, or I would have attempted to procure

suicide. Disappointment and poverty produce irritability of temper, and many attempts are made in sudden phrenzy of passion for reasons so trifling as to excite wonder. I think it very probable that the same causes will apply to Mirzapore, though I can only surmise. I will, however, report specially on the subject when I am in receipt of fuller information.

213. In the Jounpore District there are two cases deserving to be noticed. The first relates to the attempted seizure of the proclaimed rebel, named Sung Ram Singh, by the District Superintendent, Lieutenant Garton, in which attempt this Officer was dangerously wounded; the second, to the murder of a pensioner in a village on the road between Murriahoo and Muchleeshuhur.

214. Lieutenant Garton had obtained information that Sung Ram Singh was in hiding. He collected secretly a Police Force a few miles off, intending to surprise the rebel by a night attack, but early in the morning he was urged to make seizure at once, as the offender and his followers would be found bathing. This occurred in the hottest month of the year, but Lieutenant Garton at once proceeded with his Foot Police, he himself being on horseback, but without a single mounted Policeman with him. About a mile from the tank he galloped on ahead, directing the Police body to follow at the double. He foolishly tried to cut off the rebels from the village, and alone rode up to within a few paces of the tank. One of the companions of Sung Ram Singh fired, and the slugs with which the fowling-piece was loaded killed Lieutenant Garton's horse, and hitting him in the groin brought him to the ground.

The rebels then approached with the intention of despatching him with their swords, but seeing the Police coming up at the distance of a quarter of a mile decamped, and the latter were unable from loss of breath to come near the fugitives. The attempted seizure was well devised in the first instance, and planned on good information, but it failed, and failure was followed by this deplorable incident, through the rashness and impetuosity of the young Officer by whom contrived.

215. The second case is narrated by Mr. Ricketts as follows:—

"*Paragraph 11.*—A pensioned Syce was murdered in village Burere. He was on his return from Benares, where he had been to receive his pension, to his home in Oudh. He was murdered in a Bazaar, where travellers usually halt, in a shed within five yards of the Bazaar Hulwae's house, and his body was thrown down the well in the Bazaar. It was discovered four days after, taken out of the well, thrown (by the orders of the Zemindar of the village) into the river, seven miles off. The murder occurred on the 6th January; the body was discovered on 10th January, and the first intimation of the crime through the Police was on January 28th. The Police could make nothing of the case; but the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Jenkins, fortunately knew the Zemindars of the village. His suspicions were aroused; he proceeded to the village, and after personal enquiries, which ranged from the Pension Office in Benares to the deceased's home in Pertabgurb, he succeeded in tracing the missing man, and in obtaining sufficient evidence to commit the Chowkeedar, the Hulwae, the son of the Zemin dar, himself, and others, to the Sessions. Unluckily the witnesses contradicted all their former statements, and retracted all their former admissions, and the case broke down, the only punishment inflicted being a fine on the Zemindars for concealing the crime, which there was no moral doubt they themselves committed.

"12. In this case the influence of the Zemindars was fairly pitted against the influence of the Police, and the latter were worsted at all points. They repressed all information and thwarted all enquiry in their own village where the crime occurred. When the Joint Magistrate went to Pertabgurb, he experienced great difficulty in tracing the deceased, and in obtaining information from his relations; he then discovered he had been forestalled there also by the Zemindar's relatives in Pertabgurb.

"13. There seems but little doubt also that the Police were under the same influence, for one Inspector, Zahoor Mahomed, reported that there was nothing in it, and no one was to blame but a Chowkeedar. But Zahoor Mahomed was formerly Kotwal of Allahabad, and therefore no novice in the work, and I

consider he should have been put on his trial. He is still an Inspector in this District. Another Inspector concerned resigned during the year, and the Chief Constable was dismissed the service, but not for this case.

14. Another discovery was made in the enquiry in this case. The pensioners at Benares reported that the village had an evil reputation; that a system of robbing pensioners had existed there for a long time; that one Sabadar had been murdered there; that though it was on the direct road, they generally avoided it by making a detour through the neighbouring villages. It is on the direct road between Murriahoo and Muchleeshuhur Stations, being 7 miles from each. Considering all the difficulties the Zemindars' influence can cause in any Police enquiry, I would recommend a permanent Chowkee there at their expense.

216. A very strong case is here given for the quartering of Police in the village of Bureree, and I have requested Mr. Ricketts to forward his recommendation through the Commissioner of the Division, as laid down by Circular of Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioners, No. 5 A., dated 17th February 1863.

217. No other offences appear to me to call for notice, and I have already extracted largely from the reports of the Magistrates, upon which, however, a few more comments are necessary.

218. Mr. Ricketts, in the 24th paragraph of his letter, remarks that "the present centralization of the Police suggests a means of obtaining most valuable Criminal statistics regarding the wandering Criminal tribes, which might be of the greatest assistance to all Magistrates;" and in 25th paragraph—"there is no doubt that accurate knowledge regarding the various classes who live by crime should be the foundation of every Magistrate's criminal system."

219. In these remarks I entirely concur, but before any reliable or trustworthy information could be obtained from Officers of Police, or a Police new to the system, and to the full extent of their duty, education, training, and experience are necessary. To these objects, and to the endeavours to obtain the goodwill and support of the people and of the official public, I have hitherto given my principal attention, and I think the time is near when I can call for such a history and such information of the wandering, and also of the resident, criminal classes as will be of material value. The information a Police should have extends beyond the criminal to every subject, but it would be unwise to be hasty in developing the duties which should be eventually required, and time must be given to bring to maturity the system still in course of development.

220. Mr. Lushington, the Magistrate of Azimgurh, condemns European Inspectors as detectives, and they certainly can seldom succeed in this branch of duty. Local information, an intimate knowledge of people and of their habits and associations, are indispensable, in addition to a peculiar, quick intellect, which, without such qualification, is useless. European Inspectors are a valuable check upon the Native, and a valuable check upon abuse of office, malversation, and corruptions, and an European Inspector supplies what an Officer cannot possibly give, viz., constant supervision over the District Police. As detectives only, there are many Constables who will be better able to determine the locality, individual, or class to which enquiry should be directed than an European Inspector. But as a check upon Natives, and in a particular class of offences, as detectives, the European Inspector if worth his pay is an invaluable acquisition, and they are necessary additions to a force upon which devolves the escorting of large cash remittances and prisoner transports.

221. The 21st to 28th paragraphs of Mr. Denison's Report are occupied in defence of Inspector Mirza Jan, who was degraded a step during the year. The facts are these:—

Mr. Hogg, Magistrate of Mirzapore, during Mr. Denison's absence in Europe, recommended that this Inspector should be punished for not notifying to the District Superintendent or himself the erection of an entrenchment in the suburbs of Mirzapore of a formidable character. The District Superintendent reported this building, which had been nearly completed. The answer made by Mirza Jan was, not that the building was considered by him harmless, or that it was built in so undisguised a way as to lead him to suppose it was unnecessary for him to report it, but that he had never seen it, and had no knowledge of its being constructed. In consideration of long service I laid upon him the smallest punishment I could, but it was not desirable to overlook a very great dereliction of Police duty, which the Inspector would and did not acknowledge. He did not acknowledge it, because he had all along pertinaciously refused to learn his duty; he rested himself upon the favor he enjoyed from Mr. Denison, and the prospect of an early pension, and with these advantages he positively ignored the authority of the District Superintendent. That Mr. Peppin may have entertained a bad opinion of him in consequence is very probable, but it was Mr. Hogg, the Magistrate, on whose condemnation I acted, and I cannot answer when Local Officers are misled or act "hastily, without due regard to the character and antecedents of the Mohunt" (by whom this entrenchment was built), "with whom he had some passing cause of annoyance," as acknowledged to Mr. Denison by his *locum tenens*.

222. Major Manning took no active part in the matter, and merely forwarded the correspondence. Mr. Denison's suspicions are quite wrong, that this Officer acted from any spirit of ill-feeling against the Inspector. The Inspector whilst on leave was said to have spread reports that he was about to return to Mirzapore. Major Manning's letter merely reminds him of the impropriety of his doing so.

223. The matter is not worth noticing in an Administration Report, except that I desire in this document to bring everything objected to by Magistrates before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

224. With the exception of Mr. Peppin, Major Manning and his District Superintendents have worked during the year with the utmost zeal and intelligence. Captain Drury's orders on the investigation of offences reported are not judicious if correctly exposed by the Magistrate, but they are dictated by an earnest desire to do his duty, and by a desire to prevent the results of his exertions being impaired by false or exaggerated complaints; and this Officer, and Captains Watson and Vandergucht, and Lieutenant Young, merit from me a full acknowledgment of the industry and anxious endeavours made by them to make their Police Forces efficient and able for the duties required, and for the detection and punishment of crime.

225. Mr. Denison's observations are just on the character and conduct of

"Paragraph 30.—Mr. Peppin has been Superintendent throughout the year.

"He still displays the same anxiety as he has always done to fulfil and to anticipate the Magistrate's wishes. In this matter I have no fault to find.

"I cannot say, however, that he has gone on improving in zeal or efficiency, as I hoped and expected.

"His failure to pass his examination last year has perhaps damped his ardour, but there is a want of sustained and well-directed energy to keep his Subordinates up to the standard required of them.

Mr. Peppin, who certainly does not exercise the supervision he ought over his men,

" 31. The Inspectors are no doubt his great difficulty ; but sudden bursts of angry invectives will not teach a man his duty, or supply the place of daily and arduous supervision.

" I cannot say that, on the whole, I am content with the present condition of the Police."

This is strongly exemplified in a case alluded to by him, in which a person

charged with offence was arrested, released, again arrested and detained in the City Police Station of Mirzapore for some days, until the man committed suicide. If the Police can commit such infraction of duty in a Station within a mile of the District Superintendent's residence, I have but little faith in his supervision.

226. Mr. Waddington, Assistant Superintendent of Goruckpore, Mr. Goad and Lieutenant Matthews, Assistants to the Deputy Inspector General, are all Officers of good promise, of industrious habits and energy, and all fitted for higher positions in the Police.

JHANSIE DIVISION.

227. The Districts of this Division were brought under Act V. of 1861 from 1st January of the last year, and statistics of crime are for the first time before me for examination, and the only means of making comparison with former years are by Comparative Statements of offences. These for past years are useless for the purpose, as the practice throughout the Division was followed of only returning such crimes in the calendar as were shown to have been actually committed. I will not affirm that the Returns for the year represent the full amount of crime committed, for it is not easy in a few months to get rid of the effects of a practice, but I do not think that we are far from the truth, and I can positively state that every possible trouble is taken by the European Superintendents to ensure a faithful record.

228. In Jaloun, a very large increase is on paper, but it is only on paper, and Returns made up by Mr. Sterndale on the principle formerly in force showed no increase at all.

The Returns of the preceding years are of offences of the commission of which sufficient proof was obtained to send up the case for trial, and on these only: the Returns for this year are of crimes reported, or of which information has been obtained by the Police.

229. In the Districts of Jhansie and Lullutpore, there is an apparent slight decrease, but the calendar is of crimes committed in smaller territory. The transfer of the City of Jhansie, of Chundeyree, and of a large tract west of the Betwa, took away a large portion of the criminal population and of the scenery of crime.

230. Tested by area and population, the results are that the criminal unit is small to area and small to population in Jhansie and Humeerpore, and that the average loss per head of population is, excepting in Humeerpore, high.

231. All these results are to be expected.

232. Throughout the Division, population is scanty for area ; the rural villages are few and far between. In these villages there is little or no wealth. There are but few roads, and these but little frequented compared with even the second-class roads of the Doab. In such a country, the criminal will fall with a small average on area and population.

233. In Lullutpore, the poorest of the four Districts, the reverse is returned. This is at once explained by the statements and by the position and actual occur-

rences in the District. Half the District consists of impenetrable jungle, the resort and hiding-place of robbers and dacoits. It is surrounded almost by foreign territory of the same character as its own. Petty offences are very rare, and are confined to the towns of Lullutpore and a few villages to the north; armed attacks by outlaws are frequent, and the numbers of each band swell the return of Criminals. In Statement 6, it will be seen that 261 persons, or nearly half the criminal population, were concerned in 14 offences.

234. The calendar of crime for this Division shows 2,248 offences to have been committed, viz: —

Part I.,	---	---	---	---	1,533 offences,
Part II.,	---	---	---	---	715 "
Total,	---	---	---	---	<u>2,248</u>

20 murders, 24 robberies and dacoities, 266 lurking house-trespasses, and 994 thefts form the bulk of offences under Part I.

235. *Detection of Crime.—Cases.*—Arrest was made in 617 offences under Part I. In 916 cases arrest was not made. The proximity of foreign territory and the frequent interruption of British territory by interspersed villages belonging to Foreign States with British villages facilitates the escape from arrest of Criminals, who, in a large proportion, are not resident in our territory. In Lullutpore, arrest was only made in two of 14 dacoities, in which 261 persons were concerned. The gangs by which these dacoities were committed are known, and are three in number—the first under Dabee Singh, the second under Juswunt Singh, the third under Bikramjeet. All live in shelter and concealment in the jungles of Chundeyree of Scindiah's territories, whence they make night attacks on villages, crossing and recrossing the frontier during the night. Under such circumstances, success in making arrest cannot be expected, unless by continued exertion on the part of Scindiah with the Local Police.

236. *Persons.*—The same remarks will apply to a larger extent in arrest and conviction of Criminals. Of 303 dacoits and robbers implicated in robberies committed in the frontier Districts of Jaloun, Jhansie, and Lullutpore, 25 only were arrested, of whom 21 were prosecuted to conviction.

237. In these Provinces of Bundelkund, further difficulty is occasioned by the determined combination of the Bundeelabs in favor of those of their fraternity who commit offences. Dacoities are committed more on persons than on property, the dacoits aiming to secure the persons of traders and others, in order to obtain ransom for freedom from captivity. In several instances, persons have thus been taken captive. In every case, these on return to their villages have refused to give any information of the hiding-place to which they were taken, or to give any information of the gang by whom taken captive. They will assist the robber with supplies; they will withhold information of the haunts in the forest, of which they are well cognizant; but even if themselves made victims by these robbers, they will give no assistance to the Police in their endeavours to apprehend and bring to punishment those by whose violence they are sufferers.

238. This arises to a great extent from fear of retaliation, which is not only threatened in case of revelation being made, but if the threat is disregarded, is sooner or later carried into effect. Lieutenant Thain, Superintendent of the Lullutpore Police, is unremitting in his exertions to fall in with the gangs who infest

his District, living for days without shelter and on the commonest native food in the jungles during any season of the year and for a great part of the year ; but these jungles are so extensive, extending throughout the southern and eastern portions of his district, and so thick as to be impenetrable to the eye for more than a few feet, and to baffle all his efforts. On one occasion only did he succeed in finding a rebel encampment, and on this occasion he with 14 followers struck a blow so severe on a gang of 60 men under Dabee Singh as for a time to put a stop to their crimes. In this attack eight men were killed, Dabee Singh himself and others wounded ; and the capture of these was only averted by a counter-attack made upon Lieutenant Thain's party by others of the gang, who had got to his rear and thus drawn him off from pursuit.

239. 2,476 persons are returned as concerned in 1,533 offences cognizable by Police, of whom 1,027 were arrested; 1,006 brought to trial, of whom 496 were convicted.

In offences against life and property the details are as shewn in following Table :—

Offence.	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.
Murders ...	24	19	6	14	1 to 1·71
Dacoities and Robberies ...	315	24	21	3	1 to 105·00
Larking House-Trespass ...	429	123	50	69	1 to 6·22
Theft ...	1,268	504	220	248	1 to 5·11

240. *3rd : Property.*—The value of property stolen in the Division amounts to Rs. 48,848, of which Rs. 18,149, or 37½ per cent., were recovered.

241. In the District of Jhansie, a succession of extensive burglaries took place during the month of August in the Pergunnahs of Bhundere and Mote, which border on the Gwalior territory, but which were followed up by the detection and punishment of a band of Kunjurs, described by the District Superintendent as follows :—

“The only crimes that appear to require particular notice are the burglaries. which took place in the Bhundere and Mote Divisions.

“The towns of Bhundere and Mote are but 10 or 12 miles apart, and in each of them, in the month of August, a combination of Kunjurs and other bad characters was discovered and broken up. The discharged Chowkeedars in these two towns appeared to have held nightly meetings, and gathered round them all the bad characters from the surrounding villages, and with them to have planned burglaries, cattle-thefts, &c.; seven men were convicted of two burglaries of Rs. 1,061 and Rs. 100, and one of cattle-theft. In the Bhundere Division, the effect has been marked. At Gurowthea, in January last, nine men were apprehended and punished for a burglary of Rs. 5,412. Since that time the amount of property stolen in the Division has been far less. I mention these as being (the dacoities being excepted, which were but the natural advantage taken by budmashes in neighbouring States of the temporary confusion attendant on the introduction of the new system) the only cases in which the Police have been opposed by a combination on the part of a number of bad characters. It appears to me that as such they were of more importance than any crimes of impulse, and

“that the Chowkeedars who headed the business, together with a large proportion of the bad characters they brought together having been punished, there is a probability of a great diminution of crime in the Divisions in which they occurred.”

242. In recoveries of property stolen the results are as follows:—

Jaloun	--- 48.29 per cent.
Jhansie	--- 42.62 ”
Lullutpore	--- 17.83 ”
Humeerpore	--- 17.68 ”

243. In all the duties attaching to the Police, success according to Returns only has been attained in the following order:—

DISTRICT.	PREVENTION.			Nett loss per head.	DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.		Percentage of convictions.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.
	Average of Criminal				Percentage of property re- covered.	Percentage of cases in which arrest made.		
	To Area.	To Popu- lation.						
	M.	F.		Rs. As. P.				
Jhansie ...	4	0	821	0 0 5	42.62	49	56.13	1 to 3.00
Humeerpore ...	4	5	713	0 0 2½	17.68	43	38.00	1 to 4.77
Jaloun ...	3	0	317	0 0 7½	48.29	43	54.94	1 to 5.43
Lullutpore ...	2	2	139	0 0 11	17.83	27	51.96	1 to 7.66

Lullutpore cannot, however, fairly be judged by statistics for the reasons explained above, and it is not possible to take more active energetic, or intelligent measures than are taken by Lieutenant Thain against the robbers and dacoits who plunder his District by raids from the Gwalior territories.

244 and 245. Amongst the narratives are those of the following dacoities:—

Five cases by Juswunt Singh and his gang,
Three “ “ Bikramjeet,
Two “ “ Dabee Singh,

which I enumerate to show how far these three notorious men have contributed to the calendar.

246. I have already alluded to an attack made by Lieutenant Thain on Dabee Singh's gang. This is the only occurrence of the year deserving prominent notice, and is one which reflects great credit on that Officer for the perseverance with which he discovered the retreat of this outlaw, necessitating as it did residence in the Talbehut jungles during the rainy season in native huts, in native habiliment, and with native food. The gallantry with which the party of 15 men attacked the gang, notwithstanding the sentry had given warning of approach, is as creditable to the whole party, from Lieutenant Thain to the Constable, as the detection of the gang is to Lieutenant Thain alone.

247. Here and there a Magistrate will question whether the new Police Establishment and system is better than the old. These are few and far between; but, although in this District of Lullutpore there has been less success than in any other District of these Provinces against Criminals, there has been a steady,

continuous resistance against armed Criminals, which, under the old system, would have required the employment of a strong Military force to equal, and by which resistance dacoities have decreased nearly 50 per cent. without the aid of one soldier, and to which ultimately I look with confidence to a time of peace hitherto unknown.

* * * * *

249. Major Ternan and Captain Tyler have * * * given most valuable support and assistance to their Police Officers and Establishments, by their direction and advice, by giving credit where credit was due, and by pointing out and correcting errors and defects where such existed, instead of glorying over defects and bringing faults to notice without any attempt to rectify.

250. In Mr Daniel's Report, this Officer complains that Police Officers do not enter in their Registers of Crimes any reports of crimes not cognizable by them. The Register of Crimes is only for crimes cognizable by Police, and is *authoritatively* exclusive of petty offences of assault, &c., of which they have not cognizance, and which are ordinarily instituted by petition in the Judicial Court and not by charge at the Police Station, which charge Police Officers can neither take nor act upon.

251. He further asserts that crimes cognizable by Police are only entered when enquiry is demanded. He admits that Diaries contain, he believes, every report made at the Thannah, and that he cannot undertake to see that these reports are entered in the Registers; that is, he conjectures that crimes reported in the Diaries are not entered in the Registers on all occasions. The trouble the Magistrate could not undertake I myself took. The Police are ordered to enter every offence reported to them, or of which they get information, and of which they have cognizance, whether enquired into or no, whether apparently false or true; and in comparing the Diaries with the Registers, I found this order faithfully carried out in two of the principal Police Stations of Jhansie, viz., Jhansie and Mote, the one a Sudder, the other a Mofussil Police Station; and I have the assurance of Major Davis and Lieutenant Ollivant, both careful and efficient Officers, that this is now done, though against the practice formerly in force.

252. In conclusion, I have the pleasant duty of recording the high opinion I entertain of the Officers of Police working in this Division. I visited it in the very commencement of the cold season, when the new system had been introduced for ten months only. I found that, in instruction and in knowledge of Police duties and orders, the Jhansie Police were very little in arrear of the Establishments of the Regulation Provinces, who had the experience of an additional year; that the distribution of duty into walks and beats had been to a great extent fulfilled, and a knowledge of Criminal classes acquired and made practical use of, and in every way very great progress made, excepting in the District of Jaloun. In this district still greater progress had been made up to the end of March by Captain Swiney, who had even formed maps of every Sub-division of Police and of the more minute division into Police walks. The detail of Police had all been told off, Schools established, and everything put into good training, when this Officer was compelled to leave through sickness, and until his return nothing further was done. Major Davis justly remarks as follows:—

“Captain Swiney at Jaloun is most indefatigable. Returning from sick leave, he had difficulties to overcome greater than the mere introduction of the system.

"The supineness and studied neglect of his *locum tenens* (Mr. Sterndale) had produced its fruits. The men were a dirty, unclothed rabble; appointments to important posts seem often to have been made in the Kutcherry and without little regard to individual efficiency, and whilst the Civil Police element retained in the Constabulary maintained their former courses, the Military portion may be said to have subsisted on the principal and interest of their own discipline."

* * * * *

254. Of all the other Officers I have a high opinion. Major Davis is in reality, like Majors Tyrwhitt and Eckford, head of his Divisional Police; and Captain Swiney and Lieutenants Thain, Ollivant, and Dalmahoy are—and will prove from their steady, zealous conduct, and from the pride they take in the efficiency of their Subordinates—most efficient Officers, and able to "hold their own" even in the wilds of Bundlekund.

AJMERE AND MHAIRWARAH.

254½. *Prevention.*—The Statements of this District exhibit a calendar of crime as follows :—

Part.	No. of Cases.	Cases in which arrest not made.	Arrest made.
I.	862	282	580
II.	497	47	450
	1,359	329	1,030

The decrease in offences, as compared with 1861, is attributed by Captain Carnell to relief from distress by famine. It is, however, gratifying to see that the decrease is large, and embraces all crimes of more heinous character, *e. g.* :—

Crimes.	Cases in 1861-62.
Murders ...	7
Murder with Dacoity ...	2
Dacoities and Robberies ...	48
Thefts ...	904
Lurking House-trespass ...	114
	5
	1
	33
	528
	78

255. The value of property stolen is large, owing to a dacoity committed in the Head-quarter village of an Istumrardar Thakoor, in which the property plundered exceeded Rs. 12,000. In the Istumrardaree Pergunnahs there are no Police, the Istumrardar being responsible for the prevention of crime, the protection of property, and responsible to indemnify for all loss by plunder. In this case the dacoity was committed within a few yards of the Thakoor's residence. He not only gave no assistance at the time, nor made any attempt to pursue or obtain a trace of the dacoits, but he is himself suspected of having instigated the dacoity in revenge for a law-suit instituted against him by the Bunneah, whose house was plundered. The narrative is dated 25th May.

256. The second case was of a burglary committed in the town of Ajmere on the house of a common prostitute, which the Police could not in probability

observe to prevent. The entry was made from behind a privy wall in a neighbouring court-yard, an enclosure in the occupation of another prostitute. The hole was made *exactly where required* in order to get at the box containing the jewels—if made a little lower it would have been ineffectual, because below the flooring of the raised room; if made a little to one side, it would have opened into a room where no plunder would have been obtained. It was undoubtedly committed by a person well acquainted with the house, and there seems no ground for doubting that the prostitute doubled if not trebled the value of the ornaments she used to wear, for she was not a favorite, either as a dancing-girl or in the more scandalous part of her profession.

257. It is but a short time since I submitted a long Report on this District, which is still under the consideration of higher authority. In this Report I shewed to you the formation and geographical position of the District, which is, in fact, a long strip of land surrounded and intersected by Foreign States. I shewed the peculiar features of its area, consisting of large grass plateaux interspersed with hills and rocky fastnesses, with but scanty population, and that collected together in isolated towns, and further, the tenures which affected the Police Establishment and duties in the Istumrardaree and Bhoomeah villages.

258. In this Report I showed the absolute necessity of a strict enforcement of the pecuniary responsibilities resting on the Istumrardars and Bhoomeahs, the former of whom held large possessions on little more than a nominal tribute, and the latter large quantities of land on rent-free tenure in consideration of their responsibility, and the enforcement of which responsibility was the key-stone of the fabric; and I informed you that the Deputy Commissioner had seen the importance of this enforcement and promised to exact it in future.

259. I also shewed the evils proceeding from a system of Koj, consequent on claims for compensation being admitted on proof of a track being taken across a border, though short of the thief or the property, and which license encouraged false claims for compensation for property plundered with the consent and connivance of the plaintiff, either owner or insurer; that it created misdirection in minds of Police, who in prevention of crime directed their sole endeavours to prevent a Koj from being brought into their jurisdiction rather than to assist in bringing to punishment the offender, or otherwise prevent crime being committed; and that in detective duties they made exertion to carry the Koj across the border of a neighbouring territory, and if so far successful they remained satisfied under the supposition their duty had been done, and made no further attempt to carry the trace up to the robber or the repository of the plunder. I recommended a slight modification of the International Law by which claims on such slight pretence, or on any but sufficient ground, should not be admitted; and further, that the duty of the tracker or Kojee should not conclude short of the offender or property tracked, by which alone success would be considered as achieved.

260. I further explained to you the facility for commission of robberies afforded by the close neighbourhood of Foreign States teeming with an armed and well-mounted population addicted to marauding, and by the immediate proximity of hills, Foreign territory, and other places where pursuit could be checked or baffled; that in consequence of these facilities, all travellers, merchants, or carriers of goods were required by the International Law to take proper measures for their own protection (*e. g.*, not to travel at night, and to rest in villages: to be

accompanied by armed men in numbers regulated by the value of the property with them), and that, in case of their neglecting to do so, their claim to indemnification for loss by robbers was inadmissible. I shewed you further how this very necessary rule of precaution was disregarded by the Government Postal Authorities only, who, nevertheless, were unhesitatingly the largest carriers of the most valuable description of properties (*e. g.*, bullion, jewels, and precious stones), and that the jewel merchant and shroff purposely made their remittances through the Post Office, because if they disregarded the International Law the responsibility would rest upon them.

261. I have given this short summary of my Report because all these subjects bear most materially on the Police administration, as the narratives of dacoities and robberies will shew.

262. Narratives of robbery with persons hurt, dated 24th November, and of dacoity, dated 25th December, shew that the robbers were mounted men, armed with matchlocks, who attacked travelling merchants, and with their plunder were again across the border in a very short space of time.

263. There are three narratives of plunder: the first attended with the murder of the Dâk Bearer. In this case the bag contained parcels of gold-mohurs. The robbery was committed close upon the Kishengurh frontier and by mounted robbers, who were pursued far into the Jeypore territory, and so hotly that they were compelled to abandon the least valuable part of their plunder and to mount the same camel, that one might drive and the other use his matchlock to deter close pursuit. The gold-mohurs were despatched from the Jeypore Post Office, and there is but little doubt that the robbers there obtained information of the value of the Dâk despatch, and which value brought them to the determination to destroy the life of the carrier.

264. In a second case, the Dâk Banghy was robbed in the Istumrardaree tract. The bearer was accompanied by two Chowkeedars, both of whom were severely wounded. Two other Chowkeedars, hearing reports of fire-arms, came up; these were also wounded by the robbers, who made off with the parcels conveyed by the Government Dâk.

265. In the third case, which occurred on 24th December, the Dâk Runner and accompanying Chowkeedar were both wounded; and in the three cases, one man has been murdered and six men wounded by the failure of the Post Office Authorities to take such measures for the protection of their carriers as are authoritatively declared to be essentially necessary.

266. In detection and prosecution of crime greater success has been achieved than I anticipated.

267. In Part I. arrest was made in 580 cases, or 67 per cent., of 862 cases committed. Of 1,538 persons concerned, 1,125 were arrested and brought to trial, of whom 647 were prosecuted to conviction.

268. In several of the narratives award of compensation is made to plundered men in indemnification of property plundered. This award is invariably less, in one instance one-third of the property as valued, but which, in the estimate of the Judicial Officer, met the full value of loss.

269. The property plundered in the Police Statements is to the full estimate of the proprietor, and probably double the real value. Of this, amounting to Rs. 61,756, Rs. 7,692, or 12½ per cent., have been recovered.

270. Captain Carnell I consider holds a foremost place in the first rank of efficiency, and in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, from his local knowledge and his correct judgment of people and customs around him, he is invaluable.

GENERAL CONCLUDING REMARKS.

271. Having brought to a close the necessary but tedious and uninteresting analysis of the Statements furnished by District Officers, I venture to make a few remarks on the following subjects, which are drawn either from the experience so far gained, or from suggestions made by Magistrates and other sources :—

272. *Efficiency of the Police Establishment.*—Police to be efficient must be sufficient, and no more than sufficient. There is a continuous duty to be done, requiring not only exercise of constant vigilance, of judgment, and prompt but discreet action, but also the performance of considerable journeys. The duties devolving upon Police of necessity must be performed, and for their performance the Force must be in sufficient numbers, so as to allow each man sufficient time to rest and for food, whilst a fair day's duty is demanded from each.

273. I had written somewhat in detail on this subject, but I have since been in possession of the Financial Statement of Sir Charles Trevelyan, in which (as reported by the *Friend of India*) I read that “the new Indian Police is now “in a state to be effectually acted upon by a searching revision, and that Colonel “Bruce will be employed during the ensuing year as Commissioner for investigating and reporting upon the Police Forces of Northern India, in concert with the “Inspector General of each Force and such other Officers as may be appointed for “the purpose by the Local Government.” This Commission will, therefore, afford a more suitable opportunity for presenting the remarks which I intended to embody in this Report, and therefore content myself with the following brief observations.

274. The Police Force of these Provinces consist of 29,256 Officers and men, costing in pay Rs. 29,36,616 per annum, exclusive of pay of European Officers from myself down to Assistants to Deputy Inspectors General of Divisions.

275. In this Force are comprised Police for guarding Government Treasuries (Suddur and Tehseel), Government Jails, Personal Guards and Reserves, who are mainly employed in escorting Government Treasure, Remittances, Stores and Convicts, though they include the Office Establishments necessary for the despatch of business devolving upon the European Officers, and for attendance on the Courts of Justice, for laying before the Officers of the Judicial Courts the reports and informations required by law to be given, for taking the orders of the Officers presiding in those Courts, and for the maintenance of order therein.

276. In these duties one-third of the Force is taken up as shown in the following Table :—

	Number.	Cost per Annum.
		Rs.
Jail Guard ...	1,372	1,17,492
Treasury Ditto ...	670	57,234
Tuhseel Ditto ...	1,406	1,16,820
Personal Ditto ...	509	38,856
Reserves ...	4,473	6,71,232
Recruits ...	1,102	39,672
Total ...	9,532	10,41,276

277. These, deducted from the total Executive Force, leave 19,724 Officers and men for the proper Police duties of preventing and detecting crime, and the pursuit, apprehension, and custody of offenders, the collecting and communication of information, the patrolling 3,000 miles of Imperial Road, and the Office duties falling upon each Police Station over an area of 74,295 square miles, and a population little short of 30 millions of men.

278. The cost of the Police as estimated in the Imperial Budgets, includes the aggregate cost of the Force employed in the service of Government as well as of Police proper; no deduction is made of receipts from Departments, and whether there be 1,000 or 10,000 men employed on their behalf, the Police expenditure is still calculated on the whole. I am unable to employ a single Jail or Treasury Guard on Police duty. I am equally unable to refuse supplying the Departments the number of Police required by and paid for by them, but I am still charged with the cost; and by this process, as it appears to me, a very erroneous idea is formed of the economy of the Police Establishments.

279. The universal complaint by District Officers is that the Police are not in sufficient number, and amongst the Officers and men the service is disliked because of the hard duties devolving upon them.

280. *Miscellaneous duties.*—The duties devolving upon the Police are considerably increased by their being called upon to perform duties from which they should be kept separate, some of which I will detail.

281. *Delivery of Post Letters.*—The Director General of Post Offices has not yet relieved them of the duty of delivering letters addressed to residents in the interior, or of collecting, transmitting, and accounting for the postage dues on these letters. On the contrary, some Station Postmasters have expected and required from the Police the delivery, &c., of letters for residents of Sudder Cities.

282. *Enquiry into petty charges.*—In many Districts petitions instituting complaint of petty offences, such as assault, &c., are sent to the Police for report. This is a proceeding which appears to me illegal. It is a perpetuation of the quasi-judicial authority which corrupted the old Thannah Police; it is against the procedure laid down in Chapter 15 of Act XXV. of 1861, and it demands from the Police the preparing of written evidence, the submission of an opinion of guilt or innocence, both which are opposed to Sections 145 and 155 of Act XXV. of 1861. It further requires Police (that is, if report of any value, or showing the pleas set up in defence, can be given) to interfere with the liberties of the accused, for which they have no warrant, and for which there is not, therefore, legal authority.

283. In my Inspection Memorandum for the past year I have alluded to this practice.

284. *Realization of fines by distraint of Property.*—In Goruckpore especially Police were called upon to collect by distraint or otherwise fines imposed by the Magistrates. I have refused to give authority for this duty, which is mischievous, not only from the time usurped, and which is required for more important duties, but more so because it makes the Police, who should only be employed against the grave Criminal, the agent for interference with properties and persons of the people, and by thus being brought into contact the Police will fail to gain the good-feeling and support of the people, which are essential in the struggle against the Criminal classes.

285. *Escorting time-expired Convicts, &c.*—Lastly, they are daily harassed by having to escort time-expired Convicts, and persons against whom no charge even has been established, to their homes, however distant. In the case of the former, it has been immaterial in practice what the crime for which a released prisoner had been sentenced or what his character. On the delivery of a confirmed thief, or a (by caste or precedent) professional robber, or a dacoit, it is necessary that the Village Zemindar or community may be warned of the arrival amongst them of such a character, and that the Police of the Station or of the walk may have cognizance of his release and of the obligation to keep such person under proper observation. It is, in fact, for the furtherance of the Police duty in preventing crime that the robbers and confirmed thieves of the country should be released by the Police in the villages whereof they are residents, but such a measure is useless in the case of homicides, forgers, &c., and it is one which was mischievous, as it drew a large portion of the Police off more important duty.

286. In the case of others than time-expired Convicts, very strict rules are required to put a stop to injudicious or illegal proceedings. I have now before me two references made, one by the Inspector General of Oudh Police, complaining of the practice by which one person had been received for delivery to the Magistrate for reasons which had not been assigned or communicated to either him or the Magistrate; and in another case, of the delivery, by order of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, of a person against whom there was no charge, but who had falsely asserted that he feared assassination unless escorted; and in various other ways persons are bartered about from one District to another on any pretext, to the very great embarrassment of the Police.

287. Relieved of these petty duties as far as may be consonant to the Public Service (and it is only in the Public Service and for the public good that Police should be employed), the complaints now made on all sides that the Police are not sufficient for the duty will I hope disappear, though I admit I am somewhat diffident. If sufficient now, I have no doubt but that, as population, wealth, and trade increase, the Police Force will require to be increased also. In this, as in every other country, crime will increase both in proportion to population and wealth, and also in skill and scientific accomplishments, and the counteracting agent, the Police, must increase in proportion. The Force is now at the lowest possible standard, and was fixed not on any guess or average calculation, but on computing in detail for each Police Station and outpost the duties to be done and the lowest number of men sufficient for the performance of those duties.

288. *Qualifications of a Police.*—The necessary qualifications for a good Police in India I opine to be these:—

1stly,—That they shall be under good discipline, obedient, and orderly both in conduct and appearance, and cognizant of their duties, powers, and responsibilities, and under European supervision.

2ndly,—That they should have the confidence and good-will of the population, and to secure this confidence interfere only in behalf of general security of life, person, and property, and against the Criminal only, that they may thereby be looked upon as servants of Government for their protection from the Criminal.

3rdly,—That each in his own sphere should have intimate local information of criminal classes and individuals in particular, and generally of all resident in his circle, as well as of current events and feeling, and be trained and instructed to gather conclusions, and take necessary precaution from such information or observation; and for these purposes be locally raised and employed as near as possible to, but not in, the locality of their residence or interests.

4thly,—That every Officer should be held responsible for the conduct of those working under his orders, who should be brought together under his eye and immediate control, and act at such times and in such manner as directed by him.

5thly,—That the Force should be well paid and regularly paid, so as to be able to maintain perfect independence with all classes, and look solely to their own Officers and to promotion for reward for especial good conduct.

289. During the past year very great progress has been made towards the attainment of these qualifications. Military training and discipline have been confined almost entirely to the portion of each District Force employed as guards or on escort duties. The Mofussil Police have been taught to move in proper orderly manner, and, to some extent, the use of their arms, just sufficient in fact for cases of urgency, and sufficient to impress them with a sense of subordination and obedience to orders. Throughout the whole service, an extraordinary amount of knowledge of duties and responsibilities as laid down in Chapters 4 to 9 of Act XXV., and in Act V. of 1861, has been acquired, particularly amongst the lower ranks, who are far more tractable than the men of the old Police, and the amount of general information that has been acquired is as surprising as gratifying. I have no hesitation in saying that, in local information and knowledge of duty, the new Police are as a body infinitely better than the former Police in any District.

290. As detectives, that is, in the art or talent of appreciating a clue however slight, in following up such clues to the detection of further corroborating circumstances, and in the discernment of missing links in a chain of evidence, they are yet imperfect, neither could perfection be hoped for, for which experience is necessary from a Police so newly formed under a system so novel and opposed to that hitherto in force; but a gradual improvement is daily made, and that the improvement is rapid may be seen by comparing the results in the detection and prosecution of crime between the first and last quarters of the year, as exemplified in the 66th paragraph of this Report.

291. The great drawback to improvement is the want of Police Officers and accommodation for Police, who are still in a great proportion of Stations living in private houses, some here, some there, or in common grass sheds, which afford most imperfect shelter and cause the greatest discomfort. The responsibility of Officers for the conduct of their men cannot be asserted or maintained under such circumstances. The independence of the Police cannot be established where men are dependent upon the public for place of shelter or room for occupation, and a good class and character of men will not enter the service in which they are exposed to privation from want of proper accommodation, and at the same time called upon to perform duties which involve considerable hard labor.

292. During 1861, provision was to some extent made sufficient for minor outpost buildings. It was not, however, given until late in the year, and considerable disappointment was caused by Magistrates failing to expend the sums sanc-

tioned for outlay. In the Meerut Division, Mr. Williams, the Commissioner, gave me the most extensive aid in this respect, and the Police of this part are better off than elsewhere. Several outposts have been finished, and some few large Stations completed ; and I desire to acknowledge to you the great assistance this Officer has rendered me, as also Messrs. Carmichael, Dashwood, and Lance, Magistrates of Budaon, Banda, and Cawnpore, and Mr. Willock, Joint Magistrate of Shahjehanpore.

293. With these exceptions, the Police are sadly wanting in accommodation, and during the past year, under orders of the Government of India, sanction could only be given to complete buildings actually commenced in 1861.

294. The want of Police buildings is caused, 1st., by the destruction of the old Thannahs and Chowkees by the rebels in 1857-58; 2ndly, by the subsequent destruction of mud houses by the rainy seasons and inundations of 1861 and 1862, and by a severe storm which passed over the greater portion of these Provinces early last year ; and 3rdly, by the insufficiency of outposts built for the accommodation of single Burkundazes (who formerly occupied such outposts) to accommodate a Police party of four under a Head Constable, who are now brought together, that every man may serve under the direction, control, and supervision of an Officer.

295. At Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, and other principal Stations, the police in reserve are absolutely without a hut to live in, and are, in consequence, residing wherever they can, and scattered over these towns.

296. Economy depends upon efficiency, and for the attainment of economy the great requirements are buildings for the Police, which should be built for them, and not by them, as by such duty they are exposed to much temptation to abuse their power in the collection of labor and material, and under any circumstances, these duties will interfere with their absolute separation from the public, and bring them in contact with the people in matters of trade.

297. It is with very great pleasure I record the almost universal concord between the Magistracy and the Police Officers. With but very few exceptions, the Magistrates have given to the District Superintendents the most valuable support and assistance, and wherever this has been the case, the European Police Officer has not failed by every possible exertion to make himself serviceable to the Magistrate, and to make his Subordinate Police efficient for the duties required of them.

The acknowledgments of the District Superintendents of the support they have received, and those of the Magistrates to the services rendered by the Police, will speak to the happy spirit under which both are united in the working of the system, to the excellency of which, as a system, all appear to concur.

298. I have endeavoured in this Report to gather from the voluminous Statements and Reports which accompany it every point on which comment appeared necessary, or which appeared to call for the attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, and where error or defect existed I have tried to bring such to notice. I hope I have succeeded in this endeavour, and that the result, on the whole, may shew creditably to the Officers under me, who have, I can assure the Government, exerted themselves with persevering zeal and a high spirit in order to attain success.

300. In conclusion, I beg to notice the very valuable assistance rendered to me by my Personal Assistant, Lieutenant Dodd. During the last year, the management of my Office, and the disposal of its current duties, the Accounts of the Police charges throughout the General Police District, and of the Police General and Superannuation Funds, has devolved upon him, and entailed no ordinary labor. These duties have been performed with a promptitude and punctuality that could only be secured by unremitting attention. Besides these duties, Lieutenant Dodd has devoted his spare time to the compilation and arrangement of a Police Manual, intended to be an alphabetically arranged Guide Book to orders issued on Police duties, and to Laws and Regulations for the guidance of Police. This work has now been published, and although revised and corrected by myself, the publication of the work is solely due to Lieutenant Dodd's exertions, and it appears to me an occasion on which I am bound to ask the approbation of Government in behalf of that Officer.

301. I also wish to place upon record the almost universal good conduct of the Inspectors of the Force, particularly of those in the higher grades. The Annual Reports of these Officers, received from District Superintendents, were most satisfactory, and although it is obviously impossible to mention all who have merited praise, I cannot refrain from naming the following as most distinguished:—

Inspector	R. Pocock,	1st Class and Superintendent of		
Do.	H. Mc'Glone,	2nd " and Assistant of		} My own Office.
Do.	Fyz Ally,	3rd " "		
Do.	Mothee Lall,	3rd " "		
Do.	T. F. Catania,	1st " ---	---	Agra District.
Do.	Ruttun Sing,	1st " ---	---	Allahabad District.
Do.	Abdool Hae,	1st " ---	---	} Bareilly District.
Do.	Tahir Beg,	2nd " ---	---	
Do.	Allum Sing,	3rd " ---	---	} Benares District.
Do.	W. S. Renton,	3rd " ---	---	
Do.	E. Aldridge,	4th " ---	---	
Do.	Soorjee Sing,	3rd " ---	---	Ghazeepore District.
Do.	J. Hawes,	2nd " ---	---	Allygurh District.
Do.	R. Bower,	4th " ---	---	Ajmere District.

These are amongst the most distinguished for zeal and intelligence in the Police Service, and exemplary good conduct in every relation of life.

I have, &c.,

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police,

North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

LIST OF PAPERS.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Statements No. I.

Comparative Statements No. II.

Narratives of Heinous Crimes, No. III.

Report of Major Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector General, with Statements A. to G

Report of District of Meerut.

Ditto	ditto	Seharunpore.
Ditto	ditto	Moozuffernugger.
Ditto	ditto	Boolundshuhur.
Ditto	ditto	Allygurh.
Ditto	ditto	Dehra Dhoon.

AGRA DIVISION.

Statements as above.

Report of Major Eckford, Deputy Inspector General, with Statements.

Report of District of Agra.

Ditto	ditto	Futtehgurh.
Ditto	ditto	Mynpoorie.
Ditto	ditto	Etah.
Ditto	ditto	Etawah.
Ditto	ditto	Muttra.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

Statements as above.

Report of Major Earle, Deputy Inspector General, with 2 Statements.

Report of District of Bareilly.

Ditto	ditto	Moradabad.
Ditto	ditto	Bijnour.
Ditto	ditto	Budaon.
Ditto	ditto	Shahjehanpore.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Statements as above.

Report of Major Thompson, Deputy Inspector General.

Report of District of Allahabad.

Ditto	ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	ditto	Futtehpore.
Ditto	ditto	Banda.

BENARES DIVISION.

Statements as above.

Report of Major Manning, Deputy Inspector General.

Report of District of Benares.

Ditto	ditto	Mirzapore.
Ditto	ditto	Jounpore.
Ditto	ditto	Azimgurh.
Ditto	ditto	Goruckpore.
Ditto	ditto	Ghazeepore.

JHANSIE DIVISION.

Statements as above.

Report of Major Davis, Deputy Inspector General.

Report of District of Jhansie.

Ditto	ditto	Humeerpore.
Ditto	ditto	Jaloun.
Ditto	ditto	Lullutpore.

AJMERE AND MHAIRWARAH.

Report of Captain Carnell, District Supdt. of Ajmere, with Statements I, II, and III.

Copy of Police Circulars during 1862, and

Memorandum of Inspection.

Paragraphs, Letter to Magistrate, Mirzapore.

Ditto, Letter to Magistrate, Jounpore, 14th paragraph of——

STATEMENT RETURNS.

DIVISIONS.		DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to the Army.	Offences against Public Tran- quillity. Chapter VIII.	Offences against Public Jus- tice. Chapter XI.	Offences against Government Coin and Stamps.	Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c. Chap- ter XIV.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	1	0	5	1	31	
	Allygurh, ...	1	1	4	0	89	
	Seharanpore, ...	1	1	3	0	2	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	0	4	10	2	7	
	Boolundshuhur, ...	2	9	12	8	99	
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	0	0	4	0	
	Total, ...	5	15	34	15	228	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	0	5	1	3	4	
	Muttra, ...	1	1	3	1	3	
	Farruckabad, ...	0	5	11	1	3	
	Mynpoorie, ...	0	2	0	1	89	
	Etawah, ...	1	2	7	2	60	
	Etah, ...	2	5	6	0	0	
	Total, ...	4	20	28	8	159	
BAREILLY.	Bareilly, ...	1	8	10	3	3	
	Bijnour, ...	1	0	4	0	0	
	Moradabad, ...	1	5	19	1	30	
	Budaon, ...	3	1	17	1	3	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2	18	6	5	61	
	Total, ...	8	27	56	10	97	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	0	3	1	1	390	
	Cawnpore, ...	6	0	8	3	332	
	Futtehpore, ...	1	2	19	6	431	
	Banda, ...	2	8	6	2	6	
	Total, ...	9	13	34	17	1,159	
BENARES.	Benares, ...	4	3	11	19	40	
	Goruckpore, ...	0	4	10	1	12	
	Azimgurh, ...	1	10	7	0	1	
	Jounpore, ...	2	1	13	3	23	
	Mirzapore, ...	0	5	0	0	2	
	Ghazeepore, ...	2	0	29	3	10	
	Total, ...	9	23	70	26	88	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	0	0	0	2	5	
	Jaloun, ...	0	4	0	4	6	
	Humeerpore, ...	0	0	1	2	0	
	Lullutpore, ...	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total, ...	0	4	1	8	11	
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	1	27	2	5	35	
	Total, ...	1	27	2	5	35	
GRAND TOTAL, ...			36	129	225	89	1,777

I.

zable.

OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.					OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				Attempts.
Murders.	Other Offences affecting Life.	Hurt by administering Stupefying Drugs.	Rapes and Unnatural Offences.	Miscellaneous.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-Trespass.	Theft.	Other Offences.	
10	21	1	10	6	6	307	1,067	33	144
7	11	3	7	21	5	534	1,053	27	23
3	9	1	3	10	10	295	646	21	60
7	7	1	0	20	7	190	366	82	1
9	7	1	4	23	10	325	888	75	63
2	3	0	3	1	0	36	221	11	0
33	58	7	27	86	38	1,687	4,241	249	291
18	13	7	10	57	22	830	1,369	32	104
5	9	2	3	17	4	202	224	20	34
13	15	0	10	99	17	571	676	133	196
5	12	0	1	26	9	187	399	13	136
6	10	1	4	36	2	238	270	32	117
14	5	1	4	12	11	333	517	17	453
61	64	11	32	247	65	2,361	3,455	297	1,044
10	36	0	7	37	3	306	1,105	13	688
6	3	0	3	4	4	369	533	80	81
11	20	2	8	52	6	282	1,192	89	26
11	13	1	10	69	9	389	1,177	56	232
9	19	0	10	51	5	390	919	29	323
47	90	3	33	213	27	1,736	4,926	267	1,350
10	27	1	3	17	5	138	414	13	14
19	12	7	7	33	29	235	633	23	234
6	15	1	10	50	15	352	214	68	94
5	16	0	8	59	5	114	320	111	63
40	70	9	28	159	54	839	1,581	215	405
9	30	3	7	79	3	275	629	145	16
10	22	1	1	36	5	186	533	38	17
8	19	0	3	31	11	473	560	35	46
7	60	2	8	31	5	501	557	10	0
7	49	1	3	22	7	194	294	14	5
6	13	6	1	29	17	645	502	96	20
47	193	13	23	228	48	2,274	3,080	338	104
4	17	1	1	11	3	34	212	2	10
8	20	0	5	6	4	72	286	11	18
6	19	3	6	10	3	118	223	10	14
2	12	0	0	3	14	42	273	7	16
20	68	4	12	30	24	266	994	30	58
6	21	4	2	48	33	78	528	51	21
6	21	4	2	48	33	78	528	51	21
259	564	51	162	1,011	289	9,241	18,805	1,447	3,273

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Offences against State and relating to Coins. Chapters 6 and 7 of Act V.	Offences against Public Tranquillity. Chapter VIII.	Offences relating to Public Servants. Chapter IX. Contempt, &c. Chapter X.	Offences against Public Justice.	Offences relating to Weights and Measures. Chapter XIII.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	0	2	28	58	8
	Allypore, ...	1	3	42	53	3
	Seharunpore, ...	0	1	28	15	2
	Moozuffernugger, ...	0	2	43	33	4
	Booldandshuhur, ...	17	1	66	32	6
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	0	2	2	0
	Total, ...	18	9	209	193	23
AGRA.	Agra, ...	1	26	51	66	10
	Muttra, ...	0	0	10	9	8
	Furruckabad, ...	0	7	47	58	9
	Mynpoorie, ...	3	2	18	25	6
	Etawah, ...	0	2	95	24	8
	Etah, ...	0	1	11	15	1
	Total, ...	4	38	232	197	42
BAREILLY.	Bareilly, ...	0	15	86	57	3
	Bijnour, ...	0	5	32	34	2
	Moradabad, ...	0	1	62	41	6
	Budaon, ...	0	11	19	51	0
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	16	110	98	9
	Total, ...	1	48	309	281	20
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	0	14	57	67	22
	Cawnpore, ...	1	17	18	27	5
	Futtehpore, ...	2	90	26	12	5
	Banda, ...	0	10	33	19	6
	Total, ...	3	131	134	125	38
BEHAR.	Benares, ...	0	27	143	87	9
	Goruckpore, ...	0	5	104	32	0
	Azimghur, ...	0	0	44	30	2
	Jounpore, ...	0	21	52	43	9
	Mirzapore, ...	0	14	23	45	7
	Ghazeepore, ...	0	10	139	69	41
	Total, ...	0	77	510	356	68
JHANSI.	Jhansi, ...	0	18	13	8	3
	Jaloun, ...	0	3	11	9	25
	Humeerpore, ...	0	4	4	14	1
	Lulitpore, ...	0	1	13	9	7
	Total, ...	0	26	41	40	36
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	1	9	68	22	35
	Total, ...	1	9	68	22	35
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	27	338	1,503	1,214	263

II.

nizable.

Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c. Chapter XIV.	OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.		OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				Total Offences. Part II.
	Other Offences affecting Life.	Miscellaneous.	Extortion.	Other Offences.	Forgery.	Miscellaneous.	
23	0	167	5	43	3	152	489
112	0	414	18	190	5	112	953
51	1	215	1	30	1	192	537
7	1	53	4	31	1	56	235
4	1	53	0	55	2	48	235
55	0	173	4	20	1	37	294
252	3	1,075	32	369	13	597	2,793
66	0	439	9	112	1	127	908
8	0	212	2	24	2	104	379
7	1	370	12	63	13	252	839
19	0	196	0	20	0	107	398
10	0	83	6	20	1	39	298
8	0	166	0	5	2	66	275
118	1	1,466	29	244	19	695	3,065
50	0	93	3	131	7	109	554
1	1	43	3	15	1	74	210
10	2	676	102	398	3	1,046	2,352
2	0	191	16	32	5	198	525
46	5	249	4	189	6	53	786
109	8	1,251	128	765	27	1,480	4,427
439	2	971	40	106	7	475	2,200
18	3	251	26	43	4	145	563
0	0	168	21	29	1	61	415
6	1	167	2	34	1	172	451
463	6	1,557	89	217	13	853	3,629
17	5	387	0	122	4	142	943
36	4	251	7	39	3	34	565
3	0	169	0	31	9	69	357
6	10	226	0	25	7	155	554
2	5	1,183	10	52	4	104	1,454
6	0	372	0	24	8	93	762
70	24	2,538	17	293	35	597	4,635
25	2	95	7	49	2	30	252
11	0	61	3	17	1	21	162
11	3	86	2	16	0	51	192
2	6	42	2	5	12	20	119
49	11	284	14	87	15	122	725
8	3	195	14	50	8	84	497
8	3	195	14	50	8	84	497
1,069	56	8,416	323	2,035	130	4,428	19,791

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

Comparative Return of years 1861 and 1862, of Murders, of

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Murders.		Dacoities and Robberies.		Burglaries.		Thefts, including Cattle Thefts.	
		1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	26	10	13	6	568	307	1,691	1,067
	Allypore, ...	11	7	9	5	755	534	1,108	1,053
	Seharunpore, ...	8	3	4	10	314	295	840	646
	Moozuffernugger, ...	7	7	3	7	188	190	470	366
	Boolundshuhur, ...	8	9	14	10	544	325	1,406	888
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	0	2	0	0	15	36	57	221
	Total, ...	60	38	43	38	2,334	1,687	5,572	4,241
AGRA.	Agra, ...	11	18	17	22	663	831	1,393	1,369
	Muttra, ...	7	5	7	4	217	202	400	224
	Futtehgurh, ...	17	13	4	17	417	571	461	676
	Mynpoorie, ...	8	5	8	9	256	187	458	399
	Etawah, ...	10	6	2	2	81	238	347	270
	Etah, A. ...	12	14	14	11	288	333	698	517
	Total, ...	65	61	52	65	1,922	2,362	3,757	3,455
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	13	10	1	3	702	306	1,640	1,105
	Bijnour, ...	1	6	9	4	450	369	757	533
	Moradabad, ...	8	11	1	6	409	282	1,743	1,192
	Budaon, ...	9	11	8	9	375	339	1,694	1,177
	Shahjehanpore, ...	8	9	0	5	562	390	617	919
	Total, ...	39	47	19	27	2,498	1,736	6,451	4,926
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	5	10	2	5	95	132	331	414
	Cawnpore, ...	16	19	18	29	449	235	653	633
	Futtehpore, ...	10	6	7	15	186	352	242	214
	Banda, ...	4	5	5	5	124	114	309	0
	Total, ...	35	40	32	54	854	839	1,535	1,581
BENARES.	Benares, ...	5	9	2	3	225	275	630	629
	Goruckpore, ...	2	10	5	5	403	185	801	538
	Azingurh, ...	2	8	9	11	520	473	595	560
	Jounpore, ...	9	7	3	5	277	501	261	557
	Mirzapore, ...	7	7	5	7	44	194	176	294
	Ghazeepore, ...	5	6	16	17	403	646	444	502
	Total, ...	30	47	40	48	1,872	2,247	2,907	3,080
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	4	4	13	3	30	34	273	212
	Humeerpore, ...	9	6	3	3	51	113	131	223
	Jaloun, ...	5	8	2	4	63	72	102	286
	Lullutpore, ...	0	2	24	14	44	43	298	273
	Total, ...	18	20	42	24	188	266	809	994
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	9	6	52	33	112	78	904	528
	Total, ...	9	6	52	33	112	78	904	528
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	256	259	280	289	9,780	9,242	21,935	18,805

III.

Offences against Property, and of Property stolen and recovered.

Robberies by administering Poison.		VALUE OF PROPERTY				REMARKS.
		Stolen.		Recovered.		
1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	
2	1	79,664	36,923	20,124	13,073	
3	3	29,450	23,731	4,183	3,832	
0	1	31,669	31,190	10,672	7,431	
1	1	32,119	13,538	15,111	5,906	
0	1	139,003	22,101	8,284	30,928	
0	0	744	8,368	76	3,001	
6	7	312,649	185,851	58,450	64,171	
0	7	62,797	57,063	7,682	7,767	A.—The Returns for 1861 are taken from Statement No. II of the year 1862, as no Returns were received or printed for 1861.
2	2	17,869	18,810	4,144	4,056	
0	0	29,254	25,132	13,524	4,627	
1	0	20,072	10,805	4,270	3,061	
2	1	9,124	12,989	2,988	2,216	
0	1	14,943	13,291	3,286	7,843	
5	11	154,059	138,090	35,894	29,570	
1	0	35,362	56,234	5,191	32,384	
1	0	28,196	15,780	4,301	3,169	
0	2	36,653	25,609	1,255	5,855	
1	1	17,574	17,572	9,355	8,690	
0	0	22,201	23,742	4,950	3,288	
3	3	139,986	143,937	25,052	53,386	
1	1	14,463	41,644	3,063	8,164	
2	7	30,726	19,073	8,122	4,641	
2	1	4,534	9,565	753	611	
0	0	8,333	13,408	2,638	3,708	
5	9	58,056	83,685	14,576	17,124	
2	3	46,901	50,366	16,984	3,284	
4	1	43,406	20,512	12,777	8,683	
0	0	16,784	20,365	4,359	4,407	
0	2	2,593	17,027	1,118	2,098	
3	1	37,725	18,433	9,521	6,590	
0	6	38,208	29,276	4,922	5,483	
9	13	185,617	155,979	49,681	35,545	
0	1	10,853	15,546	1,807	6,626	
1	3	6,807	7,750	3,493	1,370	
0	0	4,016	18,245	567	8,811	
0	0	4,318	7,307	488	1,342	
1	4	25,994	48,843	6,355	18,149	
2	4	51,622	61,756	2,074	7,692	
2	4	51,622	61,756	2,074	7,692	
31	51	927,983	768,146	192,082	225,637	

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

Return of area and population, and average of Crime, and loss of Property

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Average Population per mile.	Total number of persons concerned in offences under Part I.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	2,300	1,135,072	516	1,959
	Moosuffernugger, ...	1,646	672,861	409	1,054
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,824	778,342	427	2,275
	Seharunpore, ...	2,162	801,825	371	1,297
	Allygurh, ...	2,153	1,124,565	527	2,166
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	673	32,063	47	319
	Total, ...	10,658	4,554,248	427	9,070
AGRA.	Agra, ...	1,865	1,001,961	537	3,009
	Muttra, ...	1,613	862,909	534	880
	Myrpoorie, ...	2,020	882,714	412	1,267
	Futtehgurh, ...	2,123	1,064,607	401	2,467
	Etawah, ...	1,677	610,966	364	1,115
	Etah, ...	1,468	577,677	393	1,761
	Total, ...	10,766	4,950,833	460	10,499
ROHTAK.	Bareilly, ...	3,119	1,378,268	442	2,597
	Bijnour, ...	1,900	695,521	366	1,337
	Budaon, ...	2,402	1,019,161	424	2,716
	Moradabad, ...	2,699	1,138,461	422	2,190
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,308	986,096	427	2,204
	Total, ...	12,428	5,217,507	419	11,144
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	2,788	1,379,788	494	2,189
	Cawnpore, ...	2,348	1,174,556	500	2,301
	Futtehpore, ...	1,583	679,787	429	1,583
	Banda, ...	3,010	743,872	270	1,310
	Total, ...	9,729	3,978,003	409	7,363
BENARES.	Benares, ...	996	851,757	855	1,970
	Mirzapore, ...	5,152	1,104,315	216	916
	Jounpore, ...	1,552	1,143,749	737	1,695
	Ghazeepore, ...	2,181	1,596,324	732	2,310
	Azingurh, ...	2,516	1,653,251	657	1,611
	Goruckpore, ...	7,340	3,087,374	421	2,310
	Total, ...	19,737	9,437,270	478	10,812
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	1,784	350,000	203	426
	Jaloun, ...	2,313	246,297	106	775
	Humeerpore, ...	2,680	415,218	155	582
	Lullutpore, * ...	1,600	100,000	62	713
	Total, ...	8,377	1,111,515	133	2,496
AJMER.	Ajmere, ...	2,660	362,883	136	1,538
	Total, ...	2,660	362,883	136	1,538
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	74,355	29,612,259	398	52,927

* Estimated : Returns of Area and Population not being attainable.

IV.

on population and area, showing Police work in prevention of Crime.

RATIO OF ONE CRIMINAL TO			TOTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY		Net loss by Crime.	Average loss per head of Population.
Population.	Area.		Stolen.	Recovered.		
	M.	F.				Rs. As. P.
579	1	1	36,923	13,073	23,850	0 0 4
638	1	4	13,538	5,907	7,631	0 0 1½
342	0	6½	22,091	8,329	13,763	0 0 3½
618	1	5	31,170	7,431	23,739	0 0 5½
524	1	0	23,731	3,832	19,899	0 0 3½
102	2	1	8,368	3,001	5,367	0 2 8
502	1	1½	1,35,821	41,572	94,249	0 0 3½
333	0	4½	57,063	7,767	49,296	0 0 9½
907	1	7	18,810	4,056	14,754	0 0 3½
657	1	5	10,805	3,061	7,744	0 0 1½
431	0	7	25,132	4,627	20,505	0 0 3½
548	1	4	12,969	2,216	10,773	0 0 3½
328	0	6½	13,291	7,843	5,448	0 0 1½
471	1	0	1,38,090	29,570	1,08,520	0 0 4
535	1	1½	56,234	32,384	23,850	0 0 3½
520	1	2	15,780	3,169	12,611	0 0 3½
376	0	7	17,572	8,690	8,882	0 0 1½
520	1	2	25,609	5,855	19,754	0 0 3½
450	1	0	28,742	3,283	25,454	0 0 5
468	1	1	1,43,937	53,386	90,551	0 0 3½
636	1	2	41,644	8,164	33,480	0 0 4½
510	1	0	19,073	4,641	14,432	0 0 2½
428	1	0	9,565	611	8,954	0 0 2½
568	2	6	13,403	3,708	9,695	0 0 2½
539	1	2½	83,685	17,124	66,561	0 0 3
432	0	4	50,366	8,284	42,082	0 0 7½
1,305	5	5	18,433	6,590	11,843	0 0 2
675	0	7½	17,027	2,098	14,929	0 0 2½
694	0	7½	29,376	5,483	23,893	0 0 2½
1,026	1	4	20,365	4,407	15,958	0 0 1½
1,342	3	1	20,512	3,683	11,829	0 0 0½
873	1	6½	1,56,079	35,545	1,20,534	0 0 2
831	4	0	15,546	6,626	8,920	0 0 5
317	3	0	18,245	8,811	9,434	0 0 7½
713	4	5	7,760	1,870	6,880	0 0 2½
139	2	2	7,307	1,342	5,965	0 0 11
445	3	2½	48,848	18,149	30,699	0 0 5½
236	1	5	61,756	7,692	54,064	0 2 4½
236	1	5	61,756	7,692	54,064	0 2 4½
559	1	3	7,68,216	2,03,038	5,65,178	0 0 3½

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

Return showing Police Work in the detection

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	OFFENCES.			PER			
		Total number of Offences in Part I.	Total number in which no Arrest made.	In which Arrest made.	Total number supposed to have been concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	1,656	1,153	503	1,959	842	859	324
	Allypore, ...	1,786	1,332	454	2,166	649	659	214
	Seharanpore, ...	1,065	759	306	1,397	483	483	187
	Moozuffernugger, ...	704	472	232	1,054	500	504	180
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,540	1,062	458	2,275	1,086	1,083	324
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	281	175	106	819	133	133	45
	Total, ...	7,032	4,973	2,059	9,070	3,693	3,721	1,274
AGRA.	Agra, ...	2,476	1,656	820	3,009	1,168	1,053	383
	Muttra, ...	529	296	233	880	459	448	179
	Farruckabad, ...	1,800	1,092	708	2,467	810	1,276	575
	Mynpoorie, ...	879	570	309	1,367	655	635	181
	Etawah, ...	788	509	279	1,115	524	523	164
	Etah, ...	1,385	1,099	286	1,761	543	515	187
	Total, ...	7,857	5,222	2,635	10,499	4,159	4,460	1,619
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	2,230	1,735	495	2,597	826	849	254
	Bijnour, ...	1,088	915	173	1,337	320	448	207
	Moradabad, ...	1,746	1,250	496	2,190	1,034	1,077	456
	Budaon, ...	1,990	1,520	470	2,716	835	853	366
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,842	1,346	496	2,304	929	915	302
	Total, ...	8,896	6,766	2,180	11,144	3,944	4,142	1,584
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	1,037	206	831	2,168	1,800	1,798	568
	Cawnpore, ...	1,596	761	825	2,301	1,231	1,107	292
	Futtehpore, ...	1,235	601	634	1,688	974	1,070	371
	Banda, ...	725	276	449	1,288	1,048	1,268	692
	Total, ...	4,633	1,844	2,789	7,345	5,058	5,243	1,818
BENARES.	Benares, ...	1,273	326	947	1,979	1,028	1,671	816
	Goruckpore, ...	881	402	479	1,392	868	884	302
	Azimghur, ...	1,205	828	377	1,611	707	704	253
	Jounpore, ...	1,234	714	520	1,695	811	819	329
	Mirzapore, ...	603	268	335	916	599	611	171
	Ghaseepore, ...	1,379	770	609	2,310	1,080	1,305	547
	Total, ...	6,575	3,308	3,267	9,303	5,093	5,994	2,418
JHANSI.	Jhansie, ...	302	154	148	426	253	253	102
	Jaloun, ...	444	254	190	755	281	253	98
	Humeerpore, ...	418	239	179	582	321	321	182
	Lullutpore, ...	369	269	100	713	172	179	77
	Total, ...	1,533	916	617	2,476	1,027	1,006	459
JAMSHED.	Ajmere, ...	862	282	580	1,538	1,125	1,125	436
	Total, ...	862	282	580	1,538	1,125	1,125	436
GRAND TOTAL, ...		37,388	23,311	14,077	51,875	24,094	25,691	9,608

V.

and prosecution of Crimes, during 1862.

PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		REMARKS.
Convicted or Committed.	Died, Transferred or Escaped.	Under Trial.	Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	
508	15	17	36,923	13,073	A.—The value of property recovered during the year is Rs. 30,928; of this sum Rs. 22,600 were part of robbery effected in 1861, which I have excluded from computation in this Statement.
417	5	23	23,731	3,833	
286	9	1	31,190	7,431	
298	11	15	18,538	5,906	
731	3	25	22,101	A. 8,328	
78	4	6	8,368	3,001	
2,313	47	87	1,35,851	41,571	
614	12	44	57,063	7,767	
249	8	13	18,810	4,056	
675	3	23	25,132	4,627	
480	5	19	10,806	3,061	
329	10	30	12,989	2,216	
292	18	18	13,291	7,843	
2,639	56	146	1,23,090	29,570	
546	20	29	56,234	32,334	
229	10	2	15,780	3,169	
553	34	35	25,609	5,855	
448	20	19	17,572	5,690	
554	16	43	23,742	3,238	
2,330	100	123	1,43,937	53,386	
1,172	13	50	41,644	8,164	
808	2	5	19,073	4,641	
756	6	37	9,565	611	
531	26	19	13,403	3,708	
3,267	47	111	83,685	17,124	
803	36	16	50,366	8,234	
511	13	58	20,512	8,683	
428	6	17	20,365	4,407	
449	3	38	17,027	2,098	
422	0	18	18,433	6,590	
717	13	28	29,376	5,483	
3,330	71	175	1,56,079	35,545	
142	4	5	15,546	6,626	
139	8	8	18,245	8,811	
123	5	12	7,750	1,370	
93	6	3	7,307	1,342	
496	23	28	48,848	18,149	
647	3	39	61,756	7,692	
647	3	39	61,756	7,692	
15,022	347	714	7,08,246	2,03,037 22,600*	
				2,25,637	* See remark above.

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

Return of Murders and Offences against Property, and

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	MURDERS.							DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES.						
		Cases.		Persons.					Cases.		Persons.				
		Total.	Arrest made.	Committed.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrest made.	Committed.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	10	9	29	27	35	23	12	6	3	27	8	8	1	5
	Allypore, ...	7	6	3	12	24	4	20	5	4	29	26	26	15	11
	Seharunpore, ...	3	3	6	6	6	1	5	10	6	54	29	29	28	1
	Moozuffernugger, ...	7	7	19	21	21	9	12	7	3	37	9	9	7	2
	Booldandshuhur, ...	9	7	20	22	44	20	24	10	5	46	13	13	6	6
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total, ...	38	34	81	92	134	58	76	38	21	193	85	85	57	25
AGRA.	Agra, ...	18	13	35	28	28	8	13	22	8	124	42	39	3	23
	Muttra, ...	5	3	14	11	9	4	4	4	3	36	32	30	17	12
	Furruckabad, ...	13	11	34	32	39	18	21	17	13	158	8	28	16	11
	Mynpoorie, ...	5	4	5	4	4	0	3	9	4	39	16	16	6	10
	Etawah, ...	6	6	10	12	12	3	8	2	1	9	2	4	3	1
	Etah, ...	14	12	35	30	28	5	22	11	8	16	14	14	4	10
	Total, ...	61	49	133	117	120	38	71	65	37	382	114	131	49	66
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	10	7	19	16	19	5	6	3	3	13	7	7	3	4
	Bijnour, ...	6	5	16	15	15	6	9	4	3	14	10	10	8	2
	Moradabad, ...	11	11	24	24	31	18	11	6	4	16	14	14	1	11
	Budaon, ...	11	10	18	15	15	7	8	9	7	14	10	10	5	4
	Shahjehanpore, ...	9	7	19	17	17	9	8	5	4	14	11	11	5	6
	Total, ...	47	40	96	87	97	45	42	27	21	71	52	52	22	27
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	10	8	36	30	30	9	20	5	4	20	19	19	8	11
	Cawnpore, ...	19	18	38	37	31	13	18	29	15	122	39	39	18	11
	Futtehpore, ...	6	6	49	42	55	10	44	15	6	35	22	24	9	15
	Banda, ...	5	5	23	23	47	22	24	5	5	38	38	41	32	7
	Total, ...	40	37	146	132	163	54	106	54	30	215	118	113	67	44
	Total, ...	40	37	146	132	163	54	106	54	30	215	118	113	67	44
BENARES.	Benares, ...	9	9	22	14	22	9	11	3	3	7	1	7	5	2
	Goruckpore, ...	10	10	38	38	42	16	25	5	5	57	36	37	17	10
	Azimgurh, ...	8	8	20	19	19	7	12	11	6	42	15	14	10	4
	Jounpore, ...	7	6	18	10	13	3	8	5	5	13	11	14	10	3
	Mirzapore, ...	7	7	15	14	14	0	7	7	6	39	34	28	17	11
	Ghaseepore, ...	6	5	11	9	9	1	8	17	17	196	67	108	53	43
	Total, ...	47	45	124	104	119	36	71	48	42	354	164	208	112	73
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	4	3	6	5	5	0	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Jaloun, ...	8	6	10	6	6	4	2	4	2	39	5	4	4	0
	Humeerpore, ...	6	6	7	7	7	1	6	3	2	12	6	6	6	0
	Lullutpore, ...	2	2	26	7	7	0	7	14	2	261	14	14	11	3
	Total, ...	20	17	49	25	25	5	20	24	6	315	25	24	21	3
	Total, ...	20	17	49	25	25	5	20	24	6	315	25	24	21	3
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	6	3	18	5	5	2	0	33	14	203	38	38	23	14
	Total, ...	6	3	18	5	5	2	0	33	14	203	38	38	23	14
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	459	225	647	462	663	238	386	289	171	1,733	596	153	351	252

VI.

number of persons and cases detected, &c., in such Crimes.-

LURKING HOUSE-TREMPASSES.							THEFTS.							REMARKS.
Cases.		Persons.					Cases.		Persons.					
Total.	Arrest made.	Committed.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrest made.	Committed.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	
307	33	360	68	71	27	44	1,067	311	1,199	483	483	186	286	
534	41	621	56	54	9	38	1,053	222	1,231	294	269	88	164	
295	17	327	24	24	8	14	646	225	731	302	302	110	188	
190	23	223	38	40	13	17	366	76	449	120	122	48	71	
325	34	395	65	73	29	39	868	150	1,001	260	207	85	101	
36	5	37	6	6	1	5	221	79	251	98	98	30	58	
1,687	153	1,963	257	268	87	157	4,241	1,063	4,862	1,557	1,486	547	868	
830	84	919	122	103	39	61	1,369	615	1,546	761	678	236	422	
202	25	307	56	43	18	25	224	136	359	230	233	89	137	
571	54	610	88	88	34	51	676	292	811	456	459	198	247	
187	22	228	45	44	4	29	399	140	521	264	245	53	186	
238	21	310	38	38	13	19	270	106	398	173	175	37	121	
333	48	390	93	83	26	54	517	156	723	263	251	119	109	
2,361	254	2,764	442	399	134	239	3,455	1,444	4,358	2,152	2,041	732	1,222	
206	39	334	61	61	25	35	1,105	284	1,266	448	456	113	311	
369	31	401	35	43	23	18	583	96	608	166	145	78	66	
282	34	315	69	69	29	37	1,192	218	1,326	390	416	175	206	
389	33	481	68	68	37	25	1,177	246	1,539	417	481	199	221	
390	40	484	102	106	47	45	919	223	1,050	352	353	123	211	
1,736	177	2,015	335	347	161	160	4,926	1,072	5,839	1,773	1,801	693	1,015	
138	43	297	153	146	102	33	414	308	772	568	564	220	251	
235	52	283	73	63	21	41	633	306	832	431	370	111	258	
362	12	373	42	58	9	37	214	89	240	112	132	41	82	
114	14	114	30	32	12	17	320	200	444	289	357	191	144	
839	121	1,067	303	299	144	127	1,581	903	2,288	1,400	1,423	623	735	
275	56	301	81	82	39	42	629	529	950	639	860	401	442	
186	31	211	56	58	25	33	538	293	716	471	479	161	263	
473	51	518	92	92	32	58	560	187	685	326	325	121	191	
501	57	578	94	94	28	59	557	297	714	397	397	156	222	
194	38	243	77	81	37	41	294	198	393	279	285	77	204	
645	45	832	76	71	18	52	502	339	839	574	696	325	349	
2,274	278	2,633	476	478	179	285	3,080	1,343	4,297	2,686	3,042	1,241	1,671	
34	14	55	41	41	15	25	212	84	287	131	131	57	68	
72	11	181	33	26	6	15	236	120	363	123	106	34	63	
118	18	143	39	37	26	13	223	102	306	181	181	97	70	
42	10	51	19	19	3	16	273	51	312	86	87	32	47	
266	53	429	132	123	50	69	994	357	1,268	521	504	220	248	
78	24	106	53	53	29	20	528	338	705	561	561	246	293	
78	24	106	53	53	29	20	528	338	705	561	561	246	293	
9,241	1,060	11,027	1,998	967	784	1,067	18,305	7,020	23,617	10,650	10,356	4,302	6,052	

M. H. COURT,
Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

Return showing result in the detection and prose

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Cases in which arrest.	Pr	
				Concerned.	Brought to Trial.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	489	489	931	940
	Allypore, ...	953	953	1,216	1,241
	Seharanpore, ...	537	537	574	574
	Moozuffernugger, ...	235	235	480	483
	Booldundshuhur, ...	285	285	520	520
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	294	294	336	378
	Total, ...	2,793	2,793	4,067	4,066
AGRA.	Agra, ...	908	908	2,041	2,063
	Muttra, ...	379	379	905	926
	Farruckabad, ...	839	839	1,720	1,737
	Mynpoorie, ...	396	396	1,094	1,109
	Etawah, ...	282	282	641	680
	Etah, ...	275	275	587	587
	Total, ...	3,079	3,063	6,985	7,041
ROHILCUND.	Bareilly, ...	554	554	912	923
	Bijnour, ...	210	210	398	393
	Moradabad, ...	2,352	2,352	2,536	2,536
	Budaon, ...	525	518	1,073	1,073
	Shahjehanpore, ...	786	786	1,544	1,585
	Total, ...	4,427	2,579	6,463	4,936
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	2,300	2,300	2,969	3,034
	Cawnpore, ...	562	562	1,451	1,194
	Futtehpore, ...	415	371	754	754
	Banda, ...	451	451	981	1,005
	Total, ...	3,628	3,584	6,155	5,987
BENARES.	Benares, ...	943	943	1,685	1,738
	Goruckpore, ...	565	565	992	994
	Azingurh, ...	357	301	543	569
	Jounpore, ...	554	554	1,089	1,141
	Mirzapore, ...	1,454	684	1,311	1,335
	Ghazeepore, ...	762	762	1,524	1,396
	Total, ...	4,635	3,809	7,144	7,073
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	252	252	584	565
	Jaloun, ...	162	162	323	333
	Humeerpore, ...	192	192	433	433
	Lullutpore, ...	109	109	291	293
	Total, ...	715	715	1,631	1,624
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	497	450	1,010	928
	Total, ...	497	450	1,010	928
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	19,774	16,993	33,448	31,616

VII.

cution of Offences not cognizable by Police.

cases.				REMARKS.
Acquitted.	Convicted.	Transferred, Escaped or Died.	Remaining for Trial.	
312	617	8	8	
638	564	2	37	
150	419	1	4	
167	302	12	2	
108	427	3	12	
61	215	0	2	
1,436	2,544	21	65	
948	1,051	8	35	
520	370	6	30	
883	829	5	10	
438	667	0	4	1,841 cases are recorded in Statement No. I, as those in which no arrest made. These are apparently abandoned complaints of "Causing Hurt," 493 cases; Fraud, 290 cases; Mischief, 253 cases; Criminal Breach of Contract, 560 cases; and others of minor import.
262	361	3	4	
363	215	0	10	
2,433	2,493	22	98	
399	519	2	8	
110	274	10	2	
437	535	3	29	
510	552	2	0	
885	691	0	9	
2,341	2,571	17	48	
883	2,071	0	80	The Return is wrong, the persons "concerned," are those brought to trial for 684 offences "detected;" 773 cases are entered in District Returns of Criminal Force and Assault; but no further notice is taken, and it is to be supposed these are petitions filed in the Courts, but abandoned by the plaintiffs.
537	550	2	15	
353	395	1	5	
562	419	18	6	
2,353	2,435	21	106	
673	1,063	2	1	
252	717	1	24	
209	314	0	46	
582	535	0	24	
548	761	5	21	
491	780	5	20	
2,755	4,169	13	136	
284	276	0	5	
182	139	0	12	
222	200	1	10	
80	211	0	2	
768	826	1	29	
314	610	2	2	
314	610	2	2	
12,382	17,648	97	479	

M. H. COURT,
Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

Return showing averages on Area

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	CRIME.		AVERAGES.			
		On Area.		On Population.	Value of loss per head of Population.		
		Miles.	Fur.		Rs.	As.	P.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	1	1	579	0	0	4
	Allypurb, ...	1	0	524	0	0	3½
	Seharunpore, ...	1	5	618	0	0	5½
	Moozuffernugger, ...	1	4	638	0	0	1½
	Boolundshuhur, ...	0	6½	342	0	0	A.
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	2	1	102	0	0	8
	Total, ...	1	1½	502	0	0	3½
AGRA.	Agra, ...	0	4½	333	0	0	9½
	Muttra, ...	1	7	907	0	0	3½
	Furruckabad, ...	0	7	431	0	0	3½
	Mynpoorie, ...	1	5	657	0	0	1½
	Etawah, ...	1	4	548	0	0	3½
	Etah, ...	0	6½	328	0	0	1½
	Total, ...	1	0	471	0	0	4
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	1	1½	535	0	0	3½
	Bijnour, ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½
	Moradabad, ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½
	Budaon, ...	0	7	376	0	0	1½
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	0	450	0	0	5
	Total, ...	1	1	468	0	0	3½
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	1	2	636	0	0	4½
	Cawnpore, ...	1	0	510	0	0	2½
	Futtehpore, ...	1	0	428	0	0	2½
	Banda, ...	2	6	568	0	0	2½
	Total, ...	1	2½	539	3	0	3
BENARES.	Benares, ...	0	4	432	0	0	7½
	Goruckpore, ...	3	1	1,342	0	0	0½
	Azingurh, ...	1	4	1,026	0	0	1½
	Jounpore, ...	0	7½	675	0	0	2½
	Mirzapore, ...	5	5	1,205	0	0	2
	Ghazeepore, ...	0	7½	694	0	0	2½
	Total, ...	1	6½	873	0	0	2
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	4	0	321	0	0	5
	Jaloun, ...	3	0	317	0	0	7½
	Humeerpore, ...	4	5	713	0	0	2½
	Lullutpore, ...	2	2	189	0	0	11
	Total, ...	3	2½	445	0	0	5½
AJMERE.	Ajmere, ...	1	5	236	0	2	4½
	Total, ...	1	5	236	0	2	4½
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1	3	559	0	0	3½

VIII.

and Population of Districts.

DETECTION.					PROSECUTION.		REMARKS.
Murders detected.	Robberies, &c.	Lurking House-Trespass.	Thefta Do.	Percentage of property recovered.	Percentage of conviction.	Average of conviction to concerned.	
90	50	4	29	35½	64½	3-90	A. The value of property recovered exceeded the loss, in consequence of a large amount having been recovered on account of former year.
86	80	8	21	16½	66	5-19	
100	60	6	35	24	60	4-54	
100	43	12	21	43	60½	3-54	
78	50	10½	17	100	69½	3-11	
100	Nil.	14	35	36½	63½	4-09	
89½	55	9	25	30½	64-26	3-92	
72	36	10½	45	12	58-23	4-90	
60	75	13½	61	21-57	53-34	3-52	
84½	76½	9½	43½	18-41	52-90	3-65	
80	44½	12	35	28-33	75-59	2-60	
100	50	8½	39	17-06	61-72	3-29	
78	80	10½	30	59	47	6-03	
80½	57	10½	42	21½	58-82	3-98	
70	100	13	25½	57½	68	4-77	
83	75	8½	18	20	52½	5-84	
100	67	12	18½	22½	55	3-96	
91	78	8½	21	49½	55	6-06	
78	80	10½	24½	11½	67	4-16	
85	77½	10	22	37	59-53	4-78	
80	80	27	74½	19-58	65-11	1-85	
95	52	23	48	24-33	73-0	2-85	
100	40	3½	41½	6-37	70-65	2-10	
100	100	12½	62½	27-67	*41-87	2-42	* Failure by fault of Magistrate who sent to trial 220.
92½	55½	14½	57	20½	62-31	2-25	
100	100	20½	84	16-45	†48-06	2-46	† Ditto, 650 by Magistrate.
100	100	17	54½	42-33	57-80	2-53	
100	55	10½	33½	21-65	60-79	3-76	
86	100	11½	55½	12-32	54-82	3-77	
100	86	20	67	39-01	69-10	2-17	
83	100	7	68	18-66	‡55-15	3-23	‡ 220 brought to trial by Magistrate.
95½	87½	12½	60	22	55-55	2-94	
75	0	41	39	42-62	56-13	3-00	
75	50	15½	42	48-29	54-94	5-43	
100	67	15½	45½	17-68	38-00	4-77	
100	14	23½	18½	17-83	51-96	7-66	
85	25	20	36	37	49-30	5-00	
50	46½	31	64	12-95	57-51	2-37	
50	46½	31	64	12-95	57-51	2-37	
87	59	11½	37½	26½	58-41	3-45	

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

No. IX.

Average of Criminals to Area and Population, and of Cases detected, and percentage of Persons convicted, and proportion of unit "convicted" to "concerned," for Divisions, and on "General Police Districts."

DIVISION.	Area.	Population.	Average Population to square miles.	CRIMINALS.			CASES DETECTED.					Average of property recovered.	Average convictions to acquittals.	Proportion of unit convicted to persons concerned.
				Total supposed to have been concerned in Crime.	M. F.	Average to Area.	Average to Population.	Percentage on Total Cases in Part I.	On Murders.	On Robberies.	On Lurking House-Tres- passes.				On Thefts.
Meerut,	10,658	45,54,248	427	9,070	1. 1½	502	29.28	89.14	55.26	9.07	25.06	51.17	64.28	3.92
Agra,	10,766	49,50,833	460	10,499	1. 0	471	34.07	80.33	58.92	10.75	41.62	20.53	58.83	3.94
Rohilkund,	12,428	52,17,507	419	11,144	1. 1	468	23.94	85.10	77.77	10.19	21.76	37.08	59.53	4.78
Allahabad,	9,729	39,78,003	409	7,345	1. 2½	541	60.00	92.80	55.55	14.40	57.01	20.46	62.31	2.25
Benares,	19,737	94,37,270	478	9,803	2. 0	963	49.69	80.03	56.92	10.76	41.79	22.77	55.55	2.94
Jhansi,	8,377	11,11,515	133	2,476	2. 4	449	40.25	84.44	25.00	20.00	35.91	37.11	49.30	5.00
Ajmere,	2,660	3,62,883	136	1,538	1. 5	236	67.28	50.00	42.42	30.77	64.01	12.95	57.51	2.37
GRAND TOTAL,	74,355	2,96,12,259	393	51,875	1. 3½	570	37.76	86.76	71.55	11.47	37.87	26.91	58.41	3.45

M. H. COURT,
Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

No. 655 A. OF 1863.

FROM

R. SIMSON, ESQUIRE,
*Secretary to the Government,
 North Western Provinces,*

TO

M. H. COURT, ESQUIRE,
*Inspector General of Police,
 North Western Provinces.*

Dated Nynce Tal, the 17th August 1863.

SIR,

Having laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor your letter No. 12 A., dated 25th May last, containing the Report of the Police Administration of these Provinces for the year 1862, I am directed to communicate the following remarks in reply.

2. In the first ten paragraphs of your Report you remark upon the difficulty of comparison with previous years, in consequence of the changes created by Act XLV. of 1860, and the impossibility of comparing the results in 1862 with those in 1861 from existing printed Returns is sufficiently evident; but it is not stated why the Police Department should not have obtained the necessary data from the Magistrates' Offices, which would have added considerably to the value of the Reports. The forms of Return, however, seem good and carefully prepared.

3. With reference to your remarks in paragraph 4, I am to observe that it will be convenient if in future you will distinguish cases of real dacoity and of ordinary robbery in separate columns, under the general head of "Robberies." It is desirable also that in future you should add a Return, shewing under each class of crime the number of persons arrested and convicted during the current year for crimes committed during the previous year. This will tend to keep alive the attention of the Police to cases in which the offenders in the first instance evade arrest.

4. As regards the prevention and detection of crime, you are of opinion that the results, as compared with 1861, are satisfactory, and in this conclusion the Lieutenant Governor concurs. A good deal is due to the prosperous character of the year, but the Police also are deserving of credit. At the same time, I am to notice that in only 1,060 out of 9,241 cases of "lurking house-trespass," and in 7,020 out of 18,805 cases of theft, were arrests made by the Police; and though it is true that a large proportion of these cases are of a very trifling nature, in which the plaintiffs neither asked nor desired Police investigation, yet it cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory that arrests were made in only 11½ per cent. of cases of burglary, and 37 per cent. in cases of theft, and it is not surprising, under these circumstances, that the people do not more frequently seek the aid of the Police.

5. *Meerut Division.*—The Statement of Crime given by you for 1860, apparently includes *attempts*, which are excluded from the Return for 1862. The Returns for 1860, as submitted to Government in the Police Statements in 1861, shew as follows :—

			Cases.		Convictions.
Burglary, {	1860,	---	1,760	---	200
	1862,	---	1,687	---	157
Theft, {	1860,	---	4,403	---	1,227
	1862,	---	4,241	---	868

These results hardly bear out your argument in favor of the greater efficiency of the new Police. If judged by the number of convicted criminals, the conclusion drawn from them would, on the contrary, be unfavorable to the new system.

6. Your method of comparing the efficiency of the Police of one District with that of another, as shewn in your 44th para., appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of very doubtful trustworthiness. If each District were a separate country, and if crime were committed by the resident population only, the argument might hold; but if, as is not only frequently but generally the case, the criminal classes avoid their own District for the commission of heinous crime, the argument is worth very little, for then the District with the largest criminal population would apparently be most free from crime.

7. The object of your Circular No. 20, dated the 23rd August 1861, is a proper one, but care must be taken that your order is not abused to shelter inactivity. The Lieutenant Governor, however, concurs in the general view taken by you on this subject.

8. The percentage of criminals convicted in the Meerut Division is considered satisfactory. The detection also by the Police of two cases of counterfeit coining, in which the offenders were prosecuted to conviction, merits commendation.

9. In your 74th para. you bring to notice the prevalence of Infanticide in the Seharunpore District, and state that, in consequence of the decision of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut in a case acquitting the accused parties, "it is now impossible to prevent this atrocious crime." It is not clear, I am to remark, how failure to convict in one single instance can have such a general result, and the Lieutenant Governor relies upon the continuance of your best exertions for the suppression of this offence.

10. In 1861 there were 2,317 cattle stolen, and in the year under report 1,556, making a difference of 761 in favor of 1862. If these Returns can be relied on, the result is satisfactory, but much must depend upon the way in which the Returns for the two years have been prepared.

11. His Honor agrees with you in thinking that the change proposed by the Magistrate of Seharunpore, viz., the appointment of Chowkeedars by Government, instead of by the head men of the villages, would be inexpedient.

12. *Agra Division.*—The Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs with you in the opinion that Mr. Phillipps is quite right in refusing to erase any offence from the calendar, without full proof of its falsehood.

13. With reference to your 117th para., I am requested to state that the remarks of Mr. Pasley in regard to the Special Diary are not considered by His Honor to be inappropriate. There can be no more efficient check upon the Police than a strict enforcement of the rule that their Diaries of Proceedings, whether usual or special, must be sent in every day to the Sudder Station. It gives them no leisure to make up a case, and prevents them from being bribed to change or modify anything once recorded. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, considers that Mr. Pasley was quite right in calling attention to the neglect of this important rule "at the majority of Stations in his District."

14. The question of daily report by Village Chowkeedars is an important one, but upon this, remark will be deferred.

15. *Rohilcund Division.*—Although the number of reported crimes has decreased in this as well as in the Meerut Division, as compared with 1860, the convictions in 1862 are very far from being as numerous as in 1860, and so far the result is not favorable.

	1860.	1862.
Burglary,	289	160
Theft,	1,191	1,015

16. *Allahabad Division.*—In the Futtehpore District, a case of robbery is reported, in which the Assistant Magistrate is said to have taken a "Mochulka

"of Rs. 200" from the defendant, who had been recognized by the plaintiff. There is another case of "Theft with Murder" in the same District, which was proved in the opinion of the District Superintendent, but on which the Magistrate reported that "the Assistant Magistrate recommended that the defendant pay a fine of Rs. 25 for using criminal force." In reply to the enquiry as to the nature of the crime proved against the defendant, Mr. Power stated that, as the Assistant Magistrate was not then at Futtehpoore, he was unable to determine the offence of which the defendant was convicted. Mr. Power will be called upon for an explanation in both of these cases. If, as it appears, the Assistant Magistrate was of opinion that the first case was not one of Robbery, it should not have been entered in the Returns as such, but under the crime proved. The same may be said of the second case, and as Mr. Power had the record in his Office, it is incomprehensible why he was unable to determine the nature of the offence proved.

17. His Honor approves of the instructions issued by you to Mr. Morris, in regard to the appointing of Village Chowkeedars, as noted in your 168th para.

18. The Lieutenant Governor concurs in your opinion that the number of Police on the Cawnpore road is sufficient, and that the remedy for the robberies which have occurred is increased vigilance on their part, careful watching of the movements of the wandering Gipsy tribes, and an enforcement of the responsibilities of the Zemindars. To this should be added an organized system of investigation and pursuit by the Police, of these migratory classes of professional thieves.

19. *Benares Division.*—In your comparison of the Returns of this Division, you have excluded those of the Mirzapore District, in consequence of their want of truthfulness, but you do not state who is responsible for the untrustworthy character of these Returns. Mr. Peppin is apparently to be blamed, and his retention in his position seems of doubtful expediency, looking to the remarks in your 226th paragraph. I am to request that you will submit a report upon this point.

20. The Returns of crime committed in the Goruckpore District shew well, but you express a doubt whether all crimes have been faithfully reported, and the Magistrate remarks that he has often been told that, when a Robbery is reported, the Police investigation which follows is directed rather against the complainant to show that he has made a false charge than to obtain a trace of the offenders.

* * * * *

21. You are requested to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, the report you have called upon the Magistrate of Mirzapore to furnish in regard to the frequency of Suicides in the Pergunnahs of Bhudoe.

22. The remarks in paras. 218 and 219, as to the valuable information to be obtained through the Police regarding the wandering criminal tribes, are interesting, and His Honor, concurring in your views, desires me to add that unity of action is essential, and general measures should be organized which will embrace the whole country under one directing mind, the earliest moment being taken for maturing such arrangements, which should be submitted for sanction before they are carried out.

23. *Jhansie Division.*—The conduct of Lieutenant Thain, Superintendent of Police at Lullutpore, on the occasion of his attacking the encampment of the rebel Dabee Singh, reflects the greatest credit on himself, and the gallantry of the men under his command is equally deserving of commendation.

* * * * *

26. Separate orders will issue on your summary of the Report on the Police Administration of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

27. In your paras. 281 to 287 you detail the miscellaneous duties which the Police are called upon to perform, and from which you think they ought to be freed. These are—(1), Delivery of Post letters in the interior; (2), Enquiry into petty charges; (3), Realizing fines imposed by Magistrates; and, (4), Escorting time-expired Convicts. With reference to the last-mentioned duty, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that, except in particular cases in which the additional precaution is clearly desirable, all Convicts should, on the expiry of their sentences, be released at the Jail in which they have been confined, receiving at the time of release a Memorandum, signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail, stating the crime which they had committed, the District and village in which they reside, and the date of their release, and requiring them to proceed direct to their villages, and to report their arrival to the resident Zemindar or Headman. A sum a little more than sufficient for their full expenses should be given to them for their journey, and it is to be explained to them that, in the event of their not arriving at their homes in due course, they will be subject to arrest. A copy of this Memorandum should be sent to the Magistrate, who will ascertain through the District Superintendent that the Convict had duly arrived. Instructions to this effect will be issued through the Inspector General of Prisons and the Commissioners of Divisions.

28. In regard to the delivery of Post Letters by the Police, I am to state that this duty should, as much as possible, be done by the Post Office Establishment, and you are authorized to issue an order to the effect that, from the 1st September next, no letter whatever shall be delivered by the Police without the express sanction of Government. In respect of the prohibition of the employment of the Police in future in enquiring into petty charges, or in realizing fines, orders will be hereafter issued.

29. Referring to the progress made by the Police in discipline, &c., I am desired to inform you that, upon this and other matters connected with the organization and working of the Force, the Lieutenant Governor will reserve his remarks until the report of the Commission, now sitting, has been laid before him.

30. You record with pleasure the almost universal concord existing between the Magistracy and the Police Officers, and the zeal which has been displayed by both parties in working out the new system. There is a pleasing contrast to be observed in this respect, on comparing the present with last year's Report, and the result cannot but be looked upon with satisfaction by His Honor as illustrative of the public spirit and right feeling of so large a body of the Officers of this Government.

31. The terms in which you have testified to the merits of the Divisional and District Superintendents are very creditable to those Officers, and the Lieutenant Governor has much pleasure in according his acknowledgments for the zeal, energy, and ability with which they have fulfilled the responsible duties entrusted to them.

32. The valuable aid rendered to you by your Personal Assistant, Lieutenant Dodd, and the good conduct of the Inspectors named in the last para. of the printed Report, are noticed with satisfaction.

33. In respect of your own earnest and indefatigable labors in organizing and improving the Police of these Provinces, I am to express the cordial approval of Government, and its appreciation of the success which has attended your exertions.

I have, &c.,
 R. SIMSON,
 Secretary to Government,
 North Western Provinces.

72
72 HMM

REPORT
OF THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

For the Year 1863,

TOGETHER WITH REPORTS

AND
STATEMENTS OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

BY

M. H. COURT, Esq.,

Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P.

1864.

REPORT
OF THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
For the Year 1863,
TOGETHER WITH REPORTS
AND
STATEMENTS OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

BY
M. H. COURT, Esq.,
Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.

Allahabad:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P.
1864.

REPORT

OF THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

For the Year 1863,

TOGETHER WITH REPORTS

AND

STATEMENTS OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

BY

M. H. COURT, Esq.,
Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.

No. OF 1864.

FROM

M. H. COURT, Esquire,
Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.

TO

R. SIMSON, Esquire,
Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

Dated April 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the several Reports of Police Administration

- Prevention of Crime.*
- I.—Classified Return of offences, cognizable by Police.
- II.—Classified Return of offences, not cognizable by Police.
- III.—Comparative Return of murders and offences against property, and of value of property stolen and recovered for years 1862-63.
- IV.—Return of area and population, average of crime and loss of property on area and population.
- Detection and Prosecution.*
- V.—Return showing results in the detection and prosecution of crimes cognizable by Police during 1863.
- VI.—Return showing above results in murders and offences against property.
- VII.—Return showing above in cases not cognizable by Police.
- VIII.—Return showing averages in detection and prosecution on Districts.
- General Returns.*
- IX.—Return showing average of criminal to area and population of cases detected, of property recovered, of convictions to acquittals, and of unit convict to population, computed on Deputy Inspectors' Circles and District of Ajmere.
- X.—Caste Return.
- XI.—Return of absconded offenders, at large, captured during 1863, and of number remaining at close of the year.

for the past year, which have been furnished to me by Local Officers, together with Criminal Returns I, II and III for each District of these Provinces. I also submit Returns compiled by me from the above Returns, which I enumerate in the margin.

2. During the past year there has been, excepting in murders, an almost universal increase of crime. The only Districts to be excepted are Bolundshahur, Futtehpoore and Jounpoore.

3. The increase is marked in cases of lurking-house-trespass, thefts, and other offences against property, and the value of property stolen is considerably larger than during 1862, the totals for each year being—

1862,	...	...	...	Rs. 7,68,146
1863,	...	...	...	„ 9,75,981
Increase, ...				„ 2,07,835

4. I think I can show the reasons which have led to this result.

5. During the last year, and more particularly the last half of the year, the North-West Provinces have been flooded with coin, whilst grain has been scarce, and the price of grain high. The scarcity and high price of food have produced distress, which has been confined to the lower and poorer classes, and these again have been exposed to extraordinary temptation by the immense sums of cash remittances which have been conveyed from the metropolis to almost every mercantile town of the North-West without even ordinary care or protection, and by all kinds of conveyances. The extent to which this has been the case is almost incredible, and I will mention two instances which came to my own personal knowledge.

At the Railway Station of Allahabad, I saw 187 bags, each containing Rs. 2,500, being weighed as luggage. This money was taken by train to Hatrass Station, and thence on native carts (30 coss) to Muttra under the charge of three unarmed men.

At the Gopeegunge Station, I found lying on the ground between three and four lacs of rupees in canvass bags, which had been brought from Benares and Mirzapore on Ekkas, for despatch by the same means to Allahabad, and the Inspector (an European) who was stationed there, informed me, that hardly a day passed, but a large amount of bullion was deposited in the Station, received and despatched by the same conveyances, and protected only by one man on each Ekka.

6. There have occurred in consequence of this rashness, two heavy robberies on the highroad : one in the Agra District, the other in Allygurh ; and I am only surprised that there have been so few.

7. The conveyance of cash is not confined to the Imperial Roads patrolled by Police. In the Allahabad District a merchant conveyed a large amount by a cross road to the Rajapore cotton mart, put up in a village Seraie, and employed a village Pasee to keep watch over his treasure, which was plundered during that night, as might be reasonably expected.

8. The prevalence of gambling is undoubtedly another cause of the increase of crime. Throughout my tour, during the past cold season, I have received complaints from all quarters of this evil ; and these complaints have been made not only by the best and most expert of the Police Officers, but by the most respectable and influential classes of the people. I will quote the following from the District reports herewith submitted :—

Captain Watson, District Superintendent of Benares, writes :—“ *When my attention was called to the frequent recurrence of the crime of house-breaking, I consulted with many of the influential inhabitants of the city, and requested them to give me their full and free opinion of the cause—amongst others, I conversed with the Rajah Deonarayun Singh. I found, on comparing the reasons given by the persons I had questioned and advised with, that there was a singular unanimity as to the cause of the increase of crime against property : almost all gave the following reason :—It is now discovered that gambling is not a penal offence. For the past year or so, after the publication of the Indian Code, it did not generally transpire that there was no enactment against gambling, but by degrees the people discovered that no restrictions were imposed upon them with respect to this vice, and the consequence is that there is more gambling in Benares than ever there was before. It has been asserted that betting houses in London a few years ago had an appreciable effect on the returns of crime, and were fruitful in bad results ; the persons chiefly demoralised were those who had callings and professions—men of respectable antecedents and good repute, who*

" under ordinary circumstances would never have joined the criminal classes; yet some
 " of these men became offenders, tempted not so much by the love of gain, as by the
 " hope of retrieving past losses.

" The extraordinary amount of gambling in Benares works the same results,
 " but to a greater extent in proportion. The criminal population is recruited by
 " ruined gamblers, and to a larger extent than would be in England. *There* a man
 " who had lost his all, would not necessarily become a thief or burglar. * * * * * *Here*
 " the unlucky gambler as a rule endeavours to supply his deficiencies by placing the
 " public under contribution; in short from the gambling house to the career of the thief is
 " but a single and inevitable step; no other alternative presents itself to the native mind.
 " Tradition and custom point to the same end, and the gambler if unlucky becomes a
 " criminal. Every inhabitant of this country will acknowledge this fact, and I have
 " been much impressed by the astonishment expressed by Native Gentlemen and by
 " persons of education, when they found that this fruitful source of crime could not be
 " checked by the strong hand of the law."

9. The District Superintendent of Bareilly remarks :—" It is my duty to men-
 " tion the continued increase in Bareilly and other large towns, of gambling and the
 " concomitant increase of crime. It is lawful for any Police Officer under Section XXIII
 " of Act V of 1861 to enter and inspect any gaming house, but he has no power to
 " stop gambling, and the bad characters of towns are perfectly well aware of this;
 " indeed, I have been credibly informed that many of them possess and ostentati-
 " ously display a copy of a recent order of the Sudder Court in the case of Govern-
 " ment *versus* Nund Kishore *alias* Lalla, quashing the Decision of the Officiating
 " Sessions Judge, who had ordered the defendant to furnish security, under Section 296
 " of the Criminal Procedure Code, for keeping a regular gambling house, the Court
 " remarking in their order ' that in the present state of the law, gambling is not an
 " offence, neither is the simple keeping a gambling house not *otherwise* shewn to be
 " a nuisance to be regarded as bad livelihood which the law authorises to be put down,
 " even indirectly by calling on the owner or occupiers to furnish security.' "

The Magistrate of Bareilly endorses Captain Fletcher's remarks with the follow-
 ing observation :—

" As Captain Fletcher has alluded to the great increase of gambling, I will not
 " say more than that a law is urgently required to enable the Executive to deal with
 " it summarily; the respectable classes loudly complain of the evil as it at present
 " exists, and would hail with satisfaction any law making it a punishable offence, or
 " enabling a Magistrate to put it down with a strong hand."

10. The above quotations will suffice. As I have above remarked, the respectable
 classes everywhere have complained of the evil; have expressed their desire for a
 law repressing the vice; and I have no hesitation in saying that a law is urgently
 required constituting gambling an offence punishable by the Magistrate, and cogniza-
 ble by Police, as is provided for the towns of Calcutta, &c., by Act XIII of 1856.

11. A third cause of the increase of crime, and which has been assigned by
 almost every District Superintendent, is the entering under thefts all cases of cattle
 reported to have been lost by straying. During 1862, these cases were so entered
 during two months only, my order having been issued in October of that year. So
 far the increase in crime will be on paper only, and in some districts the returns of
 the year under report will be materially affected. In Budaon, for instance, out of 1,726
 cases of theft, 468 cases are of cattle lost from the jungle, and not recovered in 15
 days. It is probable many of these cases are not really of theft, but I believe the
 majority of them to be stolen from the jungle where they are left unprotected.

12. Lastly, the increase of crime is declared by many Officers, both Magistrate and Police Superintendent, to be apparent not real, from greater fidelity in reporting crime, and that this more accurate return of crime has resulted from the constant observation kept by the Constables of beats over the Village Chowkeedars.

13. This practice is about to be discontinued under the directions of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and on the advice of the Police Commission assembled during the last year at Nynsee Tal, and I have little doubt but that the returns of crime will hereafter appear better, though I fear they will be less satisfactory expositions of the criminal offences committed. It is perhaps of little importance that petty trivial offences which occur in villages will be concealed, but I fear the more serious and important crimes, and which are committed against the Government, will be more successfully perpetrated and concealed. These are the manufactory of counterfeit coin, illicit distillery, seditious preaching, harbouring of escaped or absconded offenders, &c. In all these offences, the village communities are interested in concealment, either by reason of their reaping profit by the crime, or by the sympathy they feel for the offenders, and it is in these very crimes that the utility of the system of observation, hitherto only imperfectly maintained, has been most strikingly exhibited.

14. It is true, that the duty has been transferred to the Officers of the Force, and that its importance is not denied, but I am convinced that the constant observation of the country, of the criminal classes, and of the current of events and feeling in the interior, which has been kept by the Constables each over a small tract, cannot be kept up by the Officers, who are comparatively few in number, and whose time is more fully occupied. The real question was, who should be the *Peace Officer* of the country? and I cannot but think that as in England and elsewhere, so in India, this should be the Constable.

15. The reports before me appear to me to confute the opinion expressed by the Police Commission in the passage noted in the margin, and upon which the observation of the country by the Constable has been abandoned.

PARAGRAPH 18. EXTRACT.—The visits at present made by single Constables, detached from the Station for the purpose of collecting information are, in our opinion, objectionable; such visits are inquisitorial and irksome to the people; they afford opportunities of oppression and extortion, of which advantage will surely be taken by the irresponsible Policeman of inferior grade. * * * The villages should of course be in constant communication with the Police Stations, but they should be brought as it were to the Police Station, not the Police Station to the village. The Superior Officer of the Police Station should obtain the necessary information as to the character of the people within his Circle, as to the resort and habits of criminals, and as to the occurrence of crime, through the instrumentality of the village Police and the village proprietors, and should correct and verify such information by his own visits, not by detaching his subordinate Constables to traverse the country in search of it. Indeed, we think, that the Constables should not leave the Station except with the permission or at the order of his superior.

16. Captain Watson, the Superintendent of Benares, on the subject of 'Local Knowledge,' remarks:—"A great improvement has taken place in this respect. The Constabulary have acquired a very fair and satisfactory knowledge of their beats. They appear to have fully appreciated the nature of the link between themselves and the village watchman, who is, in my opinion,

"much better kept to his work than he ever was before. He has now no excuse to be absent from his village, and the consequence is that the inhabitants are satisfied that their interests are not neglected. The visiting Constable is also a check on the village watchman: it was easy to go with a well concocted story to a Thannah, but it is not easy to evade the personal investigation in the presence of the interested parties, made by a Constable who knows something of his business. I am glad to record that, without weakening the responsibility of the Zemindar who appoints the Chowkeedar, we have obtained a greater hold over him. He is now in his own opinion a Government servant, and not the creature and minion of the Zemindar. He has therefore more freedom of action, and is less under the terror of incurring

" the displeasure of the Headman of the village. I could quote instances in proof of this, but I fear to make my report too long."

The District Superintendent of Azimgurh, in the 4th para. of his report, writes :—
 " Having said thus much for the actual increase that has taken place, I will now endeavour to show upon what I consider good grounds, that the increase is much greater apparently than it really is : *First*,—The great improvement in carrying out the system of observation of the country by Police Officers and men, and the consequent result, the better reporting of crime. I feel confident in making this assertion, both from having personally and through my European Inspectors kept up continual checks on this duty, as well as from the universal testimony of respectable inhabitants and Tehseeldars to the same effect. "

The District Superintendent of Muttra reports :—" The system of Constables' walks of observation is in my opinion an excellent one. Every village in the District is now visited once and frequently twice a week, and the Constables of each Station are well acquainted with the Headmen of all the villages in their beat, as well as with bad characters and the criminal classes."

17. As regards the objection made to using Constables as Peace Officers, on the ground that by visiting villages they are provided with "opportunities for exaction and extortion, of which they will certainly take advantage," I refer, with some degree of pride, to the reports of the year. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor will not find one single complaint of this nature. With few exceptions of silence, the reports of Magistrates and Police Officers testify to the great improvement in the Police in such malpractices, and I cannot refrain from quoting the following extract from Mr. Hume's (Magistrate of Etawah) remarks on this subject.

" I **** am happy to be able to certify, that if the Police have not been quite so successful as detectives, as he and I should have wished, they have at least a very high character amongst the people for general good behaviour. Whereas in former days our Burkundazes considered it almost a part of their duty to attempt to extort money, and receive petty bribes (wheresoever they went and on whatever duty they were employed), I am now credibly informed by the village Zemindars themselves, that such a thing is hardly ever attempted by the privates of the present Police. Of all branches of the Government Service, the Police here bears the best character, and this I have on the same authority of the same men, who tell me that my own Revenue Chupprassees (and still more so, according to them, the Canal and inspecting Customs Chupprassees) are constantly endeavouring to extort money from high and low, on one pretence or another."

18. I have made the above quotations from the reports of the year to show that the evils imagined had no foundation, and the good denied was in reality existing.

19. I believe, as these reports shew, that by the constant observation of the Constable, as Peace Officer of the beat, a check was kept on criminal population, which would have improved year by year, and I am certain that in this observation no facilities were afforded for extortion. Further, that the Police Constable would not attempt exactions, not because of any improvement in moral character, but simply because he *dare* not, for two reasons : *First*, because, since the separation of the Police from the Magistrate, the people make complaints whenever any oppression is attempted, and as a rule such complaints have been followed by severe if not excessive punishments. *Secondly*, because, by the supervision exercised over them, acts of oppression, even if not subject of complaint, are soon brought to the knowledge of the District Superintendent or the Inspector.

20. In the reports of almost every District Superintendent allusion is made to the wretched condition of the village watchman. In many Districts their emoluments range from five to twelve rupees a year, and to obtain the necessities of life they are compelled to pursue other occupations. The only classes that will take such service are the lower classes, invariably of the known thieving classes. In Districts where they are paid in cash, the source of payment is frequently the Tehseeldars, and in some Districts the District Officer will not have it otherwise. This is most objectionable.

21. I think, in order to bring the village watchman more under the control of the District Superintendent, that Officer should be the agent for the payment of wages, rendering, if it should be deemed advisable, Acquittance Rolls to the Collector. Moreover, by receiving pay from the Tehseeldars, complaints are made, and truly made, that they are detained for an unreasonable time at the Tehseeldaree Office, and more especially that they are employed, not only by the Tehseel Omlah, but by even the Peons on the Establishment of the Tehseeldaree in collecting supplies of wood, grass, &c., and in other ways, which can with difficulty be prevented so long as the Village Chowkeedar finds himself under the Tehseeldar for the receipt of his emoluments, and under the Police Officer for the performance of duty only.

22. I have been in hopes that a Bill for improving the condition of the Village Chowkeedar would have become law during the present Session, and with their improved condition, by receipt of a fixed salary in lieu of uncertain assessment of land, I hope to see these auxiliaries to the Constabulary Police brought more under the control of the Police Superintendents, and under that control used only as a rural Police.

23. To show how far the Constabulary Police could have prevented crime, I have endeavoured to ascertain *where* crime was committed, whether in towns having a watch and ward Police, on roads, or in villages where the Chowkeedar or village watchman is the sole protector. I have been credibly informed from all quarters, that the increase is entirely from country villages; the roads have been better protected than before, though a few heavy robberies of cash, and of useless robberies of Mail bags (not for plunder but for other purposes) have occurred. In towns protected by Police, I have good ground for believing property is better secured, though in these the value of property stolen is, on the average of crime, larger.

24. The Police Officers in Rohilcund have furnished with their reports returns which afford proof of these assertions, and I regret that similar data have not been furnished from every other District; these returns will, however, be of some utility, and the Government may safely assume that somewhat similar results are existent elsewhere.

In Rohilcund the cases of lurking-house-trespass and theft with loss of property numbered 8,849. Of these 8,080 occurred in villages under the sole protection of Village Chowkeedars, the detail being—

Bijnour,	...	832
Moradabad,	...	1,629
Budaon,	...	1,945
Bareilly,	...	2,478
Shahjehanpore,	...	1,196
		<hr/> 8,080

25. The District Superintendent of Moradabad has restricted his returns of value stolen to cases under 10 Rs. only, I am therefore obliged to omit his returns altogether from the following Statement :—

Value of property stolen in Lurking-House-trespass and Theft.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF CASES.									
	Under 10 Rs.	From 10 to 20 Rs.	From 20 to 30 Rs.	From 30 to 40 Rs.	From 40 to 50 Rs.	From 50 to 100 Rs.	From 100 to 200 Rs.	From 200 to 500 Rs.	From 500 to 1,000 Rs.	Above 1,000 Rs.
Bijnour, ...	599	177	106	72	32	70	21	10	4	1
Budaon, ...	1,395	304	132	47	28	33	8	9	5	0
Bareilly, ...	1,342	165	137	80	52	80	25	24	5	3
Shahjehanpore, ...	1,233	77	27	13	13	13	5	5	1	1
	4,569	723	402	212	125	196	59	48	15	5

26. The great number of the above offences that have been committed in villages (10-11ths), and the large number of very petty offences afford, in my judgment, very strong evidence in support of the assertion, that the numerical increase in crimes is in part attributable to the more faithful reporting of crime.

27. In paragraph 4 of orders of Government (No. 665 A., dated 17th August) on the Administration Report for 1862, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor remarked that "it cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory that arrests were made in only 11½ per cent. of cases of Burglary and 37 per cent. in cases of Theft, and it is not surprising, under these circumstances, that the people do not more frequently seek the aid of the Police."

28. The returns this year, excepting Benares, Ajmere, and the Futtehpoore district, exhibit results which are on a percentage calculation more unsatisfactory, notwithstanding that to my knowledge the Superintendents of Police have exerted their utmost to obtain a more favorable decision than was accorded them in the orders of the last year, by obtaining better results, and showing the improvement which it is their earnest desire to realise.

29. It is, I consider, a yet unsolved question, what is a full fair favorable average in India of detection of cases, and of convictions of persons concerned in crime. No comparison can be made with the statistics of England for many reasons. In England, the criminal has no working capital amongst the population; the criminal class stands alone, and not only unaided, but opposed by the mass; there the Police and the Mechanic, the labourer as well as the landed proprietor, works hand in hand against the offender; there every man injured by the criminal can get a hearing within a short distance of his house or the scene of his occupation; there the returns of crime, or at all events of petty larceny, are those of charges or complaints made by persons who suffer. In not one of these respects is there concurrence of fact in India. Here, the Police Officer, excepting as reported by the *European* Resident or Magistrate, is the sole combatant against offence; the criminal is harboured and assisted directly by the population and more especially by the proprietors of the soil, who give him tenement in the village, share in his plunder, come forward in his defence, and, very generally speaking, support his family when under punishment. Here, to reach a Judicial Court, miles have to be traversed, and absolute loss, as well as other personal inconvenience, to be met, in order to obtain the punishment of the offender; and the mass of the

people, feeling the direct loss and inconvenience, for which they get no immediate compensation, fail to see or recognize the indirect benefit realised by the punishment of those by whose hands they have suffered. Lastly, every offence, however trivial, is, under penalties, to be reported, and finds entry in the statistics of crime.

In the Rohilkund Division, Moradabad excluded (for want of return), 1,080 cases of theft, during the past year, were of property less than 1 Rupee in value, and, as shewn in paragraph 25, 4,569 cases, or 70 per cent. of cases under 10 Rupees.

30. In order to see how far the Police under the North-West Government can bear comparison with those of neighbouring administrations, I have tested the results of 1862 with such of the reports of the other local Inspector General as I have by me. Unfortunately the returns of each Province vary from each other. In no case, excepting the North-West, is any reference made to the numbers concerned in crime, or to the proportion of the criminal offenders who are brought to punishment. I think it would be profitable were the Government to fix the Police returns to be submitted by each Province, on one standard, that by such returns the Police of one Government might be compared with that of another. However, the reports of the Madras Presidency, and of the Province of Oudh, deal with the number of offences committed and detected, and from these two administrations I am able to show the following result:—

MADRAS.

<i>Crimes.</i>	<i>Number of cases committed.</i>	<i>Number detected.</i>	<i>Number of offenders convicted.</i>	
Murder,	202	65	112	} Pages 5 and 6 of Mr. Robinson's report for 1862.
Dacoities and Robberies,	1,579	266	663	
Burglaries,	5,465	791	1,116	
Thefts,	11,962	6,140	9,036	

OUDH.

Murders,	87	75	106	} Appendix B. Major Aitken's report for 1862.
Dacoities and Robberies,	162	74	113	
Burglaries,	13,952	1,011	1,289	
Thefts,	7,986	2,279	2,320	

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Murders,	* 259	225	386	} * In printed returns the number committed, by error of the printer, is shown as 459 instead of 259. Appendix VI of my report for 1862.
Dacoities and Robberies,	289	171	252	
Burglaries,	9,241	1,060	1,057	
Thefts,	18,805	7,020	6,652	

31. Or again, if the comparative efficiency of the Police can be tested by their ability to recover plunder, the following are the results in the three Provinces for 1862:—

Province.	Value of Property lost.	Value of Property recovered.
Madras, ...	7,86,133	1,54,286
Oudh, ...	4,29,778	44,251
N. W. Provinces,	7,68,246	2,25,637

32. I have made the above extracts that I may at all events show that the Police of these Provinces are as successful as elsewhere in the detection of crime.

33. I think the indifference of the people to seek the aid of the Police is to be ascribed to other causes than the extent to which detection of crime is made by the Police, on the total calendar of crime.

34. It is very seldom indeed that Police aid is sought, where the loss by crime is small. It is always, and with few exceptions (*e. g.*, in case of *domestic* theft) sought when the loss is large and the injury serious. The punishment of the offender is not the principle, or the ground of action, but the hope of retrieving loss the sole consideration. I feel confident that I am correct in this assertion, and though it is of general application, it applies, as has been shewn, to about 70 per cent. of offences against property which are not aggravated by violence.

35. The reason is obvious. The Courts of Justice are collected in one Station, for a tract computed in a circle of from 35 to 50 miles radius. Attendance in these Courts involves absence from home and from occupation, and actual expense for food and shelter at the Sudder Station, and unless by prosecution of the crime, some compensation is obtained by recovery of property, prosecution is not only not made, but any endeavour to prove guilt is opposed by the very person injured. On this subject I quote the following from the reports of the year :—

From Jhansie report :—“ A great difficulty exists in getting the inhabitants of Bundelkund to prosecute in petty cases. * * * In this district the injured man will seldom avail himself of Police aid, unless his loss is sufficiently heavy to compensate him for the loss of time and the trouble incurred by attendance in the Courts. I am moreover assured that it is customary for the plaintiff to make presents to all witnesses summoned for the prosecution. I make a point of ascertaining in cases where the Police report that an investigation is not required, whether such is really the wish of the injured party, and have satisfied myself that what I above stated is correct.”

The following table will show how far the above causes have obstructed Police action :—

Crimes entailing loss of property	Crimes entailing loss of property
above Rs. 10, 286	below Rs. 10, 319
Number of cases in which Police aid	Number in which Police aid was call-
was called for, 177	ed for, 51

36. The District Superintendent of Lullutpore, Lieutenant Thain, remarks :—“ In the first place, the greater number of thefts and burglaries, particularly the former, are of a very trifling nature. As I have above stated, in a total of 432 cases of theft committed during the year, 217 or more than half were of sums under Rs. 5. * * * * * Again, 45 cases of burglary out of a total of 106 are of sums under Rs. 10, while more than half of the latter number are under Rs. 5.

“ Such being the case, it is not surprising that Police investigation is seldom desired. In a large number of the cases that occurred during the year, a journey to the Sudder Station with its contingent expenses would have cost the plaintiff more than the value of the property he had actually lost. *In many cases, indeed, the plaintiff has brought the thief, the stolen property, and the witnesses to prove the crime, to the Station-house, in the hope of receiving permission from the Police Officer to reclaim his property. On being desired to give the usual request for Police assistance, he has refused on the plea, that to*

"go to the Sudder Station would be a dead loss to him. You will recollect that I brought to your notice instances of this on more than one occasion."*

37. The District Superintendents' of Banda, Bolundshuhur and elsewhere remarks are in the same effect, but it is unnecessary to quote more.

38. Again, success in the detection and prosecution of crime depends very much on the punctual administration of justice by the Magistrate, which a Police Officer has no power to regulate or control. I allude more particularly to the punctual observance of the law by which trials shall be fixed, by adjournment or otherwise, for certain dates, and the hearing of the cases on the dates fixed; a rule very frequently neglected to the inconvenience of the parties in attendance; and I allude further to a practice occasionally resorted to, by which trials are bandied about from one Officer to another, which is particularly harassing to the parties concerned.

39. In the Cawnpore District these circumstances occasioned very lamentable failure, for which I could not hold the Police to blame, and of which the following Report of the Magistrate on the trial of the murder of Moomun, dated 20th March, and which will be found amongst the narratives, is an illustration.

"This case was originally pending in Baboo Dabeechurun's Court, from whence it was sent to the Pergunnah Deputy Magistrate for enquiry, and on its being received back, the case was made over to the Joint Magistrate, from which Court it was sent to that of the Magistrate, who finally made it over on the 22nd April 1861 for trial to Mr. Thornton, Deputy Magistrate, in whose Court it is now pending investigation."

40. Mr. Monckton, the Magistrate, has rectified these irregularities, and with favorable results, and it is invidious to refer to them, but I am bound to do so in justice to the Police, and to show that they are helpless to a great extent; and that even ordinary success in the detection and prosecution of crime, depends as much upon the punctual discharge of judicial business as upon exertion, or detective ability on the part of the Police.

41. Another cause of ill success in the prosecution, rather than in the detection of crime, is created by the practice almost universally adopted, of requiring from the Police an avowal of their sources of their information, and by the publication of their Special Diaries. I have no hesitation in saying that the action of the Police should not be matter of general information. Let *their* information be tested in every possible way, but as in England let the Police Officer conceal, if it be expedient, the source of his information. In England it is sufficient for a Police Officer to depose, that "from information obtained" he proceeded to such and such acts, and no Magistrate requires to know from whom such information was obtained; the truth—the sufficiency or the falsehood of it—is tested by the facts proved on enquiry made on the information given, and so it ought to be in this country.

42. Lieutenant Clarke, the District Superintendent of Bolundshuhur, and a most excellent Police Officer, remarks on this point as follows:—"I find that in practice the Special Diary is all but useless. A great deal too much publicity attends it, and the superior Officers of Police do not, and will not write freely in it. Over and over again, when I have questioned them regarding apparent failure to obtain a clue, they have given me a detailed account of the whole business, showing who had a hand in it, and what has become of the property, not a word of which has appeared in their Special Diary, because they could not prove it, and were afraid of being brought to account, and also because they do not wish their informants to be summoned, as would

* The Deputy Commissioner to whom the Report is addressed.

"naturally be the case if a Magistrate were to see in a Diary that so and so knew something about a case. So and so would deny all knowledge and register a vow in his mind to give no more information; but that information would be very useful to me, and with it I might in many instances work out a case without compromising my informants. That these Diaries, in spite of care, are more or less made public, is shewn by the frequent requests for copies of portions of them made by parties appealing."

43. Mr. Keene, the Magistrate of the Boolundshuhur district, endorses these remarks in the following words:—

"I quite concur in Mr. Clarke's remarks on the Special Diaries, &c., which should be shewn to no one, not in the Police, excepting always the Magistrate of the district. It is always open to the Courts to summon any Police Officer to give evidence before them."

44. Major Tyrwhitt's report (as those of all Deputy Inspectors General) I append to this letter (Appendix III.), and I need therefore only refer to the 10th paragraph, in which this Officer comments on this subject.

45. The summing up of this question is this: Police Officers can and do obtain valuable information on the promise that the source whence derived shall not be made known, and the best detective Officers are those who get most of such secret information. So long as Special Diaries are subject to perusal by any Magistrate, Native as well as European, they cannot and will not break faith with those from whom they receive material aid, by entering in these Diaries the secret information thus obtained, and if compelled to do so, the only consequence would be, they would be deprived of such assistance. On the grounds of honor and expediency, they therefore omit to report in the Special Diary the information they have obtained under the promise of secrecy, though at all times ready to communicate such information to the District Superintendent or the Magistrate of the district.

46. There is one more subject which is of importance to remark upon. The Police Statements include in Part I many cases which are cognizable by Police, because such may be committed under circumstances which make such crimes to be offences against the public, but which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are trifling in nature, and of which complaint is made by petition in the Judicial Court, and not at the Police Station. I allude to this because the returns of persons "concerned, arrested, and brought to trial," with details of "convicted" or "acquitted," are included in the Police Statements.

47. In these cases, and in offences not cognizable by Police, very great hardship is inflicted by the working of Section 194 of the Criminal Procedure, Act XXV of 1861, or rather in consequence of there being no check on litigation. A person making complaint does so on plain paper; the summonses or warrants issued for him are served free of all fees, and no travelling or other expenses are provided by him for the parties, whether witnesses or accused, whose attendance he may require in support or in defence of the charge made by him.

In para. 176 of my report for 1862, I alluded to this and to some able remarks of Mr. Dashwood, Magistrate of Banda, and I would again refer to Mr. Lawrence's letter from the same district, on the administration for 1863, para. 7, in which, after giving an abbreviated return of heinous and petty offences, and of persons concerned, brought to trial, &c., he remarks:—"This return shows a large increase of work, but it does not show the real working of the Police, and indeed the percentage of punishment to acquitted would, if it did so, show very badly. The fact is, that the law now necessitates the presence of every defendant *ab initio*. There being also no check in the way of Stamp duty on the presentation of complaints, the number of false cases insti-

"tuted has increased immensely. If therefore false suits increase, and a defendant must be summoned or arrested at once, the result must be an increase of acquittals.

"In heinous cases generally, Police action first obtains, and in them the proportion of punishment to acquittals is slightly less than last year. In petty cases Magisterial action first obtains, and in them the proportion of punishments to acquittals is much less than last year, a pretty clear proof, under the present system of procedure, of the vast increase of false complaints.

"The amended return shows that out of 2,369 acquittals, 2,157 were summoned by the Magistrates, and only 106 sent in by the Police.

" Year.	Summoned by Magistrates.	Sent in by Police.	Released on bail by Police.	Total acquittals.
" 1862,	1,138	198	53	1,389
" 1863,	2,157	106	106	2,369"

48. In the above remarks I have attempted to bring under the notice of Government the causes which operate against the detection and prosecution of crime, and over which the Police have little or no control. These are—

1st.—Unwillingness or refusal on the part of persons injured to prosecute or afford assistance in detection, under fear of detection being followed by obligatory prosecution in all petty cases, in consequence of inconvenience and loss being occasioned by such prosecution.

2^{ndly}.—The publication required by the Magistracy, more especially for the Native and Subordinate Courts, of the proceedings of Officers of Police, and of the sources of information.

49. I will now venture to propose the remedies which suggest themselves to me.

50. On the first question, I think it material to enquire how far it is the duty or province, as well as the interest of Government to prosecute criminals to conviction. That it is the desire and the interests of good Government to bring all offenders against the law to punishment is certain; but how far should this object be sought against the desire or inclination of the governed? and how far should prosecution be optional to the individual subject injured? are, to my mind, the real questions to be solved. On these questions there will be variety of opinion, and it is for Government to decide the course that should be pursued.

51. In my own opinion, it is in this country the part of Government to remove every difficulty which is experienced by the subject in promoting the public interests—to assist, but not to coerce.

52. The great difficulty of the subject is as I (and others whom I have quoted) have attempted to show, that by the detection of crime and consequent prosecution, personal loss and inconvenience is occasioned, by absence from home and scene of occupation, in order to attend at Courts of Justice which are distant, because few in number, and collected at Sudder Stations. The pecuniary loss is not confined to the personal expenses of the injured party or prosecutor. As noted by the District Superintendent of Jhansie, the persons who, cognisant of facts, are witnesses in support of his charge, demand and get from him (the prosecutor) their expenses also. This diffi-

culty of the subject can only be removed by the Government taking upon itself the charge of reimbursement, to plaintiffs and witnesses, of expenses incurred, and of loss by absence; and this indemnification should be made in all cases committed against Government, in all cases affecting life, and in all cases of felony, in which the interest of Government and of the public in the punishment of the offender is concerned.

53. On the other hand, I consider it the duty of Government to put a check on useless and mischievous litigation, or at all events to protect the subject from being losers by such litigation, and therefore in all cases between individuals, and which do not affect the public security or welfare, I would demand that every person summoned to the Courts by litigants should, with such summons, be put in possession of the full cost of their expenses to and from their homes, by the party summoning, and that as in England every subpoena shall on delivery be accompanied by tender of such costs, or be of no effect.

54. On the second question, I am convinced that the practice of producing the reports of the proceedings of Police Officers engaged in local enquiry before the trying Officer, is most mischievous and unnecessary, and that in a very short time the mischief will be more generally acknowledged, and the law, as contained in Section 154 of Act XXV of 1861, by which the Magistrate of the District (in his capacity as Administrator not as Judge) could alone call for inspection of such Diary, will be accepted.

55. At present, whether inspection of the Special Diary is required or no, delivery is demanded. It is generally read out in open Court as the first preliminary proceeding. It is used, not as a report of the conduct of the Police, but as a summary history of the case to be tried, and as a brief of the facts to be brought in proof before the Courts. The object of it is lost by publication, and it is made use of in a way which I believe is directly opposed to the intention of the law. The proceedings of the Police should be scrutinised, tested, and checked by the Officers entrusted with the training and administration of the Police, *i. e.*, the Magistrate of the District, and District Superintendent, not be matter of reference in a trial, whether preliminary or judicial. If a summary of the facts to be elicited is expedient to be put in the hands of the trying Officer, I would suggest that the Police Officer in attendance in each Court prepare and present a brief statement of the case and of the facts to be proved on the first hearing, commencing with a copy of the charge, or information made at the Police Station, and on which Police investigation was instituted. I think this, though objectionable, insomuch that it would be better for the Judge to form his opinion solely on the sworn evidence taken before him, is nevertheless far better than the publication of their proceedings, which very frequently ought to be kept secret, and which publication strikes at the very root of detection.

56. I forward the narratives received during the year of heinous offences, classified by nature of the crime, instead of by districts.
 Heinous Crimes and Narratives. I have found that more information is more easily derived by this course than by that heretofore pursued. Murders I have classified under six heads—

1. Murders for gain, including 1st,—Murders by Thugs.

2nd,—Murder of children for ornaments.

3rd,—Murders for the acquisition of land or property.

4th,—Murder of illegitimate children.

2. Murders resulting from sensuality and lust :—

1st,—Cases immediately caused by intrigue.

2nd,—Murders in consequence of jealousy.

3rd,—Ditto ditto domestic quarrels.

3. Murders from revenge, under which I include murders from long enmity or feud; in revenge for certain acts done, such as for cattle pounded, for complaint preferred, and such like.

4. Murders committed in order to commit other offences, or committed in the course of other crime.

5. Infanticides.

6. Miscellaneous.

57. 1ST.—MURDERS FOR GAIN.—*By Thugs.*—Three Cases.—These were without doubt committed by Thugs, and with the rope. The first occurred in the Ajmere District in January; the second in the Moradabad District in February; the third in the Goruckpore District in November. In no case have the Police been able to discover who the murdered men were, and detection has failed in these cases.

58. In the Goruckpore case, the Magistrate has recorded an opinion, that "the result attained is not, he thinks, creditable to the Police of the Bansee Division." For this remark, I am not able to discover the grounds. The report of the District Superintendent shows that every measure I can think of was taken, in order to identify the deceased, and thus to get a clue to the murderers. The body had been sunk in a Tank, and only discovered on its floating from putrefaction. The whole neighbourhood were called to inspect the body, but no one could recognize it. Descriptive rolls were published in the *Gazette*, and sent to surrounding Districts, and a careful record made of the rope, by which death had been caused. If there was any other measure overlooked, it was surely Mr. Ouseley's duty, in a case of this nature, to have given direction to the Police at the time, whereas the Assistant Magistrate appears to have received the reports of the Police, during the enquiry, and the Magistrate to have contented himself with the remark above quoted.

59. *Murder of Children for Ornaments.*—There are 39 narratives of murder of children for ornaments, all of the same type of atrocity and ferocious hard-heartedness. In some cases, the murders have been committed for jewels under even two rupees in value. It is satisfactory to observe that this crime is with few exceptions detected, and generally followed by condemnation. Of the 29 cases, in which 47 persons were apprehended, 20 cases have been followed by the conviction of 30 culprits, one more escaping by turning Queen's evidence, and four cases and eight persons were under trial. In three cases the accused were acquitted for want of evidence; in two cases only was no discovery made.

60. It is remarkable that in 50 per cent., or 14 cases, the murderers have confessed their guilt. It is true that in many cases confession has followed on the discovery of the jewels, or body of the victim, but in not a few cases this is not the case. The murderer has first confessed, and then in proof of his guilt given up the ornaments, and shown where the body was concealed. It appears that the culprits in these horrible cases break down under the weight of their guilt, which they are unable to sustain before their village associates. Frequently, if not as a general rule, the confession is made to the village residents before the arrival of the Police.

61. In one case the murderer was a mere lad. He confessed to having robbed his victim first, and on the latter threatening to tell his mother, he then murdered him by pushing him down a well. He was committed to the Sessions, but released by the Judge (the Commissioner of Jhansie) on the score of extreme youth. There was at all events consciousness of evil, for the murder was perpetrated in the hope of concealing the robbery.

62. *For acquisition of land or other property.*—Under this head there are 20 cases, in which I include murders committed for acquisition of property in any shape; settlement of debts, &c. Many of these cases are, and have been decided to be mere culpable homicides, not amounting to murder, and there is not one case of interest or importance.

63. 2ND.—MURDERS RESULTING FROM SENSUALITY AND LUST.—*In revenge for detected or suspected adulteries.*—There are 32 narratives of murders of wives by husbands, sisters by brothers, and of paramours, for adultery detected, or suspected, or in order to facilitate adulterous intercourse.

64. *Jealousy.*—Nine other murders were committed from jealousy, in some cases arising from disappointed desire, in others from jealousy of others.

65. *Domestic.*—There are narratives of domestic murders committed from similar causes: refusal of married women to cohabit, and such like.

There is not one of any interest or importance, or that I can recommend as useful for perusal.

66. Six cases of murder of illegitimate children are reported; and altogether woman is the most fruitful cause of murder.

67. 3RD.—MURDERS FROM PASSION, ANGER, REVENGE, &c.—Under this head there are 28 narratives. Ten cases were committed in consequence, or in pursuit of previous enmity. In eleven cases murders were committed in consequence of some act perpetrated at the time, or of some trifling altercation, such as cattle trespassing, sale of bamboos, &c.; and some were caused by domestic quarrelling. In one of the latter cases, a dispute over cooking bread induced a husband to murder his wife, and then attempt self-destruction, which I mention merely as an example of the very trifling causes which will lead to murder in this country.

68. In one case, a woman who had been robbed complained against certain persons she suspected, and obtained as she desired search of their houses. These men enticed her from the village on the plea of restoring her property, and in revenge for her accusation murdered her.

69. 4TH.—MURDERS IN ORDER TO COMMIT OFFENCE.—I have sub-divided these cases into, 1st,—Cases where murder was premeditated, in order to the commission of crime; and 2ndly, where murder was not intended, but committed in the course of other crime.

There are ten cases under the first category, eleven under second category.

70. Murders premeditated—10 cases: with theft—8; with house-breaking and theft—2 cases.

71. In these cases detection and punishment has generally followed, viz.:—

In three cases sentence of death followed.

In one case transportation for life.

In four cases imprisonment for various terms, one being attempt at murder only.

In two cases the criminals are known, but have absconded.

72. One case, lurking-house-trespass with murder, occurred in the city of Moradabad. In this a Sepoy of the 26th Punjab Infantry and a Constable of the Moradabad Police were concerned, and detection resulted from the energetic and prompt measures taken by Captain Noble. The Magistrate's record is :—"The whole proceeding in this case reflects the highest credit on the Police. Captain Noble, *immediately* on receiving intimation of the crime having occurred, proceeded to the spot, and used every exertion to trace out the criminal, * * * and I am happy to accord, that the way in which traces of the stolen property were first obtained in Mouzzim's house, and the successful means adopted for the apprehension of two of the criminals at *Umballa*, display an amount of detective agency seldom brought to bear upon cases in this country."

The crime was a most atrocious one, and two of the criminals were brought to the gallows.

73. In the case of murder of Mussumat Gungoleea (Shahjehanpore District), attended with theft of jewels valued at 12 Rs., one of the suspected murderers, Dhakum Singh, volunteered to show where the ornaments were. Accompanied by witnesses, he proceeded to Poorun's house, and dug up ornaments to the value of Rs. 65; these two men were committed to the Sessions, and sentenced by the Judge to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500, or 6 months' further imprisonment, under Sections 411 to 414 of the Penal Code.

74. *Murders not intended, but committed in the course of crime.*—In eight of these cases, the victims were watching their fields by night, and assailed and murdered in defence of their property, and in attempting to prevent the commission of theft. The remaining three cases occurred in villages; a Chowkeedar in pursuit of thieves being the victim in one case—a villager accidentally discovering thieves, the victim in the other. In one case only were the criminals prosecuted to conviction, two being sentenced to death, a third to transportation for life; in two cases persons were charged with crime, but acquitted; in seven cases there was failure to detect. Such cases are very difficult to discover as, being committed in fields, there are neither witnesses, nor traces left of crime.

75. *INFANTICIDE.*—Under this heading I have included murders of legitimately born children only, by their parents. These cases would properly come under the classification of murders for gain, but the crime is peculiar—confined to particular classes—said to exist only in certain districts, but as yet unknown in extent—and I have therefore kept these cases separate.

76. There are eight narratives altogether. In two cases, one of murder completed, the other attempted, the motive appears to have originated from a desire to be rid of deformed children. In the first case, the infant was a monster; in the second, a cripple.

77. In a third case, it was very doubtful whether the child was born alive or dead. The Medical Officer was of opinion that it had not survived birth.

The remaining cases are of the usual character, with one exception, of which the Magistrate makes the following narration :—

"Enquiry showed that the woman Golab Koor was delivered of a fully developed child on 12th January. She immediately placed the child in an earthen pot, closed the pot, and gave it to Ram Sahai and Nowrung, telling them that it was 'gurrunt,' and requesting them to bury it on the boundary of a neighbouring village as a spell to

"cure the illness from which she was then suffering. They did so. The absence of guilty knowledge on the part of these men was proved, and they were acquitted accordingly. Golab Koor was committed to the Sessions, and an order of transportation for life has been passed against her."

The accused in this case were Jāts, a tribe who I believe are not generally under suspicion of this crime.

73. I have entered amongst the Supplements to be printed with this report a paper by Captain the Honorable W. Fraser (Appendix IV), on infanticide in the Seharunpore District, to which I recommend the attention of the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor will observe that in Captain Fraser's opinion a Legislative Act is necessary to enforce the reporting and registry of births and deaths. It may be doubted whether the registration of such domestic occurrences should be made universally compulsive, but I am of opinion that such a law is required and should be put in force amongst any tribe or caste of men obnoxious to suspicion of this unnatural and atrocious crime. The penalties of non-registry or concealment of birth should be severe, and the cost of registry by fees, sufficient to remunerate the Registrar, met by the tribe to whom the law should by notification of Government be extended.

The crime receives a very material check by the measures put in force by the Magistrate of the Seharunpore District; but they want the force of law to ensure compliance therewith, and without law, the orders of the Magistrate can be successfully evaded.

79. MISCELLANEOUS.—Under this heading I have included—

- 1st,—Undetected cases of death, under suspicion of murder—15 cases.
- 2nd,—Murders for which narratives do not assign the motive—16 cases.
- 3rd,—Doubtful cases and Homicides—5 cases.
- 4th,—Murders by poison.

80. Amongst those under 1st heading, are several cases in which death was suspected to have been caused by poison. In these cases, there is at all times great difficulty if the poison be a vegetable, and this difficulty is greatly enhanced by the fact that the instruments and other appliances necessary for chemical analyzation are not provided to the Civil Surgeons of Districts. Amongst the murders by poison, is one case in which a person named Kasheenath had obtained some notoriety for ability to point out thieves. A theft had occurred, and the victim was accused, but denied the charge: the Priest, Kasheenath, caused a poisonous drug to be given to the whole family, from which one died.

81. DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES.—I have classified these crimes under the following heads:—

- 1st,—Armed, open attacks on villages by night.
- 2nd,—Gang Dacoities on Bullock Trains, &c., on Imperial Roads.
- 3rd,—Robberies by the administration of poison.
- 4th,—Aggravated Robberies on village and other cross roads.
- 5th,—Minor Robberies.

82. Under the first category there are five cases occurring: in Goruckpore—4, and Azimghur—1, which, from the similar manner of attack in each case, and from the fact that the robbers were traced to and from the Fyzabad District, I fear are the work of the Oudh Teray Buddhuk Dacoits. I am now preparing, for the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, a scheme for the detection of this gang, and for the suppression of this crime.

83. These crimes, by whatever class of men committed, are above all others of grave character and importance, and I notice with regret, that the Magistrate of Goruckpore neglects to take these cases on his own file. In every case brought to trial, the Deputy or Assistant Magistrate has been entrusted with the hearing and conducting of the case, and however able Moonshee Prag Dutt, or Mr. Alone may be, I cannot but think it is a mistake to submit such cases to the Subordinate Courts, and a mistake which must give encouragement to the criminals. Such offences affect, not only the security and peace of the people, they bear most materially on the administration of a District, and are committed in open defiance of good Government, and should, I think, receive the sole, undivided and earnest attention of the Head Executive Officer of the District. In even minor cases of robbery, I consider this should be the general rule, and I think the necessity is shewn by Mr. Alone's decisions, sentencing to limited terms of imprisonment, criminals convicted of forcible spoliation of jewels from the limbs of women, and of knowing of the possession of property obtained by poison, which crimes are punishable by heavy penalties, and, by the narratives received, have been followed by ten years' imprisonment in transportation by the Judge of Benares and elsewhere.

84. Amongst robberies on Imperial Roads, there are six cases of robbery of Government Mail bags. In one case only in Ajmere (in which the Dāk Hurkara was the principal robber) was plunder the object. In all but one of the other cases, the bags were recovered untouched, and the robberies committed for other objects than that of plunder. These cases occurred in a small tract of the Meerut Division on the borders of the Meerut, Mozuffurnuggur and Seharunpore Districts, and were at once stopped by quartering Police under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861.

85. One heavy case occurred in the Allahabad District, in which the Government Parcel Van was attacked and plundered; the whole of the property was however recovered, and there is little doubt but that the Coachman was a party to the robbery. There is grave suspicion that the Post Office at Benares is implicated in these attacks. Bullion is always part of the goods, and the only object of search. A Post Officer Overseer at Hundia is more particularly suspected, and I regret to say very little assistance is given by Mr. Dillon, the Post Master at Benares.

86. A private Bullock Train Waggon conveying treasure was attacked by Meenahs of Alwur, and 20,000 Rs. in coin plundered. In this case much blame attaches to the Police, because some time previously information was sent by a Meenah, known to the Police, that a gang had left for the purpose of committing a Dacoitee. A temporary and very insufficient enquiry was made by Captain Knyvett, who did not communicate the information to the Magistrate, because getting no further information from the enquiries he instituted, he discredited and made light of that received. This Officer is still in pursuit of the Dacoits, and has some hope of bringing them to justice.

87. A third case occurred in Allyghur. In this the entire property was recovered, and fourteen of a gang of Sanseeahs were apprehended by the prompt and skilful action of Mr. Williams, Officiating District Superintendent, who tracked and pursued the gang through the Muttra District and across the Jumna into Bhurtpore.

88. The Return No. III will show that robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs is still on the increase. Captain Watson records his opinion that these offences are not committed by any extensively organised gang, but by separate parties, having no connection with, though perhaps known to each other. In this view I am disposed generally to concur, though there is no doubt but that parties of small numbers associate together for predatory excursions. One gang under Hurpershad were

convicted and sentenced to transportation. In evidence collected by Mr. McCarthy, District Superintendent of Banda, during the last year, this gang had for three consecutive years been engaged in journeys for plunder, their system being invariably to hire a cart with bullocks; to drug the owner or driver in a favorable, unfrequented spot; to make a forced journey with the cart, and sell it on the plea of having fallen short of cash. The movements of the gang were successfully traced, and with few exceptions, the carts and animals recovered.

89. Some important captures have been made during the last year, amongst whom I may name Ghoolba, who was awaiting trial at the close of the year. This criminal had been apprehended in Allyghur; he was released on personal recognizance by Mr. Kinloch, Deputy Magistrate, who would not wait for enquiries into the real name or character of the accused, and was luckily apprehended again after some time at Etah. He stands committed on several charges, and should he receive the full sentence awardable, will probably be willing to give valuable information.

90. Though the criminals in this offence may not be members of any extensive society, they are without doubt, individually, professional offenders, and it is most important that their real names, characters, antecedents and associates should be ascertained before being brought up for final sentence. This is too frequently overlooked, and I therefore intend hereafter to commit such enquiries to the Deputy Inspector General who has, in such matters, the executive duties heretofore devolving upon the Thuggee and Dacoity Commission.

91. Amongst miscellaneous narratives are those of seizure in five cases of manufacturers of counterfeit coin, which are in my opinion of considerable importance. Of these, two seizures were made in the Ghazeeepore District, in consequence of information obtained by Lieutenant Young, the District Superintendent of Azimghur. Two Inspectors, old Thanahdars, were suspected of concealing their cognizance of these coiners, and have been removed from the Police.

92. There are no other cases calling for comment.

93. *Quarterly and Annual Returns.*—The returns furnished by the Police appear to me to be defective, inasmuch that they are rather exhibitiv of the disposal of Judicial trial than of the working of the Police. Every Magistrate furnishes Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Statements of Criminal Judicial business through the Sessions Judge to the Sudder Court, and information on this department is furnished to the Government through that Court. I would therefore suggest and recommend that the Police Statements be of Police working only. So long as cases brought on hearing by petition in the Courts of Justice, and in which no action has been required of, or taken by the Police, are indiscriminately mixed up with those in which Police investigation is required by the law or by order of the Magistrate, it is impossible to draw any correct conclusions of the working of the Police.

94. The Statements I would recommend are given in Appendix II. It will be perceived that I have added one showing the number of Processes executed during the period of report.

95. *Construction of Sections 135 and 136 of Act XXV of 1861.*—During my tour of the last cold season, I ascertained that the intention of the orders contained in Mr. Edmonstone's Resolution 767 A, dated 2nd July 1861, paragraphs 88 to 92, was not understood.

96. By Section 135 of Act XXV of 1861, a Police Officer in charge of a station is required to make local enquiry in person, or by a subordinate, on receiving complaint

or information of the commission of any offence specified in Column 3 of the Schedule as cases cognizable by Police, unless complaint is made against any person by name which is not of serious nature, and in which local enquiry does not appear to be necessary, under which circumstances it is not incumbent to make local enquiry (Section 136).

97. The construction put upon this law was, that complaint of any crime cognizable by Police, or of any attempt to commit such crime, however petty the offence may have been, must be followed by local investigation, unless specific charge is brought against a person named, and unless such charge is supported by full proof of crime, rendering local enquiry for the discovery of evidence unnecessary. In short, that information of a theft of a lotah or of attempt, communicated by a village Chowkeedar must be made subject of local enquiry, whether complaint be made or no.

98. The Police, under such circumstances, would be insufficient for the duty, and an immense amount of annoyance and vexation would be occasioned to the subject by the interference of the Police on every trifling occurrence.

99. It could hardly be supposed that this was the intention of the law, and the Lieutenant Governor's orders were issued in the paragraphs quoted above, to show what the true intention was.

100. Regulation 2 of 1832 prohibited enquiry by Police into any cases of theft, or burglary accompanied by theft, unless violence accompanied the crime, and unless enquiry was asked for by the injured party, or directed by the Magistrate.

101. There is no such prohibition in Mr. Edmonstone's order; on the contrary "local investigation must be made in respect of every serious offence affecting the public peace, the public safety, or the public morality, with a view to the discovery of the offenders, but that in certain cases such as simple theft, &c., in which prosecution should be optional, the Police Officer, unless specially called upon, shall merely record the substance of the complaint for the information of the Magistrate (para. 91)."

102. Again, Mr. Edmonstone recorded, that "such local enquiry shall be obligatory only on those occasions when an offence, heinous in itself and serious by reason of the circumstances attending it, or obscure owing to want of information as to the offender, shall have been perpetuated, or when a specific demand for enquiry shall have been made (para. 88)."

103. On examining the Station Diaries, I found almost everywhere information of large thefts of cattle—even in districts where every crime is serious by reason of the prevalence and system of the crime,—merely reported for the orders of the Magistrate; the plea made in defence of a charge of apathy and laziness, which I brought, being that the Police were inhibited from making enquiry, *because* the theft was not accompanied by violence, and demand for enquiry had not been made. These cases were serious (every theft is more or less so) by reason of the extent or nature of the property stolen, or the prevalence of the crime.

104. It is not easy, or generally expedient, to lay down more than general rules for observation, but I consider the Police are bound to take immediate and active measures for the detection of crime, and discovery and punishment of the offenders, in all cases.

1st,—When the crime is of such frequent occurrence as to affect public safety.

2nd,—Whenever there is reasonable hope of discovery of the offender, or of recovery of the plunder, either by reason of the quantity, quality, or nature thereof,

e. g., cattle, bulky or heavy bales of cotton, neither of which are capable of being concealed, and both easy of being traced; or by other attendant circumstances.

3rd,—Whenever the crime is committed in cities or places furnished with a Patrolling Police, and under circumstances by which imputation of neglect can be laid against the Constable on duty.

105. Should the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor concur, I will direct (as I have already done in certain Districts) that local investigation shall, except under the exemption specified in Section 136 of the Procedure Bill, necessarily follow in all cases of lurking-house-trespass with theft in watch and ward Towns, or with theft above Rs. 20 in villages; in all cases of theft of property of Rs. 20, in value, in Towns provided with Police, or of Rs. 50, in value, in villages.

106. I have hitherto refrained from issuing such general direction, because it is one which would have more properly issued from the Magistrate of the District; but the order is necessary, as chance of detection or recovery of plunder is very much weakened by even a short delay.

107. Since the introduction of Act V of 1861 in these Provinces, the Police Force has been subjected to revisions, reductions, and changes. We have not had one year of rest or of hope of stability. The Police Establishments of 1861 were professedly probationary for one year, and were, it was believed, permanently fixed in 1862. The Officers and men were then trained to their duty, and a very general and marked endeavour was made by all ranks (excepting perhaps old men of the Thanah Police) to require a good knowledge of duties, powers, and of local characters and events. At the examinations held in that year, numbers distinguished themselves, and the force seemed settling down to their work, with promise of equal, if not better success than appears to have been attained after 10 years by the Constabulary first formed in England.

108. During the last year, the entire force has been unsettled, and its efficiency considerably impaired by the assembly of the Commission here. Under the advice of that Commission much has again to be undone. New duties have to be assigned, taught and learnt; the new sub-division of the country to be formed; and the Police is in fact recommencing their work. As yet orders of Government have not been received, but anxiety has been allayed by forwarding to districts the returns and allocation of Police. The reduction in numbers has been partly achieved by stopping all recruiting since December last, and will be completed by withholding higher pay to the Officers until numbers are brought down to the standard level, and so far the difficulty and the detriment has been got over; but I hope and trust the Government will now give to the Constabulary *time* without further changes, at all events time sufficient to show *practically* what are the defects, and what the good points in the system, and not allow interruption by the advancement of theoretical persuasion that a better system can be found than that now set on foot. I am not arguing from any personal feeling, but because by change of system time is lost, and retrogression follows; by constantly recurring reductions insecurity is made to prevail; and by both, the Police service loses estimation both amongst the people at large and individually amongst those whom it is desirous to recruit into its ranks, but who refuse to join from a belief that employment is of uncertain duration.

109. I conclude this report with a mention of the Officers who have most signally distinguished themselves during the year, amongst whom I include all those who have served as Deputy Inspectors General, and most materially assisted me; more particularly Majors Tyrwhitt, Manning and Earle.

110. The District Superintendents of the three higher grades have well merited my thanks; prominent amongst these are Captains Fraser and Watson in the 1st grade; Captains Swiney, Harrison and Carnell in the 2nd; Lieutenants Bramly, Thain, Knyvett and Noble in the 3rd grade.

111. Lieutenant Dodd is invaluable as Personal Assistant to me. The office work, accounts, and correspondence is, I firmly believe, more extensive than known or contemplated, and whatever there is of office routine is carefully, punctually carried out, and much of graver importance correctly prepared for me by Lieut. Dodd. The accounts of the Superannuation Fund are not only rapidly increasing in extent, they are constantly minute in detail, and occasion not only much care, but much correspondence. These are so well kept and scrutinized by this Officer, that on the sudden death of Fyz Alie, a most able and trustworthy Accountant, there was no difficulty in transferring the duty to a new hand, beyond that caused by the instruction of a novice. I feel I cannot record in too favorable words the zealous discharge of duty and the great assistance rendered to me by Lieut. Dodd.

112. Lieut. Sitwell, in the 3rd Grade, has charge of Allahabad, one of the three largest districts in the North Western Provinces, and a charge for which he has not health, or physical strength to hold with uniform success. He wants the activity of body necessary to supervise so large a Police, and I have therefore recommended him to be returned to his former district of Azimgurh, with which he is well acquainted.

113. In the lower grades, Lieuts. Ollivant and R. Graham, and Mr. McCarthy (4th grade), Mr. Thomas and Lieutenant Clarke (5th grade), have especially deserved notice. Lieutenant Clarke is, in my opinion, and this is supported by those under whom he is more immediately working, the most promising Officer, and one of the most efficient Officers in the Force. Mr. Bates, Officiating Superintendent of Futtehpore has, during the last year, administered the Police with great effect and marked success.

114. Amongst the Assistants (whom I specially watch, that I may be careful in recommendations for promotion) I would specify, as able and efficient, Messrs. Walter Williams, Goad, Berrill, Shuttleworth, Matthews, Horsford, G. F. Graham, Playfair, and O'Dowda. The last named Officer is very diligent, and attentive to work, though perhaps more suited for an Office than for the active habits essential to a Superintendent of Police.

115. The Inspectors of the Force who occupy the higher grades, and perform the more responsible duties of Visiting Inspector have, with but one or two exceptions, maintained a high character for good steady conduct in private life, and as efficient and trustworthy Officers of Police. The European element is most valuable, and there was very general protest made against its being diminished, from all quarters, when a belief prevailed that under the advice of the Commission, the European was to be substituted by Native Inspectors. Those in the service are men of unexceptionable character and habits; some of them gentlemen by birth and education; and many of them have passed the junior standard of examination for Civil Servants, to show their qualification for higher service, and in hope of obtaining promotion, and it would be not only encouraging to these Officers, but advantageous to the Government service, if a certain number, say every third vacancy, were given to the best Officer (duly qualified) of this class.

116. The Executive body of the Police have, to the best of my information, become an orderly, well conducted Force, and are, I hope and believe, daily raising themselves in the estimation of the Government Officers and the people. The Hon'ble the

Lieutenant Governor will, I have reason to believe, have been satisfied in this respect by his personal observation and enquiries during the cold season.

117. Notice is desired in Annual Police Reports of the increase or decrease of Thuggee or Dacoitee, in consequence of the abolition of the Special Commission for the suppression of these crimes. It is not possible to express any well-founded opinion in so short a time; but the commission of three undoubted cases of Thuggee must cause considerable apprehension of the revival of this crime; and the village Dacoitees in the Benares Division have been committed under circumstances indicative of their having been perpetrated by a remnant of the Oudh Teray Buddhuk Dacoits. I cannot but express an opinion, in which I am strongly impressed, that the abolition of the Special Commission occurred at a most unfortunate time, *vis.*, on the eve of changes and reductions, and in a time of consequent uncertainty and confusion. And further, that it should have been prepared for, by previously supplying the Police Officers with the extensive information obtained by the Special Commissioner and his Assistants, of which I am myself most imperfectly informed, and of which the Local Police Officers have no information. Transfer of approvers is in itself a measure of no practical utility, unless it is known where, and against whom, these can give valuable special information. Without this, their useful employment can be by chance only, and on mere conjecture; and I trust the late orders of the Government of India, by which the Commissioner of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department is still to remain the centre of information, and the source of affording means of detection by the approvers, will be carried into full effect. For executive duty in investigating crimes, and in the discovery and pursuit of criminals, the Constabulary Police will, I believe, be efficient, if assisted by the advice and direction which Colonel Hervey from his experience and great information is best able to give, and if aided by the services of the particular approvers who are best able to point out their associates and give information, which Colonel Hervey alone can best point out; and I would urge that the whole body of approvers be retained at the Jubbulpore Depôt, and from this Depôt such be from time to time detached in such places and in such investigations as the occasion of the time may require.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. H. COURT,

Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.

APPENDIX I.

No. I.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Classified Return of Offences cognizable by Police.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to the Army.					OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.					OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					Attempts.
		Offences against Public tranquillity, Chap. VIII.	Offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI.	Offences against Government Coin and Stamps.	Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c., Chapter XIV.	Murders.	Other offences affecting Life.	Hurt by administering Stupifying Drugs.	Rapes and Unnatural offences.	Miscellaneous.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-Trespasses.	Thefts.	Other offences.			
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	2	2	4	1	13	10	31	2	8	14	7	369	1,073	141	109	
	Allypore, ...	1	0	6	1	0	3	31	4	4	4	8	668	1,093	50	193	
	Saharanpore, ...	1	11	13	2	3	3	23	2	1	58	12	477	843	130	151	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	1	4	0	1	6	6	10	2	0	42	11	242	412	128	0	
	Boolundshahur, ...	3	2	4	4	72	4	24	5	3	6	10	249	732	67	106	
	Deyrah Doon, ...	0	0	0	5	0	4	5	1	4	2	2	61	282	16	1	
	Total, ...	8	19	27	14	94	35	124	16	20	126	50	2,066	4,435	531	559	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	0	0	0	7	2	5	59	5	12	17	15	1,132	2,230	58	107	
	Muttra, ...	2	2	3	2	2	2	22	2	1	4	11	214	356	20	53	
	Furruckabad, ...	0	7	24	4	7	14	30	0	4	36	12	806	939	158	306	
	Mynpoory, ...	0	0	4	3	26	5	20	1	3	4	9	243	635	67	292	
	Etawah, ...	2	1	7	2	38	6	41	1	4	22	7	298	722	72	135	
	Etah, ...	1	4	2	0	75	6	38	3	3	4	8	256	739	93	563	
	Total, ...	5	14	40	18	150	38	210	12	27	87	62	2,949	5,621	468	1,461	
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly, ...	0	8	16	2	35	11	65	3	7	24	5	381	1,532	68	1,075	
	Bijnour, ...	0	0	3	0	0	5	10	2	1	9	2	355	734	76	124	
	Moradabad, ...	3	4	12	5	51	9	52	4	13	24	7	336	1,859	132	156	
	Budaon, ...	0	2	9	6	2	11	54	3	8	20	5	464	1,726	128	263	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2	14	11	3	22	11	91	0	12	7	1	619	843	31	222	
	Total, ...	5	28	51	16	110	47	272	12	41	84	20	2,155	6,694	435	1,840	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	0	2	14	7	229	9	62	5	18	11	25	392	757	36	21	
	Cawnpore, ...	6	1	9	8	273	18	58	8	20	11	41	186	974	41	536	
	Futtehpore, ...	0	0	0	7	374	6	22	1	4	9	4	138	172	4	233	
	Banda, ...	1	11	4	1	4	11	35	2	0	20	2	137	386	69	28	
	Total, ...	7	14	27	23	880	44	177	16	42	51	72	853	2,289	150	818	
BENARES.	Benares, ...	2	4	9	5	22	9	47	5	4	70	6	389	642	99	38	
	Goruckpore, ...	0	2	9	2	6	15	54	3	1	18	21	296	967	18	13	
	Azimghurh, ...	1	0	7	4	0	7	53	0	4	1	16	842	833	4	155	
	Jounpore, ...	0	1	10	1	3	2	41	0	5	1	3	432	503	11	279	
	Mirzapore, ...	1	0	2	0	0	5	62	0	4	4	7	283	456	3	4	
	Ghazeepore, ...	0	10	36	3	1	3	16	0	5	18	14	977	671	158	16	
	Total, ...	4	17	73	15	32	41	276	8	23	112	67	3,219	4,072	293	505	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	2	0	0	1	17	1	29	1	0	3	6	138	558	5	53	
	Jaloun, ...	4	0	0	4	62	3	52	0	13	6	2	128	828	25	41	
	Humeerpore, ...	3	1	0	1	11	32	1	3	27	8	8	323	371	49	23	
	Lullutpore, ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	2	0	15	106	432	80	16	
	Total, ...	9	1	0	6	80	16	133	2	18	36	31	695	2,189	159	133	
	Ajmere, ...	0	3	5	5	5	11	35	2	2	11	40	65	694	63	9	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	38	96	223	97	1,351	232	1,227	68	173	507	342	12,002	25,994	2,099	5,325	

No. II.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Classified Return of Offences not cognizable by Police.

DIVISIONS.		DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to Coins, Chapters VI and VII of Act XLV.	Offences against Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	Offences relating to Public Servants, Chapter IX, Contempts, &c., Chapter X.	Offences against Public Justice.	Offences relating to Weights and Measures, Chapter XIII.	Offences affecting Public Health, Safety, &c., Chapter XIV.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.		OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				TOTAL OFFENCES, PART II.
									Other offences affecting life.	Miscellaneous.	Extortion.	Other offences.	Forgeries.	Miscellaneous.	
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	...	0	5	181	82	8	11	0	258	7	56	5	148	761
	Allypore, ...	...	6	5	51	31	5	117	1	227	9	48	2	130	632
	Saharunpore, ...	...	0	0	39	39	5	31	1	368	29	81	3	662	1,258
	Moozuffernugger, ...	...	0	3	30	33	2	0	1	110	1	22	1	107	310
	Booldundshuhur, ...	...	4	1	54	24	4	2	1	38	1	26	3	103	261
	Deyrah Doon, ...	...	0	1	12	16	2	13	0	142	0	17	0	96	299
Total, ...		...	10	15	367	225	26	174	4	1,143	47	250	14	1,246	3,521
AGRA.	Agra, ...	...	0	2	52	46	6	44	1	398	12	82	4	138	786
	Muttra, ...	...	0	6	25	31	7	4	0	233	10	25	2	154	497
	Furruckabad, ...	...	0	7	54	17	8	4	2	511	9	36	3	246	897
	Mynpoory, ...	...	0	7	41	34	12	3	2	189	2	49	2	111	452
	Etawah, ...	...	0	1	44	53	4	4	1	123	11	26	3	88	358
	Etah, ...	...	0	0	19	28	0	64	0	170	0	3	1	50	335
Total, ...		...	0	23	235	209	37	123	6	1,624	44	231	15	787	3,324
BAREILLY.	Bareilly, ...	...	0	8	83	71	0	46	0	89	10	73	1	169	550
	Bijnour, ...	...	0	3	32	26	1	3	0	72	0	21	3	138	299
	Moradabad, ...	...	0	2	25	62	7	3	1	1,104	28	158	3	1,058	2,451
	Budaon, ...	...	0	8	41	44	4	3	1	259	6	25	1	305	697
	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	0	16	86	47	5	47	0	438	11	36	3	339	1,028
	Total,	0	37	267	250	17	102	2	1,962	55	313	11	2,009	5,025
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	...	0	20	123	78	39	271	3	928	134	128	7	504	2,235
	Cawnpore, ...	...	0	7	27	45	6	18	3	447	21	80	2	283	939
	Futtehpore, ...	...	0	159	9	22	4	1	1	334	21	56	2	216	825
	Banda, ...	...	0	23	35	46	10	0	1	220	6	24	2	191	558
Total, ...		...	0	209	194	191	59	290	8	1,929	182	288	13	1,194	4,557
BENARES.	Benares, ...	...	0	22	149	74	19	10	0	368	5	110	3	125	885
	Goruckpore, ...	...	0	7	86	93	2	19	3	442	8	43	5	72	780
	Azimghurh, ...	...	0	3	23	33	0	8	0	208	3	27	1	96	402
	Jounpore, ...	...	1	7	62	19	15	0	0	154	1	23	4	123	409
	Mirzapore, ...	...	0	3	37	44	11	0	1	769	4	63	7	104	1,043
	Ghazeepore, ...	...	0	6	303	108	16	13	0	466	4	33	3	164	1,116
Total, ...		...	1	48	660	371	63	50	4	2,407	25	299	23	684	4,635
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	...	0	14	10	25	3	11	0	202	4	67	2	56	394
	Jaloun, ...	...	0	5	14	8	7	0	3	67	4	22	3	30	163
	Humeerpore, ...	...	0	2	0	6	1	20	0	113	0	13	2	67	224
	Lullutpore, ...	...	0	6	60	16	2	3	6	60	0	14	9	17	193
Total, ...		...	0	27	84	55	13	34	9	442	8	116	16	170	974
Ajmere, ...		...	0	2	109	25	87	17	2	157	21	75	5	71	571
GRAND TOTAL, ...		...	11	361	1,916	1,226	302	790	35	9,664	382	1,562	97	6,161	23,607

No. III.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Comparative Return of the years 1862 and 1863, of Murders, of Offences against Property, and of Property stolen and recovered.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Murders.		Dacoities and Robberies.		Lurking House-Trespasses.		Thefts, including Cattle Thefts.		Robberies by administering poison.		VALUE OF PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
												Stolen.		Recovered.		
		1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	10	10	6	7	307	369	1,067	1,078	1	2	36,923	51,172	13,073	15,887	
	Allypore, ...	7	3	5	8	534	668	1,053	1,093	3	4	23,731	25,605	3,832	2,889	
	Saharanpore, ...	3	8	10	12	295	477	646	843	1	2	31,190	37,143	7,431	9,633	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	7	6	7	11	190	242	366	412	1	2	13,538	15,154	5,906	6,029	
	Boolundshuhur, ...	9	4	10	10	325	249	888	732	1	5	22,101	22,150	30,928	7,672	
	Deyrah Doon, ...	2	4	0	2	36	61	221	282	0	1	8,368	10,367	3,001	1,909	
	Total, ...	38	35	38	50	1,687	2,066	4,241	4,435	7	16	1,35,851	1,61,591	64,171	44,019	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	18	5	22	15	831	1,132	1,369	2,230	7	5	57,063	1,09,508	7,767	17,437	
	Muttra, ...	5	2	4	11	202	214	224	356	2	2	18,810	35,497	4,056	3,604	
	Furruckabad, ...	13	14	17	12	571	806	676	939	0	0	25,132	21,196	4,627	4,074	
	Mynpoory, ...	5	5	9	9	187	243	399	635	0	1	10,805	11,160	3,061	3,955	
	Etawah, ...	6	6	2	7	238	298	270	722	1	1	12,989	14,264	2,216	2,443	
	Etah, ...	14	6	11	8	333	256	517	739	1	3	13,291	11,933	7,843	4,703	
	Total, ...	61	38	65	62	2,362	2,949	3,455	5,621	11	12	1,38,090	2,03,558	29,570	36,216	
ROHILCUND.	Bareilly, ...	10	11	3	5	306	381	1,105	1,532	0	3	56,234	54,822	32,384	17,596	
	Bijnour, ...	6	5	4	2	369	355	533	734	0	2	15,780	27,321	3,169	5,576	
	Moradabad, ...	11	9	6	7	282	336	1,192	1,859	2	4	25,609	39,168	5,855	6,807	
	Budaon, ...	11	11	9	5	389	464	1,177	1,726	1	3	17,572	26,413	8,690	10,190	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	9	11	5	1	390	619	919	843	0	0	28,742	15,871	3,288	3,393	
	Total, ...	47	47	27	20	1,736	2,155	4,926	6,694	3	12	1,43,937	1,63,595	53,386	43,562	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	10	9	5	25	138	392	414	757	1	5	41,644	64,872	8,164	11,505	
	Cawnpore, ...	19	18	29	41	235	186	633	974	7	8	19,073	41,661	4,641	5,357	
	Futtehpore, ...	6	6	15	4	352	188	214	172	1	1	9,565	7,638	611	851	
	Banda, ...	5	11	5	2	114	137	320	386	0	2	13,403	9,064	3,708	3,370	
	Total, ...	40	44	54	72	839	853	1,581	2,289	9	16	83,685	1,23,235	17,124	21,083	
BENARES.	Benares, ...	9	9	3	6	275	389	629	642	3	5	50,366	58,824	8,284	20,283	
	Goruckpore, ...	10	15	5	21	185	296	538	967	1	3	20,512	56,660	8,683	13,223	
	Azimghurh, ...	8	7	11	16	473	842	560	833	0	0	20,365	26,277	4,407	7,717	
	Jounpore, ...	7	2	5	3	501	432	557	503	2	0	17,027	23,233	2,098	4,240	
	Mirzapore, ...	7	5	7	7	194	283	294	456	1	0	18,433	28,552	6,590	10,177	
	Ghazeepore, ...	6	3	17	14	646	977	502	671	6	0	29,276	41,579	5,483	14,954	
	Total, ...	47	41	48	67	2,274	3,219	3,080	4,072	13	8	1,55,979	2,35,125	35,545	70,594	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	4	1	3	6	34	138	212	558	1	1	15,546	10,005	6,626	4,016	
	Jaloun, ...	8	3	4	2	72	128	286	828	0	0	18,245	19,131	8,811	4,531	
	Humeerpore, ...	6	11	3	8	113	323	223	371	3	1	7,750	10,761	1,370	1,908	
	Lullutpore, ...	2	1	14	15	42	106	273	432	0	0	7,307	8,460	1,342	2,038	
	Total, ...	20	16	24	31	266	695	994	2,189	4	2	48,848	48,357	18,149	12,493	
	Ajmere, ...	6	11	33	40	78	65	528	694	4	2	61,756	40,520	7,692	9,764	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	259	232	289	342	9,242	12,002	18,805	25,994	51	68	7,68,146	9,75,981	2,25,637	2,87,731	

No. IV.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Return of Area and Population and average of Crime, and loss of Property on Population and Area, showing Police work in prevention of Crime.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.		Area.	Population.	Average population per mile.	Total number of persons concerned in offences, under Part I.	RATIO OF CRIMINAL TO		VALUE OF PROPERTY		Net loss by Crime.	Average loss per head of population.		
							Area.	Population.	Stolen.	Recovered.		R.	A.	P.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	...	2,350	1,085,984	462	1,861	1 . 2	584	51,172	15,887	35,285	0	0	6
	Allypurb, ...	...	1,845	817,354	443	2,357	0 . 6	347	25,605	2,889	22,716	0	0	5
	Saharanpore, ...	...	1,882	801,325	426	2,276	0 . 7	352	37,143	9,633	27,510	0	0	7
	Moozuffernugger, ...	...	1,646	570,468	346	1,226	1 . 3	465	15,154	6,029	9,125	0	0	3
	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	1,883	771,344	410	1,802	1 . 0	428	22,150	7,672	14,478	0	0	4
	Deyrah Doon, ...	...	852	62,184	73	442	1 . 7	141	10,367	1,909	8,458	0	2	2
	Total, ...	...	10,458	4,109,159	393	9,964	1 . 0	412	1,61,591	44,019	1,17,572	0	0	5
AGRA.	Agra, ...	...	1,865	1,001,961	537	4,197	0 . 3	239	1,09,508	17,437	92,071	0	1	5
	Muttra, ...	...	1,613	759,058	477	1,006	1 . 5	754	35,497	3,604	31,893	0	0	8
	Furruckabad, ...	...	1,685	887,974	527	2,626	0 . 5	338	21,196	4,074	17,122	0	0	4
	Mynpoory, ...	...	1,519	599,229	394	1,695	0 . 7	355	11,160	3,955	7,205	0	0	2
	Etawah, ...	...	1,625	580,000	357	1,831	0 . 7	317	14,264	2,443	11,821	0	0	4
	Etah, ...	...	1,468	561,532	382	2,300	0 . 5	244	11,933	4,703	7,230	0	0	2
	Total, ...	...	9,775	4,389,754	449	13,655	0 . 6	321	2,03,558	36,216	1,67,342	0	0	7
ROHILCUND.	Bareilly, ...	...	2,852	1,305,128	458	3,666	0 . 6	356	54,822	17,596	37,226	0	0	5
	Bijnour, ...	...	1,831	672,171	367	1,570	1 . 1	428	27,321	5,576	21,745	0	0	6
	Moradabad, ...	...	2,534	1,111,971	439	3,096	0 . 6	360	39,168	6,807	32,361	0	0	5
	Budaon, ...	...	1,946	693,627	356	3,286	0 . 5	211	26,413	10,190	16,223	0	0	4
	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	2,483	895,651	361	2,413	1 . 0	371	15,871	3,393	12,478	0	0	3
	Total, ...	...	11,646	4,678,548	402	14,031	0 . 7	333	1,63,595	43,562	1,20,033	0	0	5
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	...	2,788	1,079,788	387	2,656	1 . 2	478	64,872	11,505	53,367	0	0	9
	Cawnpore, ...	...	2,348	1,102,900	470	3,083	0 . 6	358	41,661	5,357	36,304	0	0	6
	Futtehpore, ...	...	1,583	679,781	429	1,063	1 . 4	639	7,638	851	6,787	0	0	2
	Banda, ...	...	3,024	718,359	237	1,048	2 . 6	685	9,064	3,370	5,694	0	0	1
	Total, ...	...	9,743	3,580,828	368	7,450	1 . 2	480	1,23,235	21,083	1,02,152	0	0	5
BENARES.	Benares, ...	...	996	851,757	855	1,766	0 . 4	482	58,824	20,283	38,541	0	0	9
	Goruckpore, ...	...	7,340	3,087,874	421	2,005	3 . 5	1,580	56,660	13,223	43,437	0	0	2
	Azimgurh, ...	...	2,516	1,481,359	588	2,206	1 . 1	671	26,277	7,717	18,560	0	0	2
	Jounpore, ...	...	1,552	1,143,749	737	1,428	1 . 0	801	23,233	4,240	18,993	0	0	3
	Mirzapore, ...	...	5,152	1,104,315	214	1,169	4 . 3	944	28,552	10,177	18,375	0	0	3
	Ghazeepore, ...	...	2,181	978,718	449	2,737	0 . 6	357	41,579	14,954	26,625	0	0	5
	Total, ...	...	19,737	8,647,772	438	11,311	1 . 6	765	2,35,125	70,594	1,64,531	0	0	4
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	...	2,275	413,736	182	918	2 . 4	451	10,005	4,016	5,989	0	0	3
	Jaloun, ...	...	2,025	565,550	279	1,504	1 . 3	376	19,131	4,531	14,600	0	0	5
	Humeerpore, ...	...	2,318	477,968	206	1,345	1 . 6	355	10,761	1,968	8,533	0	0	3
	Lullutpore, ...	...	2,858	256,500	90	758	3 . 6	338	8,460	2,038	6,422	0	0	5
	Total, ...	...	9,476	1,713,754	181	4,525	2 . 1	374	48,357	12,493	35,864	0	0	4
	Ajmere, ...	...	2,660	362,883	136	1,791	1 . 4	203	40,520	9,764	30,756	0	1	4
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	73,495	27,482,698	374	62,727	1 . 1	438	9,75,781	2,37,731	7,38,250	0	0	5

No. V.—DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.

Return shewing results in the detection and prosecution of Crimes cognizable by Police during 1863.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	OFFENCES.			PERSONS						VALUE OF PRO- PERTY		REMARKS.	
		Total No. of offen- ces in Part I.	Total No. in which no arrest was made.	Total No. in which arrest was made.	Total No. supposed to have been con- cerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted or com- mitted.	Died, transferred or escaped.	Under trial.	Stolen.		Recovered.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	1,786	1,279	507	1,861	912	929	370	515	16	23	51,172	15,887	
	Allygurh, ...	2,066	1,700	366	2,357	524	513	101	394	2	16	25,605	2,889	
	Saharunpore, ...	1,735	1,298	437	2,276	779	780	398	331	16	35	37,143	9,633	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	865	589	284	1,226	579	594	355	212	18	9	15,154	6,029	
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,290	942	348	1,802	662	687	201	474	2	10	22,150	7,672	
	Deyrah Doon, ...	382	258	124	442	168	174	60	106	3	5	10,367	1,909	
	Total, ...	8,124	6,066	2,066	9,964	3,624	3,677	1,485	2,032	57	103	1,61,591	44,019	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	3,649	3,060	589	4,197	808	866	304	491	12	59	1,09,508	17,437	
	Muttra, ...	701	490	211	1,006	337	337	78	241	12	6	35,497	3,604	
	Furruckabad, ...	2,347	1,651	696	2,626	1,291	1,305	578	697	5	25	21,196	4,074	
	Mynpoory, ...	1,312	1,044	268	1,695	512	532	142	355	14	21	11,160	3,955	
	Etawah, ...	1,358	1,025	425	1,831	487	775	339	397	19	20	14,264	2,446	
	Etah, ...	1,795	1,396	399	2,300	814	811	309	430	35	46	11,933	4,703	
	Total, ...	11,162	8,666	2,588	13,655	4,249	4,626	1,741	2,611	97	177	2,03,558	36,216	
ROHILCOUD.	Bareilly, ...	3,232	2,493	739	3,666	1,185	1,222	362	825	12	23	54,822	17,596	
	Bijnour, ...	1,321	1,068	253	1,570	396	456	160	284	3	9	27,321	5,576	
	Moradabad, ...	2,667	2,063	584	3,096	1,028	1,063	459	548	22	34	39,168	6,807	
	Budaon, ...	2,701	2,143	558	3,286	1,030	1,048	438	588	13	9	26,413	10,190	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,889	1,465	424	2,413	757	799	281	479	15	24	15,871	3,393	
	Total, ...	11,810	9,252	2,558	14,031	4,396	4,588	1,700	2,724	65	99	1,63,595	43,562	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	1,588	678	910	2,256	1,894	1,944	847	1,038	24	35	64,872	11,505	
	Cawnpore, ...	2,190	1,335	855	3,083	1,332	1,181	317	844	4	16	41,661	5,357	
	Futtehpore, ...	974	432	542	1,063	621	666	88	570	2	6	7,638	851	
	Banda, ...	711	409	302	1,043	1,325	1,346	811	474	24	37	9,064	3,370	
	Total, ...	5,463	2,854	2,609	7,450	5,172	5,137	2,063	2,926	54	94	1,23,235	21,083	
BENARES.	Benares, ...	1,351	648	715	1,766	615	1,134	373	719	13	29	58,824	20,283	
	Goruckpore, ...	1,425	719	706	2,005	1,004	1,047	372	607	4	64	56,660	13,223	
	Asimgurh, ...	1,927	1,553	374	2,206	598	581	201	356	15	9	26,277	7,717	
	Jounpore, ...	1,295	1,021	274	1,428	440	478	158	285	9	26	23,233	4,240	
	Mirzapore, ...	831	580	251	1,169	473	491	129	350	1	11	28,552	10,177	
	Ghazeepore, ...	1,928	1,263	665	2,737	1,170	1,246	469	757	13	7	41,579	14,954	
	Total, ...	8,757	5,784	2,985	11,311	4,300	4,977	1,702	3,074	55	146	2,35,125	70,594	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	814	604	210	918	280	339	113	200	13	13	10,005	4,016	
	Jaloun, ...	1,168	733	435	1,504	655	663	181	463	2	17	19,131	4,531	
	Humeerpore, ...	854	586	271	1,345	317	640	317	315	4	4	10,761	1,908	
	Lullutpore, ...	672	495	177	758	192	190	42	134	4	10	8,460	2,038	
	Total, ...	3,508	2,418	1,093	4,525	1,444	1,832	653	1,112	23	44	48,357	12,493	
	Ajmere, ...	950	481	469	1,791	727	968	291	625	26	26	40,520	9,764	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	49,774	35,521	14,368	62,727	23,912	25,805	9,635	15,104	377	689	9,75,981	2,37,731	

No. VI.—DETECTION

Return showing results in the detection and prosecution

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	MURDERS.							DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES.						
		Cases.		Persons					Cases.		Persons				
		Total.	Arrestmade.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrestmade.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	10	8	30	21	21	14	2	7	4	15	6	8	2	6
	Allypore, ...	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	8	5	58	9	9	6	3
	Saharunpore, ...	8	7	21	18	18	14	4	12	5	59	23	23	13	3
	Moozuffernugger, ...	6	5	11	7	7	0	4	11	5	45	13	13	7	6
	Boolundshuhur, ...	4	4	16	14	14	2	12	10	7	49	12	14	8	4
	Deyrah Doon, ...	4	4	5	5	5	0	5	2	1	6	3	3	0	3
	Total, ...	35	31	86	68	68	32	27	50	27	232	66	70	36	25
AGRA.	Agra, ...	5	4	11	10	17	9	5	15	8	133	33	34	5	12
	Muttra, ...	2	1	7	6	6	5	1	11	6	76	18	13	4	9
	Furruckabad, ...	14	12	48	46	46	19	26	12	5	14	7	7	6	1
	Mynpoory, ...	5	4	15	16	16	7	7	9	4	28	8	8	0	3
	Etawah, ...	6	4	7	7	8	3	4	7	7	51	19	19	15	3
	Etah, ...	6	1	8	3	3	1	2	8	5	25	17	17	11	2
	Total, ...	38	26	96	88	96	44	45	62	35	327	102	98	41	30
ROHILCUND.	Bareilly, ...	11	11	31	31	40	13	25	5	2	14	8	8	5	3
	Bijnour, ...	5	4	6	6	6	1	5	2	1	3	3	3	1	2
	Moradabad, ...	9	8	14	15	17	4	12	7	4	12	7	7	5	2
	Budaon, ...	11	11	32	32	32	10	20	5	3	9	4	4	0	4
	Shahjehanpore, ...	11	7	32	30	30	20	10	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Total, ...	47	41	115	114	125	48	72	20	11	39	23	23	11	12
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	9	9	14	13	14	7	7	25	21	37	37	37	29	8
	Cawnpore, ...	18	15	70	64	57	8	44	41	20	163	48	36	26	6
	Futtehpore, ...	6	6	29	29	32	7	20	4	4	5	5	5	5	0
	Banda, ...	11	11	63	63	89	43	40	2	2	2	7	60	40	20
	Total, ...	44	41	176	169	192	65	111	72	47	207	97	138	90	34
BENARES.	Benares, ...	9	9	20	11	18	1	15	6	5	9	8	8	3	5
	Goruckpore, ...	15	10	33	21	22	6	2	21	17	122	62	65	17	27
	Azimghurh, ...	7	5	14	11	11	5	6	16	13	74	28	25	12	13
	Jounpore, ...	2	2	3	2	4	0	2	3	2	4	3	4	1	3
	Mirzapore, ...	5	4	12	11	18	7	11	7	6	44	31	31	15	16
	Ghazeepore, ...	3	3	14	16	17	4	13	14	9	55	41	61	23	35
	Total, ...	41	33	96	72	90	23	49	67	52	308	173	194	71	99
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	20	2	2	1	0
	Jaloun, ...	3	3	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	24	7	7	3	4
	Humeerpore, ...	11	10	15	17	19	10	7	8	4	25	14	14	13	1
	Lullutpore, ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	2	94	5	5	2	0
	Total, ...	16	13	22	20	23	12	8	31	9	163	28	28	19	5
	Ajmere, ...	11	10	29	22	27	10	11	40	15	242	58	63	1	37
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	232	195	620	553	621	234	323	342	196	1,518	547	614	269	242

AND PROSECUTION.

of Murders and Offences against Property.

LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASSERS.							THEFTS.						
Cases.		Persons					Cases.		Persons				
Total.	Arrestmade.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.	Total.	Arrestmade.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Acquitted.	Condemned.
369	29	338	50	50	29	17	1,073	238	902	334	343	102	226
668	51	748	76	75	24	46	1,093	213	1,195	289	281	42	230
477	29	579	56	56	29	26	843	180	991	268	268	127	117
242	12	262	27	36	13	19	412	61	462	87	88	40	48
249	19	320	28	34	13	21	732	121	858	170	181	80	95
61	2	65	3	3	0	0	282	88	322	117	123	51	69
2,066	142	2,312	240	254	108	129	4,435	901	4,730	1,265	1,284	442	785
1,132	81	1,252	129	135	62	67	2,230	374	2,482	471	502	137	335
214	20	299	29	27	3	22	356	117	431	160	160	44	111
806	45	880	99	102	37	55	989	342	1,143	546	551	230	307
243	26	336	57	67	23	41	635	113	775	195	198	40	148
298	22	335	33	39	15	20	722	147	904	244	260	109	137
256	17	312	52	48	22	22	739	152	921	280	283	124	126
2,949	211	3,414	399	418	162	227	5,621	1,245	6,656	1,896	1,954	684	1,164
381	70	421	130	131	56	75	1,532	398	1,726	587	604	151	428
355	18	420	32	33	10	20	734	148	802	210	210	87	118
336	61	367	95	98	38	60	1,859	231	2,005	375	390	210	164
464	38	492	52	58	12	42	1,726	275	1,989	450	460	200	253
619	55	677	79	83	32	49	843	197	1,063	299	306	111	166
2,155	242	2,377	388	403	148	246	6,694	1,249	7,585	1,921	1,970	759	1,129
392	86	435	435	447	380	60	757	409	949	645	677	244	403
186	31	277	60	41	21	17	974	368	1,298	502	415	113	296
138	34	151	47	71	22	49	172	74	193	95	108	26	81
137	9	150	21	21	12	9	386	128	432	190	386	223	143
853	160	1,013	563	580	435	135	2,289	979	2,872	1,432	1,586	606	923
389	65	441	98	118	31	80	642	348	768	317	496	128	340
296	54	335	93	100	33	62	967	510	1,315	628	650	230	402
842	66	908	112	108	36	71	833	199	928	310	305	113	180
432	40	504	79	86	20	61	503	158	495	241	258	77	160
283	36	328	57	60	18	42	456	153	619	261	264	54	200
977	63	1,135	106	106	38	68	671	340	908	534	570	262	297
3,219	324	3,651	545	578	176	384	4,072	1,708	5,033	2,291	2,533	864	1,579
138	18	143	32	47	14	32	558	134	633	189	215	66	126
128	27	171	39	39	5	28	828	269	994	370	378	142	225
323	10	388	19	31	19	12	371	133	613	181	264	113	148
106	8	110	12	12	1	11	432	67	475	116	114	24	84
695	63	812	102	129	39	83	2,189	603	2,715	856	971	345	583
65	19	107	26	32	5	27	694	300	1,145	475	576	197	366
12,002	1,261	13,686	2,303	2,394	1,073	1,231	25,994	6,985	30,736	10,136	10,874	3,897	6,529

No. VII.—DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.

Return showing the result in the detection and prosecution of Offences not cognizable by Police.

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases.	Cases in which arrest was made.	PERSONS						REMARKS.
				Concerned.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Transferred, escaped or died.	Remaining for trial.	
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	761	761	1,827	1,835	737	1,084	2	12	
	Allypore, ...	632	623	1,299	1,369	536	824	0	9	
	Saharanpore, ...	1,258	60	1,307	1,266	714	543	4	5	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	310	310	639	641	371	268	0	2	
	Booldundahur, ...	261	261	615	631	107	493	9	22	
	Deyrah Doon, ...	299	258	395	368	131	237	0	0	
	Total, ...	3,521	2,273	6,082	6,110	2,596	3,440	15	50	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	785	785	1,480	1,515	585	892	3	35	
	Muttra, ...	497	477	934	977	464	510	0	3	
	Furruckabad, ...	897	897	1,856	1,866	758	1,099	2	7	
	Mynpoory, ...	452	451	1,249	1,250	637	598	1	14	
	Etawah, ...	358	391	727	732	339	391	1	1	
	Etah, ...	335	335	672	682	201	475	0	6	
	Total, ...	3,324	3,336	6,918	7,022	2,984	3,965	7	66	
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	550	550	932	940	394	524	3	19	
	Bijnour, ...	299	299	493	505	224	274	0	7	
	Moradabad, ...	2,451	591	2,906	1,073	440	623	0	10	
	Budaon, ...	697	697	1,068	1,069	481	588	0	0	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,028	1,028	1,849	1,858	1,084	756	3	15	
	Total, ...	5,025	3,165	7,248	5,445	2,623	2,765	6	51	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	2,235	387	5,128	5,208	2,980	2,181	0	47	
	Cawnpore, ...	939	939	2,151	1,680	794	834	0	2	
	Futtehpore, ...	825	354	782	787	462	323	0	3	
	Banda, ...	558	19	60	1,966	1,311	640	0	15	
	Total, ...	4,557	1,699	8,121	9,591	5,547	3,977	0	67	
BENARES.	Benares, ...	885	897	1,480	1,481	612	855	10	4	
	Goruckpore, ...	780	780	1,296	1,320	588	718	1	13	
	Azimpore, ...	402	402	617	617	123	493	0	1	
	Jounpore, ...	409	409	787	806	377	403	2	24	
	Mirzapore, ...	1,043	626	1,379	1,400	463	909	5	23	
	Ghazepore, ...	1,116	1,116	2,447	2,142	630	1,488	16	8	
	Total, ...	4,635	3,230	8,006	7,766	2,793	4,866	34	73	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	394	394	668	673	354	318	1	0	
	Jaloun, ...	163	163	316	328	172	147	0	9	
	Humeerpore, ...	224	224	502	544	347	196	0	1	
	Lullutpore, ...	193	193	311	313	98	208	0	7	
	Total, ...	974	974	1,797	1,858	971	869	1	17	
	Ajmere, ...	571	495	1,122	970	277	664	6	23	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	22,607	18,172	39,294	38,762	17,791	20,555	69	347	

No. VIII.—DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.

Return showing Averages on area and population of Districts.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	CRIMINAL TO		Loss per head of Population.	CASES DETECTED					Average of property recovered.	Average convictions to acquittals.	Average convictions to concerned.	REMARKS.
		Area.	Population.		On total No. in Part I.	On Murders.	On Robberies, &c.	On Lurking House Trespassers.	On Thefts.				
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	1 . 2	584	0 0 6	·28	·80	·57	·08	·22	·31	1·40	·27	
	Allypore, ...	0 . 6	347	0 0 5	·17	1·00	·62	·07	·19	·11	3·90	·16	
	Saharanpore, ...	0 . 7	352	0 0 7	·33	·87	·41	·06	·21	·26	0·83	·14	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	1 . 3	465	0 0 3	·33	·83	·45	·05	·14	·39	0·60	·17	
	Boolundshahur, ...	1 . 0	428	0 0 4	·27	1·00	·70	·07	·16	·35	2·35	·26	
	Deyrah Doon, ...	1 . 7	141	0 2 2	·32	1·00	·50	·03	·31	·18	1·76	·24	
	Total, ...	1 . 0	412	0 0 5	·25	·90	·54	·07	·20	·27	1·37	·25	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	0 . 3	239	0 1 5	·16	·80	·53	·07	·17	·16	1·61	·10	
	Muttra, ...	1 . 5	754	0 0 8	·30	·50	·54	·09	·33	·10	3·09	·23	
	Farruckabad, ...	0 . 5	338	0 0 4	·29	·85	·41	·05	·36	·19	1·20	·26	
	Mynpoory, ...	0 . 7	355	0 0 2	·20	·80	·44	·10	·18	·35	2·50	·21	
	Etawah, ...	0 . 7	317	0 0 4	·31	·66	1·00	·07	·20	·17	1·17	·21	
	Etah, ...	0 . 5	244	0 0 2	·23	·16	·62	·06	·22	·40	1·43	·19	
	Total, ...	0 . 6	321	0 0 7	·23	·68	·56	·07	·22	·17	1·49	·19	
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	0 . 6	356	0 0 5	·23	1·00	·40	·18	·26	·32	2·27	·20	
	Bijnour, ...	1 . 1	428	0 0 6	·19	·80	·50	·05	·20	·20	1·77	·18	
	Moradabad, ...	0 . 6	360	0 0 5	·22	·88	·57	·18	·12	·17	1·19	·17	
	Budaon, ...	0 . 5	211	0 0 4	·20	1·00	·60	·08	·16	·38	1·34	·18	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1 . 0	371	0 0 3	·22	·63	1·00	·09	·23	·21	1·70	·19	
	Total, ...	0 . 7	333	0 0 5	·21	·87	·55	·11	·18	·26	1·60	·19	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	1 . 2	478	0 0 9	·57	1·00	·84	·22	·54	·18	1·22	·46	
	Cawnpore, ...	0 . 6	358	0 0 6	·39	·83	·49	·16	·38	·12	2·66	·38	
	Futtehpore, ...	1 . 4	639	0 0 2	·55	1·00	1·00	·24	·43	·11	6·47	·58	
	Banda, ...	2 . 6	685	0 0 1	·42	1·00	1·00	·06	·33	·37	0·58	·45	
	Total, ...	1 . 2	480	0 0 5	·48	·93	·65	·18	·43	·17	1·41	·40	
BENARES.	Benares, ...	0 . 4	482	0 0 9	·53	1·00	·83	·17	·54	·34	1·93	·53	
	Goruckpore, ...	3 . 5	1,580	0 0 2	·49	·66	·81	·18	·52	·23	1·63	·42	
	Azimgurh, ...	1 . 1	671	0 0 2	·19	·71	·81	·07	·24	·29	1·52	·18	
	Jounpore, ...	1 . 0	801	0 0 3	·21	1·00	·66	·09	·21	·18	1·80	·22	
	Mirzapore, ...	4 . 3	944	0 0 3	·30	·80	·85	·12	·33	·35	2·71	·42	
	Ghazeepore, ...	0 . 6	357	0 0 5	·34	1·00	·64	·06	·50	·36	1·61	·39	
	Total, ...	1 . 6	765	0 0 4	·34	·80	·77	·10	·42	·30	1·80	·35	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	2 . 4	451	0 0 3	·26	·00	·33	·13	·24	·40	1·77	·22	
	Jaloun, ...	1 . 3	376	0 0 5	·37	1·00	·50	·21	·32	·21	2·56	·30	
	Humeerpore, ...	1 . 6	355	0 0 3	·31	·91	·50	·03	·36	·18	0·99	·23	
	Lullutpore, ...	3 . 6	338	0 0 5	·26	·00	·12	·07	·15	·24	3·19	·17	
	Total, ...	2 . 1	374	0 0 4	·31	·81	·29	·09	·27	·25	1·70	·24	
	Ajmere, ...	1 . 4	203	0 1 4	·49	·91	·37	·29	·43	·24	2·14	·35	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1 . 1	483	0 0 5	·27	·84	·57	·10	·27	·24	1·57	·24	

No. IX.—GENERAL RETURN.

Average Return of Criminals to Area and Population, and of cases detected, and percentage of Persons convicted, and proportion of unit "convicted" to

"concerned," for Divisions on "General Police Districts."

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.	Average population to square mile.	CRIMINAL.			CASES DETECTED.					Average of property recovered.	Average convictions to acquittals.	Proportion of unit convicted to.
				Total supposed to have been concerned in Crime.	Average to Area.	Average to Population.	Percentage on total cases in Part I.	On Murders.	On Robberies.	On Lurking House-Trespassers.	On Thefts.			
Meerut, ...	10,458	4,109,159	393	9,964 1 0	M. F.	412	.25	.90	.54	.07	.20	.27	1.87	.25
Agra, ...	9,775	4,399,754	449	13,655 0 6		321	.23	.58	.56	.07	.22	.17	1.49	.19
Rohilcund, ...	11,646	4,678,548	402	14,031 0 7		333	.21	.87	.55	.11	.18	.26	1.60	.19
Allahabad, ...	9,748	3,580,828	368	7,450 1 2		480	.48	.93	.65	.18	.43	.17	1.41	.40
Benares, ...	19,737	8,647,772	438	11,311 1 6		785	.34	.80	.77	.10	.42	.30	1.80	.35
Jhansi, ...	9,476	1,713,754	181	4,526 2 1		374	.31	.81	.29	.09	.27	.25	1.70	.24
Ajmere, ...	2,660	362,888	136	1,791 1 4		208	.49	.91	.37	.29	.43	.24	2.14	.35
GRAND TOTAL,	78,495	27,482,698	374	62,727 1 1		438	.29	.84	.57	.10	.27	.24	1.57	.24

No. X.—GENERAL RETURN.

Caste Return of the North Western Provinces' Constabulary.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	CHIEF AND HEAD CONSTABLES.								MOUNTED AND FOOT CONSTABLES.								GRAND TOTAL		
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of inferior Castes.	Sikhs.	Punjabees.	Goorkhas.	Total.	Christians.	Mahomedana.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of inferior Castes.	Sikhs.	Punjabees.		Goorkhas.	Total.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	0	72	14	14	43	22	5	20	190	0	623	137	120	260	147	48	119	1,454	1,644
	Allygurh, ...	0	43	24	8	49	16	0	0	140	2	221	185	33	483	27	11	1	963	1,103
	Saharunpore, ...	1	57	8	11	10	14	0	3	104	1	491	78	57	74	50	5	5	761	865
	Moozuffernugger, ...	0	55	7	5	19	9	1	5	101	0	323	72	81	97	20	9	29	631	732
	Booldandshur, ...	0	26	17	7	50	2	1	6	109	1	229	110	124	247	25	4	33	773	882
	Deyrah Doon, ...	0	10	11	9	8	0	0	0	38	0	39	45	62	53	0	0	0	199	237
	Total, ...	1	263	81	54	179	63	7	34	682	4	1,926	627	477	1,214	269	77	187	4,781	5,463
AGRA.	Agra, ...	5	109	23	12	60	15	12	0	241	2	512	289	264	328	68	50	0	1,513	1,754
	Muttra, ...	3	52	11	0	39	9	2	0	116	0	340	134	55	165	19	2	0	715	831
	Furruckabad, ...	2	35	11	11	37	1	9	0	106	3	261	61	93	317	10	30	0	775	881
	Mynpoory, ...	1	26	13	9	22	11	2	0	84	2	147	115	86	127	35	5	0	517	601
	Etawah, ...	3	29	12	0	43	12	1	0	100	1	167	124	0	234	31	16	0	573	673
	Etah, ...	0	28	3	10	10	18	3	0	72	0	131	53	143	79	56	15	1	478	550
	Total, ...	14	279	78	42	211	66	29	0	719	8	1,558	776	641	1,250	219	118	1	4,571	5,290
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	0	51	14	1	58	13	6	0	143	0	486	169	11	370	130	52	30	1,248	1,391
	Bijnour, ...	0	13	9	3	28	1	0	22	74	0	103	64	17	208	11	0	102	305	579
	Moradabad, ...	0	39	4	3	31	8	1	30	116	0	351	74	80	143	53	4	61	766	882
	Budaon, ...	1	25	9	2	47	3	0	2	89	0	186	105	3	321	22	3	34	674	763
	Shahjehanpore, ...	0	29	11	9	22	0	9	10	90	0	186	127	114	117	3	53	30	636	726
	Total, ...	1	157	47	18	184	25	16	64	512	0	1,312	539	325	1,159	219	118	257	3,829	4,341
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	0	77	25	22	61	15	5	0	205	0	391	282	209	421	64	32	3	1,402	1,607
	Cawnpore, ...	0	50	23	7	53	2	2	0	137	0	186	181	155	334	32	7	0	895	1,032
	Futtehpore, ...	0	44	6	12	19	1	0	0	82	0	183	137	107	145	1	1	1	575	657
	Banda, ...	1	35	8	3	31	13	1	0	92	0	145	86	48	217	41	35	1	573	665
	Total, ...	1	206	62	44	164	31	8	0	516	0	905	686	519	1,117	138	75	5	3,445	3,961
BENARES.	Benares, ...	5	44	27	31	40	9	0	3	159	0	193	172	268	358	29	4	25	1,049	1,208
	Goruckpore, ...	0	58	11	9	41	5	2	0	126	0	182	205	148	270	11	3	2	821	947
	Azimgurh, ...	0	45	6	18	22	9	0	0	100	0	257	89	167	92	32	0	0	637	737
	Jounpore, ...	0	57	6	3	13	0	0	0	79	0	181	85	98	144	0	0	0	508	587
	Mirzapore, ...	0	49	14	8	20	4	0	4	99	3	225	116	125	93	28	3	35	628	727
	Ghazeepore, ...	0	61	6	11	20	0	0	3	101	0	349	83	128	128	5	0	12	705	806
	Total, ...	5	314	70	80	156	27	2	10	664	3	1,387	750	934	1,085	105	10	74	4,348	5,012
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	0	39	27	0	50	5	0	0	121	0	195	154	0	552	73	0	0	974	1,095
	Jaloun, ...	2	28	21	14	32	0	0	0	97	0	155	152	109	228	0	0	0	644	741
	Humeerpore, ...	1	34	8	8	16	0	0	2	69	0	164	97	79	107	4	1	31	483	552
	Lullutpore,* ...																			
	Total, ...	3	101	56	22	98	5	0	2	287	0	514	403	188	887	77	1	31	2101	2,388
	Ajmere, ...	0	28	4	5	34	0	0	0	71	0	154	48	40	165	2	0	0	409	480
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	25	1348	398	265	1026	217	62	110	3451	15	7,756	3829	3024	6,877	1029	399	555	23,484	26,935

* Not received.

No. XI.—GENERAL RETURN.

Return of Absconded Offenders.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Number on List on 1st January 1863.	Number added during year.	Total.	Apprehended or erased by death during year.	Remaining at large on 1st January 1864.	REMARKS.
MEERUT.	Meerut, ...	40	5	45	11	34	
	Allypore, ...	106	10	116	24	92	
	Saharanpore, ...	56	28	84	14	70	
	Moozuffernugger, ...	30	3	33	11	22	
	Boolundshahur, ...	32	8	40	7	33	
	Deyrah Doon, ...	4	0	4	0	4	
	Total, ...	268	54	322	67	255	
AGRA.	Agra, ...	39	33	72	25	47	
	Muttra, ...	1	0	1	0	1	
	Furruckabad, ...	81	4	85	11	74	
	Mynpoory, ...	30	35	65	27	38	
	Etawah, ...	41	35	76	36	40	
	Etah, ...	53	18	71	41	30	
	Total, ...	245	125	370	140	230	
ROHILKUND.	Bareilly, ...	67	30	97	15	82	
	Bijnour, ...	9	6	15	5	10	
	Moradabad, ...	55	9	64	19	45	
	Budaon, ...	17	7	24	3	21	
	Shahjehanpore, ...	171	19	190	100	90	
	Total, ...	319	71	390	142	248	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	39	75	114	20	94	
	Cawnpore, ...	5	16	21	4	17	
	Futtehpore, ...	85	75	160	50	110	
	Banda, ...	160	23	183	32	151	
	Total, ...	289	189	478	106	372	
BENARES.	Benares, ...	67	49	116	25	91	
	Goruckpore, ...	38	34	72	33	39	
	Azimghurh, ...	15	8	23	2	21	
	Jounpore, ...	33	18	51	7	44	
	Mirzapore, ...	93	22	115	7	108	
	Ghazeepore, ...	312	153	465	189	276	
	Total, ...	558	284	842	263	579	
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	0	0	0	0	0	
	Jaloun, ...	11	8	19	2	17	
	Humeerpore, ...	3	8	11	3	8	
	Lullutpore, ...	7	17	24	5	19	
	Total, ...	21	33	54	10	44	
	Ajmere, ...	52	50	102	41	61	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,752	806	2,558	769	1,789	

APPENDIX II.

FORM.

Abstract Statement of Crime ascertained to have been committed in the
quarter ending the of 186 .

District, during the

CRIME.		CASES.						PERSONS.						VALUE OF PROPERTY.		REMARKS.	
		No. reported at Police Stations.	Number investigated.					Concerned.	Arrested.	Released on bail by Police, and discharged by Magistrate without trial.	Acquitted by Magistrate.	Convicted or committed by Magistrate.	Died or transferred.	Under Trial.	Stolen.		Recovered.
			By Police <i>et cetera</i> .	By Police on requisition of injured party.	By Police on order of Magistrate.	Total No. investigated.	Total No. prosecuted to conviction.										
1	Abetment of Mutiny.																
2	Personation of Soldier or Public Officer.																
3	Rioting and unlawful assembly.																
4	Harbouring.																
5	Resisting or obstructing legal apprehension.																
6	Counterfeiting coin.																
7	Other offences connected with counterfeit coin.																
8	Counterfeiting Government Stamps.																
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, &c.																
10	Murder.																
11	Ditto with Dacoity.																
12	Abetment of Suicide.																
13	Attempt to commit Suicide.																
14	Culpable Homicide.																
15	Being a Thug.																
16	Exposure by parent or guardian, of child under 13 years of age.																
17	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of body.																
18	Causing grievous hurt.																
19	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to commit offence.																
20	Wrongful confinement or restraint.																
21	Criminal assault or force.																
22	Kidnapping.																
23	Habitual dealing in slaves or minors for purpose of prostitution.																
24	Unlawful compulsory labor.																
25	Rape.																
26	Unnatural offences.																
27	Theft.																
28	Robbery with grievous hurt.																
29	Robbery.																
30	Dacoity with grievous hurt.																
31	Dacoity.																
32	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits.																
33	Belonging to a wandering gang of Thieves.																
34	Receiving stolen property dishonestly.																
35	Mischief.																
36	Criminal trespass.																
37	House trespass.																
38	Ditto in order to commission of Theft or offence punishable with death or transportation.																
39	Lurking-House-Trespass or house breaking and causing death and grievous hurt.																
40	Ditto or ditto (unaggravated.)																
41	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.																
42	Attempts or abetments of above.																
Total, ...																	

The 1st of

186 .

Magistrate.

District Superintendent of Police.

No. II.

FORM.

Comparative Table of Criminal Offences committed in the District of
ending the of 186 , and 186 .

for the quarters

Description of Crime.		186 .	186 .	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Abetment of Mutiny.				
2	Personation of Soldier or Public Officer.				
3	Rioting and unlawful assembly.				
4	Harbouring.				
5	Resisting or obstructing legal apprehension.				
6	Counterfeiting coin.				
7	Other offences connected with counterfeit coin.				
8	Counterfeiting Government Stamps.				
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, &c.				
10	Murder.				
11	Ditto with Dacoity.				
12	Abetment of Suicide.				
13	Attempt to commit Suicide.				
14	Culpable Homicide.				
15	Being a Thug.				
16	Exposure by parent or guardian, of child under 13 years of age.				
17	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of body.				
18	Causing grievous hurt.				
19	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to commit offence.				
20	Wrongful confinement or restraint.				
21	Criminal assault or force.				
22	Kidnapping.				
23	Habitual dealing in slaves or minors for purpose of prostitution.				
24	Unlawful compulsory labor.				
25	Rape.				
26	Unnatural offences.				
27	Theft.				
28	Robbery with grievous hurt.				
29	Robbery.				
30	Dacoity with grievous hurt.				
31	Dacoity.				
32	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits.				
33	Belonging to a wandering gang of Thieves.				
34	Receiving stolen property dishonestly.				
35	Mischief.				
36	Criminal trespass.				
37	House trespass.				
38	Ditto in order to commission of Theft or offence punishable with death or transportation.				
39	Lurking-House-Trespass or house breaking and causing death and grievous hurt.				
40	Ditto or ditto (unaggravated.)				
41	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.				
42	Attempts or abetments of above.				
Total, ...					

Comparative Statement of property stolen and recovered during the above periods.

		Stolen.			Recovered.		
For the	quarter of 186 .						
Ditto	ditto 186 .						

The of 186 . }

Magistrate.

District Superintendent of Police.

Detailed Narrative of Heinous Offences, viz., Murders, Highway Robberies, Dacoities, Thefts by administering poisonous or deleterious drugs, extensive Burglaries, aggravated Affrays and Counterfeiting Coin and Government Stamps, of the
District, for the quarter ending the

188

Crime.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Name of Perpetrator.	Name of Sufferer.	Police Superintendent's report of the crime and result of Police enquiry.	Magistrate's report of crime and result of trial.

FORM

No. IV.

Return of Summons, Warrants, or other written Processes, received and executed in the District of
of 186 . *during the quarter ending the*

Summons or Sub- poena.	Warrants.	Injunctions.	

The _____ *of* 186 . }
District Superintendent of Police.

Return of absconded offenders at large at the commencement of, captured during, and remaining at large at the end of the year 186 in the District of

Name of Police Station.	Number of Out-posts.	Number on List on the 1st January 186 .	Number added during the year.	Total.	Apprehended or erased by death, during the year.	Remaining at large on the 1st January 186 .	Name and Grade of Chief Constable in charge of Station.

The 1st of January 186 .

District Superintendent of Police.

FORM

Caste Return of the Constabulary Police of the District of

on the 1st January 186

District.	CHIEF AND HEAD CONSTABLES.								MOUNTED AND FOOT CONSTABLES.								REMARKS.				
	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of inferior Castes.	Sikhs.	Punjabees.	Goorkhas.	Total.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of inferior Castes.	Sikhs.	Punjabees.	Goorkhas.	Total.	Grand Total.	

APPENDIX III.

MEERUT DIVISION.

From MAJOR E. TYRWHITT, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Meerut Division, to M. H. COURT, Esq., c. s., Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces,—(No. 75, dated Meerut, the 18th February 1864.)

SIR,—In obedience to letter No. 127, dated 12th January 1864, I have the honor to forward the Annual Administration Reports of the Meerut Division together with the remarks supplemented by the Magistrates of each District, for the year 1863.

2. *General Preliminary Remarks.*—The weak point in the Police Administration is the total want of detective knowledge. This is owing to many causes, the chief of which I will endeavour to account for.

3. Formerly the Police obtained much information from the prisoners by subjecting them while in custody to all sorts of insults and oppression for the purpose of extorting a confession.

4. This they dare not do now for many reasons: *1st*, the detention of a prisoner at a Station is only for 24 hours; *2ndly*, the confession is worth nothing; and *3rdly*, the increased supervision prevents them, as if found out, the punishment is in keeping with the enormity of the offence. Deprived of extorting information by pressure, they have but little idea how to proceed or how to obtain and work out a clue in difficult cases; in fact they are helpless from not knowing how to proceed in detection, and this want of detection is the penalty we pay for a purer Police Administration.

5. The remedy I suggest for a more efficient working of the Police in this part of the procedure is the formation of a detective force.

In England the average Policeman has been found totally wanting in the finesse and tact required to make an accomplished detective, and a separate detective body of Police has been formed by selecting picked men from the whole Police force.

An important link in the chain of detection was lost when the Tehseeldar ceased to be the Head Police Officer. As a Revenue Officer he had many friends and acquaintances among the zemindars, who knowing that he could sometimes do them a good turn would give such information as would give a clue and lead to the detection of the criminal, without causing the informants to be brought into Court as witnesses, of which proceeding they have a great horror. This link will be recovered when men of influence in the District accept the appointment of Inspectorships of Police.

The zemindars now consider that as there is a Police Superintendent separate from the Magistrate, their responsibilities have ceased, and they no longer render that assistance which in former times the influence of the Collectors and Magistrates commanded.

6. The inhabitants of this country have but little if any sympathy with the cause of order and justice, and in 99 cases out of 100, the criminals are the people with whom they sympathise. This subject is alluded to by the Magistrate of Moozuffer-nugur in paragraph 6 of his letter No. 13, dated 23rd January 1864.

7. Taking all these subjects into consideration, I am neither disappointed nor disheartened at the results of the detection for the past year; time and events will eventually enlist the respectable parties of the Public on the side of order, more especially when they see that their own interests are served by it; and the formation of a respectable and trustworthy detective force would evidently hasten this much to be desired change; and it is also recommended by the Magistrates.

8. The Local information of the Police is decidedly good, and their preventive action is well spoken of by all classes of Natives throughout the Division.

9. I regret to say, that the Police have been, and still continue to be unsettled in their minds as regards their tenure of service, and while this lasts, no body of men will work up to their full power.

In 1858, the Military Police were formed; in 1860 a commission sat at Calcutta and Nynce Tal to re-organize the system and embody Civil and Military Police into one Constabulary force, and preparatory to the new system being introduced 3,244 men were discharged in the month of November 1860.

In 1861 the new system commenced, but in 1862 the numerical force was again revised and discharges took place.

During the embodiment of the different sections of Military and Civil Police, Town Chowkeedars and Tehseel Chuprasees, numbers of men, most of them of lengthened service, were discharged, and it was supposed that at the end of 1862 this force was in 1863 permanent.

At the commencement of last year, all sorts of rumours were current amongst the Police to the effect that another Committee was assembled at Nynce Tal to consider the question of re-establishing the old Foujdaree Police and returning to the old system, and that a large body of men would be discharged. I would most respectfully urge, that their doubts be set at rest as early as possible, and that if reductions are deemed necessary, that they be made gradually and not instantly, as three months' gratuity is but a poor compensation for a sure monthly stipend, no matter how small.

Where uncertainty prevails, little good will ever result. I have been obliged to bring this matter to your notice, as it is a most serious one, and affects most materially a large body of men who have families and relatives dependent on them for their daily bread.

10. *Practice and Procedure.*—In practice and procedure there is a very sensible improvement from last year; cases are sent up better prepared, and offences are charged under the right Sections; orders are conveyed to the proper Police Officials through the Magistrate's Order Books; the Officers in attendance on the Courts are aware of the necessity of watching a case through. With the exception of the Police being employed in realizing fines inflicted by the several Magistrates, they are occupied solely on Police duties. I believe the subject of re-establishing the Sheriff's Court is under the consideration of Government.

While on the subject of procedure, I would call your attention to that part of Lieutenant Clarke's report which comments on special diaries. I agree entirely in what he states. I know from personal experience, that when Lieutenant Clarke and Mr. Walter Williams have a heavy case to investigate, they invariably direct the Police Officer in charge to write to them full reports (separate from the special diary) which they themselves read, and which reports are never made public, even in the Court.

In these the Officer fully states the *whole* truth fearlessly, as he knows his informant will not be summoned. By this means, these two Police Officers have a much more extensive knowledge of all that goes on than the other District Superintendents.

The Magistrates invariably call for the special diary, and as the Police know this, it is written with considerable reserve.

11. *Working of Districts. Table A.*—I forward table as per margin for 1862-63, for all Districts in my Division, which will shew the working of the Police of these Districts.

By this Table it will appear that this year the District of Boolundshuhur comes out the best, there being a remarkable decrease of cases in the two principal crimes, Part I, Nos. 27 and 40, to the amount of 156 and 74, respectively; and in Moozuffernugger and Meerut a trifling increase under the same numbers; in Allyghur district a marked increase, under No. 40, of 136; and in Seharunpoor and Deyrah a decided increase of both theft and burglary.

In Allyghur district there is a decrease in No. 9, offences against public health, &c., which I do not understand.

It is, however, very difficult to compare Districts by these returns, as Magistrates use different headings to record crime. Take for instance Meerut and Moozuffernugger, and you will find No. 36, Criminal trespass—

	1862.	1863.
Meerut,	1	72
Moozuffernugger,	41	85

The large district of Allyghur has not one crime under heading 36 for 1863, and Boolundshuhur only 23.

12. *Table B. Property stolen and recovered.*—Under this head there is an increase in every district, more particularly in the Meerut district.

In the principal crimes of cattle strayed and cattle theft, Boolundshuhur shews a remarkable decrease of 1,000 cases, and Rs. 6,186 in value; in Allyghur a decrease of 183 cases, and Rs. 3,749 in value. Meerut is much the same as last year = Moozuffernugger an increase of 25 cases and Rs. 1,688-5-7; Deyrah of 13 cases and Rs. 717-12-6; and I regret to say Seharunpoor an increase of 125 cases and Rs. 2,026-7-6 in value. I furnish a Statement for the division for the last three years—

	<i>Cattle stolen Cases.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Strayed Cases.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1861,	2,317	46,879-9-9	4,370	18,561-5-6
1862,	1,556	36,803-0-5	3,044	21,256-4-3
1863,	824	32,613-0-9	1,204	20,895-2-3

13. *Table E.*—Shews the cases of administering poisonous drugs and counterfeiting coin.

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>No. of Cases not detected.</i>	<i>No. of Persons punished.</i>
Counterfeiting Coin,	<div> <div>1862,</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>1863,</div> <div>9</div> </div>	<div>0</div> <div>3</div>	<div>12</div> <div>8</div>
Administering poisonous drugs,	<div> <div>1862,</div> <div>7</div> </div> <div> <div>1863,</div> <div>16</div> </div>	<div>4</div> <div>9</div>	<div>6</div> <div>7</div>

In the latter no particular new feature has been developed since last year. The preparation of the Dhuttoora seed as a soporific is so simple, and the discovery of the persons employed so difficult, that I fear this crime will increase. In 16 cases in this Division, 7 have been detected and 7 punished.

No case of real dacoitee as characterized in paragraph 4 of your report for last year has occurred in the Division.

14. *Infanticide.*—*Report No. 37, from Captain Fraser.*—I enclose the District Superintendent's report on this crime. The Magistrate has addressed the Government,

North Western Provinces, on this subject, through the Commissioner of the Division: Personally I have little to add beyond what I urged last year, *vis.*, register of births and deaths of female children. Mr. C. J. Robertson has struck at the root of the evil by endeavouring to persuade all classes of Hindoos to be more moderate in their marriage expenses, but with what success I am not aware.

I agree with the District Superintendent that the present Register of births and deaths has done good, but as the reports are made by the Chowkeedars who are the servants of the very people who commit the crimes, the Registers are not to be trusted. I call your attention to paragraph 3 of Captain the Hon'ble W. Fraser's report on Infanticide, stating there is no law to compel parents to report the births of children. The register is therefore optional; when, amongst such a class of people as the Rajpoots, it should be compulsory. I note that four cases have occurred in which suspicion was excited, and in the last of these, those implicated were sentenced to 7, 5 and 3 years' imprisonment for concealment of crime, which punishment has had a good effect. The registry acts only as a check, I allow, but still every check throws obstacles in the way of commission of the crime.

15. I will now proceed to a brief review of the working of each district.

16. DEYRAH DHOON.—The Magistrate's report for the last year on the practice and procedure of the Police in this district is unfavorable, and assigns as a reason want of energy and ignorance on the part of the Police. This is quite correct, and the blame is to be attributed in a measure to the want of energy on the part of Inspector Swetenham, lately in charge of the Deyrah Police, and also to the difficulty of the position and the bad material of which the Police is composed.

Inspector Swetenham would, as you are aware, have been removed at the commencement of last year, but as it was a serious measure for the future prospects of Mr. Swetenham, at the request of myself and Mr. Melville, a further trial of six months was granted; having failed to produce any change he was removed, and Inspector Cumberlege was sent in November last to take charge. Of this latter Officer the Magistrate speaks favorably.

As regards the ignorance of the Police, I sent at the commencement of last year a well informed Head Constable to instruct them in their duties, and I also personally on several occasions took every opportunity to instruct them. The body of the Police are Hill men, not a good material to work upon, and men of the plains refuse to serve there. The district is bounded on two sides by foreign Hill states; though small it is an important and difficult district to manage. I call particular attention to paragraph 3 of letter No. 14 from the Magistrate of the district, who states that the Police Force of Deyrah is totally inadequate to discharge the duties of watch and ward. This should be remedied by an increased grant of money from the Municipal Funds. He further describes the Dhoon as being different from other districts inasmuch as while other districts remain pretty much in the same state, as regards population, the Dhoon, from being one of the smallest districts in the North Western Provinces, is rapidly becoming one of great importance, and the population, European and Native, increasing and changing every year. The population imported for labor is described as being composed of the scum of the other districts, who come and go just as they choose.

The fact of the great part of the district being Forest instead of adding to its security tells against it, as the patrolling of the roads, in consequence of the distance between the posts, is badly kept up. There are only two Police posts, Lucheewalla and Kansrao, between Deyrah and the Ganges, a distance of 30 miles. The question of appointing a District Superintendent instead of an Inspector, is a question for higher

authority, but I am of opinion that Inspector Cumberlege is fit for the work if he will only devote his time and energy to it.

It is a most important district and requires the whole and sole attendance of one Officer to the Police duties alone.

There is a decrease in cattle theft; the run of stolen cattle from this is almost always towards Tehree and Nahun, foreign states, but a large number are also exchanged with the Seharunpore cattle lifters. The propinquity of the two States I mentioned above, adds to the difficulty and delay of reporting crime. This is fully alluded to in Inspector Cumberlege's report, paragraph 4.

The indifference of the zemindars is also remarked upon in paragraph 6.

I am sanguine as to the future results under Inspector Cumberlege, who is willing, energetic, and has his heart in his work. To this the Magistrate bears willing testimony.

The Magistrate in his report expresses an opinion that a European Constable at Mussoorie would be of use during the season; there are already three Inspectors: Mr. Cumberlege in charge, and Inspectors Nash and Greenwood doing general duty; if extra Constables are required, men of good character might be selected as a temporary measure from the Depôt, sworn in as special Constables, and be paid from the Mussoorie Municipal Fund. At present the Mussoorie Municipal Commissioners do not contribute one Rupee to the maintenance of the Police, though the Police attached to Mussoorie are exclusively employed in cases which occur amongst the servants and residents in the Civil Station of Mussoorie.

17. SEHARUNPORE.—Equally with the Magistrate I am at a loss to account for the great increase of crime in this district. Captain Fraser is a very hardworking, painstaking Officer, and Mr. Robertson reports the Police of his District to be an efficient body of men.

Captain Fraser took charge in April last. He reports an increase of 50 per cent. in cases as compared with last year, but the increase is entirely confined to cases of petty Theft and Burglary. In the detection of heinous crimes such as murders, detection has been fair.

No cases of Dhutoora Poisoning have occurred in this district during the last year, which rather tends to shew that the poisoners confine themselves to the Grand Trunk Road more than to Mofussil districts.

The prevailing crime is cattle theft. As compared with last year, the account stands thus—

No. of Cases stolen and strayed 470.

	<i>Value of stolen</i>	<i>And strayed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1862,	7,237 14 6	3,556 2 0	10,794 0 6
1863,	7,578 15 0	5,241 9 0	12,820 8 0
	<i>No. of Cases stolen</i>	<i>And strayed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1862,	240	105	345
1863,	172	298	470

I cannot agree with Captain Fraser that for detection of cattle thefts either hope or reliance is to be placed on the Chowkeedars, they being the very men (as he afterwards curiously remarks) who are appointed and kept by the Zemindars, who themselves are the veritable cattle stealers. About Deobund the people are particularly lawless; they consist for the most part of Ranghurs, Thuggahs and Rajpoots, and the

villages they inhabit are notorious for harbouring bad characters. The village Kamkhundee bordering on Moozuffernugger was fined heavily during the mutiny, which fine they cannot pay. Bhyla, a large village of Rajpoots, whose arrears of revenue were enormous, has been placed at the disposal of the Stud as a last resource.

The Pergunnah of Gungoh is overrun by Goojurs who make cattle theft a profession. There is but one remedy, and that is in a well-paid detective force.

Two annoying and useless robberies of the Government Mail bags occurred in the Seharunpore District, as also Moozuffernugger; one was detected and one undetected. These vexatious robberies have now ceased.

No real case of Dacoitee, as alluded to in paragraph 3 of Secretary to Government letter No. 655 A, has occurred.

18. MOOZUFFERNUGGER.—This District has fallen off this year in percentage of convictions and recovery of property, and has shewn a decided tendency to an increase in crime. The Magistrate's supplementary report is an interesting one, and points out where the shoe pinches in detection and conviction.

Table A accompanied Lieutenant Bramley's report; recovery of property is fair, being 40 per cent.; the acquittals to convictions are 78; but it must be borne in mind that out of this number of acquittals, 260 persons have been acquitted in cases where they were summoned by the Magistrate, and 78 only by the Police.

Table B shews an increase of 46 cases in cattle theft from last year; not much, considering the increased value of cattle.

The number of cases not detected is 67 in 1862, against 68 in 1863.

Cattle Theft.—Is the prevailing crime; the recovery of stolen cattle is very fair.

Heinous Offences.—The Sessions cases, as shewn in *Table C*, do credit to the Police, but of 33 persons brought to trial, 2 were sentenced to death, 3 to transportation for life, 24 for imprisonment for different periods, 1 is under trial, and 3 were acquitted.

A series of useless and annoying stoppages of the Mails took place, as in the Seharunpoor district, with the particulars of which you are cognizant.

The fact of extra Police having been quartered, and two of the parties concerned having been transported for eight years, will, I trust, put a stop to this crime.

A case of seizure of counterfeiting coin, and prosecution to punishment of the offenders does credit to the Police.

There is much to be satisfied with in the general administration of the Police in this district.

A Bhowreeah colony is being formed in this district under the Magistrate,—with what success time only will shew.

19. MEERUT.—The different Tables annexed shew as accurately as can be expected the working of the Police. There has been a slight falling off since last year, which was declared to be an exceptional year.

The Magistrate's supplementary remarks on the year's work are brief, and centre on one point, *viz.*, the organization of a detective Police. As this subject is under your consideration, it is unnecessary further to allude to it, but it must be borne in mind that

the Local Police are in no way to consider themselves absolved from the responsibility of detecting crime, should a detective force be formed. A detective force should exist in each district, but should not in my opinion be employed in the routine of detecting daily petty crime.

The Local Police should have the best knowledge of all that is going on around them, and should be made to trust on themselves. The detective element is for the tracing out of crime where organised gangs are concerned, and not for the discovery of any petty cattle theft which may occur in the district.

Murder.—The Police of this District have not been successful in the detection of this crime. Of 10 cases, in which 21 persons were arrested, 2 persons were committed to the Sessions and 5 are under trial, the rest released.

In one case of Infanticide the criminal was committed.

Thefts.—In 1,073 cases of theft, 334 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 226 were prosecuted to conviction, and 102 acquitted, 1 sent to another district, and 14 under trial. This shews a fair return of conviction to arrests.

Treasure Escort.—Rupees 53,82,200 is the amount of treasure escorted to and from this district.

The returns are so full I have little further to enter.

20. **BOOLUNDSHUHUR.**—It is with the greatest satisfaction I draw your attention to the Police Administration Report of this district for the past year, under Lieutenant Stanley Clarke, and I recommend his report for your particular perusal.

He has been alike successful in detection and conviction.

The enquiry into the midnight murder of the Mahomedan *theekadar* of a Goojur village, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity and secrecy, was conducted by Lieutenant Clarke in person on the spot; owing to the man's body having been made away with, the prosecution to conviction was a matter which required much tact and delicacy; in this Lieutenant Clarke was eminently successful, and 3 of the principals were sentenced to death at the last sessions.

Convictions of men arrested amounted to 79 per cent.

The results of Lieutenant Clarke's energy and zeal are apparent in the procedure and practice of the Police in this district.

21. **ALLYGHUR.**—In this district there have been many changes in the Magistracy during the past year, all of which have told against the action of the Police. Where the Magistracy are constantly changed, they get no knowledge of the Courts or people, and do not know the ins and outs of a district.

Mr. Williams received charge from Major Hallett in May last, and has given every satisfaction. It is a difficult district to manage on account of a tribe of people named Aherias, noted as the most cunning and skilful of thieves, courageous in attacks on other people, and protected by a brotherhood and clanship only known in the East. These men defy all efforts of Police and Magistracy to keep them in order; they profess to live by theft; they tell me that they have a regular sustained Fund to support the wives and children of those who are arrested and imprisoned.

The brotherhood is to such an extent, that if 5 men go out on an expedition and 2 are imprisoned, the other 3 are bound to provide for their families until

relief is obtained from the brotherhood, and this practice obtains while any of them are suffering imprisonment.

Against such an organised body as this what have the Police to oppose.

Only the other day (during the cotton mania) when the Buneeshs were sending cash remittances about in the most reckless manner, the Aheerias held a *punchayet* to take measures to make a grand raid. Fortunately, Mr. Williams had good information, and was just in time to put extra Police on the Kasgunge and Hattrass road, and so prevented some very heavy highway robberies.

Mr. Williams' report is meagre. He is better able to work than write, and is well up in his district, and has on several occasions been personally successful in detection.

The arrest of Gungoh, the poisoner of Etah in the Muttra district by the Allygurrh Police is most creditable to him.

The returns shew the work of this district and a decrease in Cattle Theft which is creditable.

<i>Cattle stolen.</i>			<i>Cattle strayed.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1862,	195	3,312-12-3	314	3870-4-3	509	7,183-0-6
1863,	35	714-12-0	291	2,719-12-0	326	3,434-8-0

This district is the favorite resort of the wandering tribes who live by theft, *viz.*, Sansaras, Habooras, Aheerias, all of whom congregate here; and it is for this reason that highway robbery (now called dacoitee) is so frequent. A strange feature in the highway robberies throughout the Division, is the aversion shewn by the well disposed portion of the people to interfere to protect travellers who are robbed, sometimes in the sight of people working in the fields, and often close to villages, and whose cries for assistance must have been heard. This, however, is the case to this day in Ireland, where people are often shot within 100 yards of assistance, and no one moves hand or foot to bring the criminal to justice.

I am of opinion that in this district one of the Assistant Inspectors General should be always located; in area, it is the largest in the Division, and the Towns of Hattrass and Coel are most important.

22. CONCLUDING REMARKS.—In conclusion, I beg particularly to bring to your notice the energy and zeal displayed by Lieutenant Clarke and Mr. Walter Williams. The former I mention without hesitation as the best Police Officer in the North Western Provinces, and the latter has shewn that no consideration of climate, season or health can stop him from personally prosecuting a case to conviction, as exemplified in the case of dacoitee in June last, under the most trying circumstances.

The District Superintendents of Saharunpore, Moozuffernuggur and Meerut have given me satisfaction.

Of the Assistant Inspectors General, Lieutenant Craigie, who lately joined, is studying for his examination. Of Lieutenant Shuttleworth's attainment as a Police Officer I have a very high opinion, and I report him as fully competent to take charge of a district. He is energetic and zealous, and his heart is thoroughly in his work.

Of the European Inspectors, I would mention Mr. Foster of Saharunpoor, Mr. Nash of Deyrah, Mr. Smith of Moozuffernuggur, Mr. Pocock of Meerut, and Mr. Charde of Boolundshuhur, as being particularly earnest in the discharge of their duties. The District Superintendents have mentioned in their several reports the Native Inspectors who have done best service.

23. I repeat again, that I see no reason to be disheartened at the results of the working of the new Police, which much depends on the selection of District Superintendents of Police; and what the Police requires is rest, to enable them to work out satisfactorily the new system; but while men are uncertain as to their future prospects, no system can work well. It was five years before the new Police in England could work up to their full power, and this, notwithstanding the advantages they enjoyed of working in their own country. As yet the Police in India have not experienced twelve months of undisturbed trial.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. TYRWHITT, MAJOR,

*Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Meerut Division.*

AGRA DIVISION.

From MAJOR C. T. HALLET, Offg. Deputy Inspector General, Agra Division, to M. H. COURT, Esq., Inspector General of Police,—(dated Agra, the 4th February 1864.)

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of this division for 1863.

During the short period (five months) that I have officiated as Deputy Inspector General, I have had neither time nor opportunity to be able to form a very correct estimate of the working of the Police of each District; my report therefore must of necessity be brief, and without further preface, I proceed to comment on the reports of each District Superintendent severally.

AGRA.—A very large increase of crime, both in the number of cases and amount of property plundered, appears in the Report of the Agra District Superintendent during the past year.

I should be almost willing to adopt the opinion expressed by Major Eckford, *viz.*, that the amount of crimes have in reality decreased, notwithstanding the greater number registered, on the ground that crime as a rule is far more faithfully reported than in former years.

Captain Knyvett details at length his reasons for the probable increase of crime. As regards "Theft simple" he attaches blame to the village watchmen, to several of whom punishment for neglect of duty has been awarded; he also complains that the number of chowkeedars located in many large villages are insufficient for their protection.

The two heavy cases of dacoitee add very considerably to the amount in the calendar of losses, and although little hope can be entertained of the ultimate recovery of the property, principally *cash*, yet it will be noted with satisfaction, that in one case two men have been apprehended, and in the other, many of the parties concerned are known, which affords reasonable grounds for anticipating that the offenders will yet be brought to justice.

The result of prosecution is very unsatisfactory. A reason however is assigned, and a remedy suggested by Captain Knyvett.

As a set off against the large amount of property stolen, the reported recovery must be considered favorable.

The good conduct that has characterized many of the superior Officers of Police is prominently brought to notice by the District Superintendent, who has on all subjects so fully and ably entered into detail, that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge further.

MUTTRA.—In the report of the Superintendent of this District it is shewn that crime generally is on the increase, the number of cases being in excess of last year.

Thefts, however, serve to swell the total of cases reported, 87 of which recorded as in "cattle strayed" may fairly be accounted doubtful, whilst offences of grave character have sensibly decreased.

The Officiating Magistrate has commented (report appended) on the want of success that has attended the efforts of the Police in the recovery of stolen property, and this failure is a subject also of regret on the part of the District Superintendent; the robbery of Rs. 7,000 worth of jewellery may perhaps have aided the expression of Mr. Plowden's opinion on this point.

As far as earnest endeavours are concerned, the Inspector General does not need to be informed that Captain Harrison's efforts are untiring to secure efficiency, and the general conduct of his Police, and their intimate knowledge of duty, mark how successfully they have been supervised.

ERAH.—With the exception that no dacoitees have occurred during the past year, Captain Evatt's report of the working of the Police, and the conduct of the subordinate Officers, must be viewed as highly unsatisfactory.

Crime of every description seems to have been on the increase, and this is scarcely to be wondered at, when the Officers of Police instead of using their best endeavours to suppress offences, connive at, and themselves commit them.

The Magistrate of the district gives a very concise account of the working of the Police, and enlarges on their shortcomings; and I am of opinion that to the absence of Captain Evatt during a great portion of the year, coupled with the inexcusable conduct of an Inspector, and other Chief Constables, from whom the District Superintendent naturally expected support and assistance, is mainly to be attributed the excess of crime, and general failure in Police administration noticed in this report.

MYNPOORY.—From the report furnished, and comparing the statements of the present with the past year, the number of cases cognizable by Police shew largely, especially under the Heading "Lurking House-trespass," and "Theft."

The District Superintendent, however, accounts for the former, assigning as an incentive to the perpetration of this kind of robbery, the high prices prevailing in the cotton market, and as regards the latter, he would deduct the entire number of cases of cattle reported "strayed," thereby furnishing a result of 83 cases less than in the year 1862.

The recovery of property quoted is very satisfactory.

It has unquestionably been a matter of difficulty, the effectual handling of a Police with the continual change of District Officers, alluded to by Mr. Thomas, but it may be considered a matter of congratulation that the present Magistrate of Mynpoory entertains, as he expresses himself, so high an opinion of the qualifications of the District Superintendent of Police.

ETAWAH.—After attentively perusing the Report of Lieutenant Graham, and his clear and comprehensive statements embracing all and every subject separately, there is little room left for further remarks.

The number of cattle cases entered in the returns augment greatly in this, as in other districts, the total of recorded thefts.

Of the heinous crimes (with the exception of two offenders concerned in murder, who are still at large) conviction has closely followed arrest.

Lieutenant Graham's remarks on the thefts on the "Line of Railway" are in consonance with the opinion I expressed to you, and the Magistrate of Agra is the only Officer who appears to hold a different opinion on this subject.

The delivery of Dāk letters by the Police has been a standing bugbear during the last two years. I can speak from experience of the difficulties I have met with in the Allygurh district, and fully endorse Lieutenant Graham's statement in every particular.

It only remains to comment most markedly on the very high opinion recorded by Mr. Hume, of the qualifications of Lieutenant Graham as a Police Officer.

That he should have succeeded in gaining for his Police, the respect and good will of the landholders and inhabitants generally of the Etawah district, speaks volumes in his favor, and from the excellent system I myself saw at work, the evident good management of his Inspectors, the intelligence of the Chief Constables at out stations, the discipline of the reserve, the well ordered school, and the training of the Etawah Police generally, I believe in all sincerity, that the eulogium on Lieutenant Graham's ability is most thoroughly deserved.

FUTTEHGURH.—From this district it will be noted with satisfaction, that the reports of the Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate agree in stating, that although there has been an increase of crime, the cases are chiefly "petty thefts;" that the amount of property plundered has been less, and the recovery greater than last year.

The remarks by the Magistrate are worthy of attention, both as regards the measures he proposed to adopt, with respect to the suppression of gambling, and the quartering of extra Police in his district.

Mr. Oldfield's suggestion relative to the want of proper accommodation for the Police in the district, is a point which I am aware has already been brought under the consideration of Government.

Captain Cadell clearly shews in his statements, the favorable result of the past year's administration.

The only other point to touch upon, appears to me to be, that the Magistrate and District Superintendent are unanimously of opinion that the number of Constables for watch and ward of the City of Furruckabad is insufficient for its protection.

It is gratifying to perceive the cordial understanding that exists between the above Officers, and I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good order and discipline I observed in the force in the Futtehgurh District.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.—My tour of inspection hitherto has extended to the Furruckabad district, where I joined and accompanied the Camp of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, on his march through a portion of that district, *via* Mynpoory to Agra.

With much satisfaction I here place upon record, that not a single instance of robbery occurred from the time of the entry of His Honor's Camp into the Agra division, up to the period when charge was made over to the Allygurh Police at Hatrass on the 21st ultimo.

I attribute this to the excellent arrangements ordered by the District Superintendents of Futtehgurh, Mynpoory, and Agra, respectively, whose directions were most ably seconded by Inspectors Conroy, Hyde and Jackson. I had opportunities of witnessing the exertions and the zeal displayed by each of these Inspectors in their performance of duty, and would strongly recommend them to the favorable notice of the Inspector General of Police as deserving candidates for promotion.

I have also visited several Stations and out-posts in the Agra, Etawah and Muttra districts; and it affords me pleasure to state, that I consider the system pursued by each District Superintendent (especially at Etawah) to be as nearly an approach to perfection as possible.

The district of Etah is the only one that has not come under my personal observation, and I propose to visit it shortly.

General Police Fund.—The working of the General Police Fund throughout the Division I can report as satisfactory, and that the Rules are understood.

Clothing.—The uniforms have been regularly supplied and the force is clean and well disciplined.

I would suggest that a great Coat be supplied to each man instead of to those only going on duty, as hitherto.

In conclusion, I crave indulgence for the insufficiency of this report, necessarily defective as I promised in the outset; firstly, from lack of knowledge of locality, and lastly, that the submission of this report has been called for at a very early period of the year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. T. HALLET, MAJOR,

Offg. Deputy Inspector General of Police,

Agra Division.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

From MAJOR W. H. S. EARLE, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rohilcund Division, to M. H. COURT, Esq., Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, Meerut,—(No. 137, dated Camp Bijnour District, the 11th February 1864.)

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Police Administration Report for the past year, together with the Reports and Returns from the Magistrates and District Superintendents of the five districts in the Rohilcund Division.

2. BAREILLY.—The Returns from this district show a considerable increase of crime, more especially in Thefts and House-breaking, but if you will look at Statements marked A and B, you will perceive that the greater number of cases have been committed in villages where there are no Police, and are mostly of a trivial nature. Out of 1,532 cases of Theft, 1,183 were committed in villages where no Police are stationed, leaving only 349 committed in Cities and Towns. In like manner there were only 47 cases of House-breaking in Cities and Towns, whereas in villages there were 334.

3. The amount of property stolen in large Towns is much more than that in villages, but this is easily accounted for, as in two cases alone of House-breaking in the Bareilly city, very nearly 17,000 were taken away. Of the 1,913 cases of Theft and House-breaking there were 1,106 under 10 Rupees, 340 under 20 Rupees, and only 8 cases above 500 Rupees.

4. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is very good, being 668 convictions and 154 acquittals, being upwards of 81 per cent. These are the actual numbers apprehended by the Police on their own authority.

5. The proportion of convictions to number concerned is more than 1 in 4½.

6. The amount of property recovered is not bad, being more than five annas in the Rupee.

7. There was a case of House-breaking in the Bareilly city in September last, in which property to the amount of Rs. 10,000 was stolen. This was most cleverly detected, the greater part of the property was recovered, and the guilty parties were apprehended and convicted. Great credit is due to Inspector Abdool Hai, for the manner in which this case was traced out, and also to Inspector Mahomed Tahir Begh and his subordinates for their unceasing vigilance. Had they been in the slightest degree careless, the whole of the stolen property would have been carried off.

8. A man concerned in the murder in 1857 of Mr. Tucker, Judge of Futteh-pore, was apprehended and forwarded for trial to Futteh-pore.

9. I think I may venture to say, that although there has been a great increase of crime in this district during the past year, the results of Police Administration may be considered highly satisfactory.

10. MORADABAD.—The Returns from this District have been received under the countersignature of, but without a report from the Magistrate of the district.

11. There has been a considerable increase of crime in this district, more especially in Thefts, and the increase must, I imagine, be in a very great measure attributable to the dearness of grain. The results of Police Administration have not been very successful. Of the 1,026 persons brought to trial, 459 were released, but of these

243 were summoned by the Magistrate, reducing the acquittals to 216. This gives 72 per cent. of convictions to 28 of acquittals, and 1 convicted to 5½ concerned.

12. The amount of property recovered is very bad, being somewhat less than three annas in the Rupee.

13. I cannot account for this apparent failure in this district. I have visited several of the Chief Stations in the District, and have had every reason to be satisfied with the way in which work is carried on. Chief Constables seem to understand their duties, and Constables are thoroughly conversant with the duties of their beats.

14. There was a case of murder with Dacoitee and Theft in the City some months ago. It was very clearly detected, the parties concerned were arrested and convicted, and a great part of the stolen property was recovered.

15. **SHAHJEHANPORE.**—The returns from this District are most satisfactory. There is, on the whole, a very slight increase in the number of cases of crime, caused chiefly by the increased numbers of cases of House-breaking. Thefts which have increased considerably in every other District are somewhat less than in 1862.

16. The amount of property stolen is considerably less than in 1862, and the amount recovered is greater. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is very fair, being 63 per cent.; the number convicted to those concerned is about 1 in 4½. Mr. Probyn, the Magistrate, speaks most highly of the working of the Police in his district, and I agree with him in saying that Mr. Berrill, the late Officiating District Superintendent, deserves every credit for the very efficient state of the Shahjehanpore Police.

17. **BUDAON.**—Mr. Carmichael, the Magistrate of this district, says the returns for this year are, on the whole, a decided improvement on those of the preceding one.

18. In this, as in other districts, there has been a considerable increase of crime, but the results of prosecution are far better than in 1862. Of 1,109 persons brought to trial, 651 were convicted. The proportion of property recovered is very good, being more than 6 annas in the Rupee. The Police have been most successful in prosecuting to conviction persons concerned in murders, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, and causing grievous injury.

19. Captain Corbett has worked well during the past year, and has effected a very great improvement in the efficiency of his Police.

20. **BLJNORE.**—The Returns from this district have been forwarded to the Magistrate, but up to the present moment have not been returned by that Officer.

21. As I have been directed to send in my Report at once, I have been compelled to call on Captain White to furnish me with a rough copy of his Report and Returns, and from them I have compiled my general Returns.

22. There is a slight increase of crime during the past, as compared with that of the preceding year, and the amount of property stolen is one-third more.

23. In convictions the returns show an immense improvement, and the percentage of property recovered is somewhat better. Convictions to acquittals are 649 per cent., convictions to numbers concerned per cent., and property recovered about 3½ annas

in the Rupee. These Returns are not altogether satisfactory, but show a vast improvement on those of 1862.

24. The increase in crime (mostly of a petty nature) may, I think, be attributed in a measure to the dearness of food, but failure in detection is, I think, in a great measure to be attributable to the want of energy on the part of Officers in charge of Police Stations. I have pointed this out to Captain White, and I hope very shortly to see a great improvement under this head. Captain White's Report is so very full and explanatory, that I do not deem it necessary to make any further remarks on the working of the Police in this district during the past year.

25. **GENERAL REMARKS.**—Before concluding this Report, I would beg to offer a few remarks on the general working of the Police in the Division during the past year.

26. The Returns show a considerable increase in thefts and house-breaking. I do not attribute this in any way to the laxity or carelessness of the Police. I have marched steadily through the Division, and I have made most particular enquiries as to the causes of the increase of crime. It appears that during the past year, food of every description has often been at famine prices, and the poorer classes have found it difficult to exist by honest means. The increase has mostly been in thefts and house-breaking of a most trivial nature, and in simple attempts, and committed generally in villages at a distance from any Police Station. If a theft of a petty nature is committed in a town or village where Police are stationed, there is a chance of its being detected, as immediate investigation is made, but when committed in villages, the report frequently does not reach the Police Station for a day or two, and the Police could not possibly spare time to proceed to distant villages to investigate every petty case of theft, some of them ranging as low as half an anna.

27. During my tour, I have been most careful in my inspections and examinations, and must say I have been very much pleased and astonished at the very great improvement made by the Police since last year in the general knowledge of their duties. At almost every station, I have found the books most carefully and correctly kept and brought up to date. Constables have generally a thorough knowledge of their beats, *viz.*, names of villages, their distances from the station, the names of the Zemindars, Lumberdars, Chowkedars, bad characters, &c. &c. Many of the men, who in 1861, were totally illiterate, can now read and write very fairly, and several know by heart, and understand the meaning of the Police Questions and Answers published by your directions; several Constables in every district, who are totally illiterate, not being able to read and write a single word in any language, have learnt by heart, and word for word, several of the Questions and Answers. I quote this simply to show you the great anxiety evinced by the Force to merit the good will of their superiors. I noticed this desire to gain a knowledge of their duties more specially in the Moradabad District, where two Hill men, late in the Military Police, have by great perseverance, learnt to read and write, and are now Chief Constables in charge of Stations. During my tour, I have made it a point to make enquiries from the Raeeses and respectable residents of towns and villages, regarding the general conduct of the Police, and as to the general working of the system: the results of my enquiries have been most satisfactory; here and there instances of bad behaviour have been brought to my notice, but as a general rule the character borne by the Police is very good.

28. I think the general efficient state of the Police of the Rohilcund Division reflects great credit on the Superintendents of Districts, and on their subordinate Officers. I do not hesitate to say that the European Officers serving under my command, have one and all done their utmost to carry out the wishes of Government,

and if they have failed in any point, the fault is more attributable to the system than to any carelessness on their part. When I allude to the faults of the system, I do not wish it to be understood that I consider the system to be bad. I feel convinced that it is as good as it could be, that is, if it were carried out in its integrity. At present, and for some time to come, there are, and will be, many causes to prevent its working properly. I trust I may be pardoned for expressing my opinion as to one of the greatest drawbacks to the proper working of the system, but I am of opinion that until this drawback is entirely removed, the system will never be so thoroughly successful as it ought to be. The drawback I allude to is, the lukewarm interest some of the Civil Officers take in the welfare of the Police. I do not for one moment wish to insinuate that Civil Officers in any way oppose or wish to oppose the system, but at the same time I feel convinced, very few feel in any way interested in its success or failure. They have not their heart in the work as they had formerly, when they were held responsible for the success or failure of the Police.

29. When the Magistrate of a district is brought to consider the success or failure of his Police as reflecting on himself, then and only then will the present system act properly.

30. With reference to the Officers serving under my command, I beg to make the following remarks :—

31. Captain Fletcher joined the Force in April last. He is an able, energetic, hardworking Officer, and will ere long become a first-rate Police Officer.

32. Captain Corbett has worked well during the past year, and deserves credit for the very great improvement he has effected in the Police of the Budaon district.

33. Captain White is an able Officer, and has worked well during the past year.

34. Lieutenant Noble is, in my opinion, as good an Officer as there is in the whole Force. He has his heart and soul in the work, and does every thing he can to improve the efficiency of the Force under him.

35. Lieutenant Ryves is a hard-working, painstaking young Officer.

36. Mr. Berrill.—Of this young Officer I cannot speak too highly; he is active, intelligent, and very hardworking, and has given very great satisfaction during the past year.

37. Lieutenant O'Dowda is a very steady, diligent young Officer, always ready and willing to do any thing that is required of him. He has worked well during the past year, and has obtained a thorough knowledge of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police, and, I trust, he may be, as a reward for his zeal, on an early date, raised to the position he formerly held in the Police.

38. I beg to enclose a Comparative Statement of crime for the Division for the years 1862 and 1863, and also a Comparative Statement shewing the percentage of convictions to acquittals, of convictions to parties concerned, and of property recovered.

39. The reports and returns from each district (Bijnour excepted) are forwarded by this day's post under separate covers.

40. The returns from the Bijnour district will be forwarded as soon as received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. S. EARLE, MAJOR,

Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police, Rohilcund Division.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

From CAPTAIN T. DENNEHY, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Allahabad Division, to LIEUT. C. A. DODD, Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, Allahabad,—(No. 240, dated Allahabad, the 8th January 1864.)

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Annual Police Administration Report of the Division for the year 1863, for the information of the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, with my own remarks as follows:—

2. ALLAHABAD.—The Returns of the District of Allahabad for the year 1863 show, in some respects, a falling off from last year, and in others an improvement.

Cases of unaggravated house-breaking, theft, and robbery have increased considerably in number, while there has been no case of house-breaking with grievous hurt; and offences affecting the public health have decreased by more than one-third.

The recovery of property which in 1862 was, as compared with the amount said to be stolen, about 20 per cent., has not been in 1863 more than between 17 and 18 per cent. for the district, while, on the other hand, the Returns of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate show a proportion of more than 50 per cent. recovered in his jurisdiction.

An improvement appears to have taken place in the judgment exercised by the Police in making arrests; for in 1862, out of 1,780 persons brought to trial for offences cognizable by the Police, 1,172 were punished, while this year's Returns show 1,036 punished out of 1,390 brought to trial.

3. BANDA.—In the Banda district we find an increase of house-breaking and theft, which does not appear to have been met by the Police with a proportionately increased activity; for out of 137 cases of house-breaking, arrests were only made in 9, and out of 150 persons supposed to have been concerned, 9 only were prosecuted to conviction.

In theft, the convictions, although far from good, are not so remarkably disproportionate; indeed, the total proportion of convictions on the number of persons brought to trial (584 to 1,461) is not at all what it ought to be.

The amount of property recovered, which was very good last year, being about 27 per cent. on what was reported as stolen, is still better this year, and has got up to more than 33 per cent.

4. CAWNPORE.—In the Cawnpore district we have an increase in the number of cases of robbery, dacoity, and theft, and a decrease of house-breaking, and of offences affecting the public health. Out of 1,181 persons brought to trial, 844 were punished; but in a very large proportion of cases, cognizable by the Police, no action appears to have been taken by them, and the proportion of property recovered, which in 1862 was 25 per cent., is reduced in 1863 to about 13½ per cent.

The District Superintendent mentions the fact that there have been no dacoities on the Grand Trunk Road, and that although cases of dacoity have numerically increased in the district, they were such as would perhaps have been more aptly classed under the head of robberies than of dacoities.

I would also bring to the notice of the Inspector General the recorded opinion of the Magistrate of Cawnpore, that there is now very little oppression in this district, as well as the marked approval of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of the conduct of the Police in his jurisdiction.

5. **FUTTEHPORE.**—It is a matter of congratulation that in the district of Futtehpore there has been during the past year a marked decrease of nearly every crime cognizable by the Police; particularly, house-breaking, theft, robbery and dacoity. Out of 666 persons brought to trial, 570 have been convicted, but the recovery of property stolen is not as good as the other results of the working of the Police of this district, although it is nearly double what it was last year, over 11 per cent. instead of about six.

6. In conclusion, I would add that having rejoined my appointment, as Deputy Inspector General of this Division, but a little more than a month before the close of the year under review, I cannot speak much from personal observation of the working of the Police, but I have been glad to find that the Officers and men have made great progress in the knowledge of their duties, and I believe that the increase in number of certain crimes in the Returns, is more to be attributed to the fact that the constant visits and supervision of European Officers keep such a check upon the proceedings of the Police that the successful concealment of crime has become an impossibility, than to any real increase in crime. Detection, although better than under the old system, is not yet as good as it should be, but I hope that, now that every man in the districts is getting better acquainted with his work, and Superintendents will have more leisure to devote to explaining to Police Officers how and where they have failed in each separate case, what they did in excess of their duty, and what left undone, we may expect that the results of next year's working will show a marked improvement on this head.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. DENNEHY, CAPTAIN,

*Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Allahabad Division.*

BENARES DIVISION.

From MAJOR HENRY D. MANNING, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Benares Division, to M. H. COURT, ESQUIRE, Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces,—(No. 193 A., dated Camp Muddoopoor, the 25th February 1864.)

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the compiled Annual Crime Returns of the Benares Division, as also the Annual Reports, &c., from the several districts under my supervision.

2nd.—The returns show an increase of crime in each of the six districts, attributable, as the Police Officers observe, to several causes; the chief of these may safely be put down to the great rise in the Cotton market, and to the evil effects of gambling, for which there is now no punishment under the Penal Code. I am also of opinion that crime is now more regularly reported than hitherto, for information was certainly suppressed in 1861, and in some districts in the subsequent year as well. The increase of 8,757 cognizable cases against 6,575 in 1862, is apparent chiefly in

petty burglaries and thefts, whereas with few exceptions crimes of a graver nature, such as murders, culpable homicides, dacoities, and the administering poisonous drugs are, I am glad to find, on the decline.

3rd.—*Dacoities*.—In dacoities there is an increase, I regret to say, in the district of Goruckpoor, whereas a decrease is shown in Ghazeepoor and Mirzapoor; in Ghazeepoor this favorable result is due to the excellent rules issued by yourself in the year under report for the protection of boats at certain defined Ghâts on the rivers Ganges and Gograh. In Goruckpoor and Azimgurh some few dacoities have been effected on the frontiers of those districts by daring bands from the Province of Oudh, who, it would appear, have been protected by the neighbouring zemindars, and allowed to escape without any intimation being given of their doings to the Police or the slightest attempt made for their capture. In one of these cases Captain Drury reports that the zamindar concerned was prosecuted to conviction. In Azimgurh three heavy dacoitee cases occurred in 1863, against three of unaggravated in 1862. In two of these cases the dacoits are supposed to have belonged to Oudh, and some escaped, but in the third which happened at Doochree Ghât, the Police recovered a portion of the stolen property and prosecuted the offenders to conviction. In the Benares and Jounpoor Districts no crime of this kind has occurred during the past two years.

4th.—*Robberies*.—Of this class of offence there has been an increase of 16 cases, 3 aggravated and 13 simple highway robberies, chiefly in the Azimgurh and Goruckpoor districts; in the former, 6 aggravated robberies are reported against two in 1862, but in Goruckpoor they have been confined in a great measure to petty cases of seizure of clothes from travellers passing through the jungle roads of that district, where detection or apprehension is almost an impossibility. In the other districts robberies are shown as follows :—

	<i>Aggravated.</i>		<i>Unaggravated.</i>	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Benares, ...	1	1	2	5
Jounpoor, ...	0	1	5	2
Mirzapoor, ...	1	0	3	5
Ghazeepore, ...	1	0	12	12
Total, ...	3	2	22	24

exhibiting a decrease of one in aggravated and increase of two in simple robberies, so that with the exceptions abovementioned, no great difference is apparent in this crime during the past two years.

5th.—*Administration of Poisonous Drugs*.—It is a matter of congratulation that poisoning cases are apparently on the decline. In four of the six districts, this offence has been unknown during the past year, and the eight cases reported have been confined to the districts of Benares and Goruckpoor. Out of the five cases in the former district, Captain Watson reports that three have been prosecuted to conviction, which result, I trust, may be considered satisfactory. Captain Drury does not allude to his cases, and in the absence of my Office records, I am unable to mention how they were disposed of.

6th.—*Cattle thefts and cattle reported strayed*.—This crime I regret to state is still very prevalent in the Division, more especially in the Azimgurh and Goruckpoor Districts; from the monthly crime returns by me for 1863, where I have directed a memorandum to be made of cattle thefts and stray cattle reported as thefts, I find the following results :—

Goruckpore, ...	...	...	392	Cases.
Azimgurh, ...	...	...	324	,,
Jounpore, ...	...	...	193	,,
Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	166	,,
Benares, ...	...	...	105	,,
Mirzapore, ...	...	...	94	,,

I have no Returns by me to compare this crime with the cattle thefts in 1862, but the subject is one with which I am constantly in communication with my Officers, and before we can hope to suppress it every effort must be made to detect and prosecute those who are the receivers of the stolen cattle, and who drive such a prosperous trade thereby. I trust the results on this point during the current year may be more satisfactory than hitherto.

7th.—*Arrests.*—I must now pass on to other portions of my report, and first of all as regards “arrests with reference to those concerned,” which aggregate 4,300 persons out of 11,311 concerned, or about 38 per cent. in the Division, which may be looked on as a fair proportion. Separately the arrests by Police in the six districts are as follows:—

Goruckpore, ...	...	...	50	per cent.
Mirzapore, ...	...	...	43	,,
Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	42½	,,
Benares, ...	...	...	34½	,,
Jounpore, ...	...	...	31½	,,
Azimgurh, ...	...	...	27	,,

With the exception of Jounpore and Azimgurh, which are not quite up to the average, the results under this head are what, I believe, is expected from the Police.

8th.—*Convictions.*—The convictions of those arrested exceed those of the previous year, when they were under 60 per cent. In 1863, out of 4,300 persons arrested by Police 2,852 were convicted, or about 66½ per cent; this average is, I am afraid, not quite what you would wish, but when I place before you the results of each district, I trust you will approve of the working of some of them, viz.—

	<i>Arrested.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
Benares,	615	497	82 per cent.
Mirzapore,	473	350	74 ,,
Jounpore,	440	285	71 ,,
Azimgurh,	598	356	70 ,,
Ghazeepore,	1170	757	64½ ,,
Goruckpore,	1004	607	60½ ,,

9th.—*Property stolen and recovered.*—I have much pleasure in recording that the statements of property recovered are more favorable than those of the previous year, and show that the Police have exerted themselves in this portion of their duties; the returns exhibit the following sums stolen and recovered.

	<i>Stolen.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
Ghazeepore,	41,579 10 9	14,954 9 9	36 per cent.
Mirzapore,	28,255 9 0	10,177 13 11	35½ ,,
Benares,	58,824 7 0	20,283 3 0	34½ ,,
Azimgurh,	26,277 7 9	7,717 8 0	29½ ,,
Goruckpore,	56,660 5 0	13,223 10 9	23½ ,,
Jounpore,	23,233 12 6	4,240 9 3	18½ ,,
Aggregating, Rs. 2,35,128 4 0		70,597 6 8	

or 30 per cent. in the Division, against 23 per cent. in 1862. Goruckpore is the only district where an improvement has not taken place in recoveries, and there, I am sorry to observe, they have decreased to 23½ per cent. against 42 in 1862.

10th. On the whole, then, although I much regret that the returns show an increase of crime in 1863 over the previous year, still it must be acknowledged that a great improvement is visible as regards arrests, convictions, and recoveries, and these results will, I trust, prove that the Police of the Benares Division have not retrograded in the desire to carry out their work to your satisfaction.

11th.—*Detection*.—Under this heading the results are as follows:—In detection of crime generally 34 per cent. is the average of the Division. The Benares Police have been the most successful in this respect, arrests having been made in 703 cases of 1,351 reported, or about 52 per cent. In Goruckpore 706 cases out of 1,425 have been detected, or about 49½ per cent. In Ghazeepore, 665 of 1,928 cases, or 34½, and Mirzapore 251 of 831 cases, or 30 per cent. The remaining two districts, *although showing fair averages in detection of grave crime*, have not done so well as their neighbours, in general detection, Jounpore only showing 21 per cent. of cases where arrests followed, and Azimgurh 19½. In grave crime such as murders, robberies, and dacoitees, detection has been made in 80 per cent. of the cases, *viz.*,

Of 41 Murders reported,	arrests were made in	32
53 Robberies,	„ „	40
13 Dacoitees,	„ „	8

In lurking house-trespass 10½ per cent., and in thefts 42 per cent. of offences were followed by arrest. The above results in detection are not so satisfactory as I should wish them to appear, and my attention will be given particularly to this point during the current year; indeed I have already in a vernacular order, issued this season, warned all Inspectors and Chief Constables to the necessity of greater zeal and honesty of action in the detection of crime and recovery of property.

12th.—*Instruction, Drill, &c.*—I am glad to be able to report favorably on the improvement of the force as regards instructions and drill; the latter I do not encourage more than is necessary for the setting up of the men and to enable them to move together, for I found in previous inspections that more attention was given to drill than to acquiring a proper knowledge of other duties; during my present tour, however, I must say I have found with few exceptions that the Constables have mastered the ordinary knowledge of work required of them, and there is evidently every desire on their part to become day by day better acquainted with Police Regulations. I have also observed that there is a wish on the part of a number of Constables, only acquainted with the Hindee language, to master the Persian as well. This in itself is very satisfactory, and I hope it may lead to a better stamp of men being found hereafter ready for promotion to important situations than is, I regret to add, at present the case. This want of knowledge of Persian (for the junior grades of Head Constables and Constables have now become almost exhausted as regards educated men) is a source of complaint in all my districts, and I would *strongly suggest* a temporary relaxation, as regards appointments to Chief and Head Constables of 1st Grade, of the rule directing all promotions from the ranks.

13th.—*Magistrates' Reports, &c.*—In submitting the Magistrates' Supplementary Reports I would beg to draw your special attention to the one transmitted by Mr. Bax, the Magistrate of Benares, who appears *well satisfied* with his Police. There can be no doubt of Captain Watson's capabilities as a Police Officer, and he is most ably supported by Mr. Goad, Assistant Inspector General, and his European Inspectors,

Messrs. Aldridge, Grogan and Upton, in the supervision of the force, &c. Inspector Alum Singh is also very zealous, keeps the City Police in great order, and suppresses crime as much as it is possible to do in such a densely populated city.

14th.—Mr. Ouseley appears to have a better opinion of the Goruckpore Police than when he last reported on them, and thinks that crime is now more freely reported than during the previous year. Captain Drury and his Assistant Lieutenant Matthews have carried on their duties much to my satisfaction, and have been well supported by Inspectors Martin and Britts.

15th.—The Magistrates of Azimgurh and Jounpore, having only lately taken charge of their respective districts, offer no remarks on their Police; Mr. Young is no doubt a hard working Officer, but, as was lately exemplified, is decidedly obstinate and tenacious of his position, forgetting that the Magistrate is his superior Officer. Inspector Renton, of the Azimgurh district, is a smart and intelligent Officer, but I am informed that his private character is not so good as it might be.

16th.—Mr. Castle, Superintendent of Jounpore, is a willing Officer and appears to take an interest in his district, which I hope will improve if he is permitted to remain there. As it is, I observe a great change for the better, although much still remains to be done. Inspectors Leslie and Tiernan are intelligent Officers and know their work, but the former has a sharp temper which he cannot curb at times; this will be injurious to his prospects if he does not take care.

17th.—Mr. Brodhurst, Magistrate of Ghazeepore, acknowledges the services of the Police in apprehending so large a number of absconded offenders during the year, and, with the Superintendent, suggests a change in the ruling of Section 481 of the Manual relative to dismissal after trial in Judicial Courts. The rule in question is certainly severe on every occasion, but I conclude it was your intention that it should only be carried out under excessive circumstances, and I have instructed the Superintendent accordingly, when referred to in individual cases. Instructions regarding the complaint alluded to by Mr. Brodhurst in the 7th paragraph of his report, will be immediately issued. Mr. Waddington is decidedly a zealous Officer, but his zeal leads him away too far at times and he forgets that he has superior Officers to deal with; he is however young in office and will soon learn to know his own position. From what Mr. Brodhurst says it would appear that he did not at first co-operate with the Magistracy, but latterly this has been rectified, I am glad to observe. Mr. Waddington is also in my opinion too severe with his men and often punishes where advice and instructions would be more judicious and efficacious; I have pointed this out to him.

Messrs. Brodhurst and Waddington both speak highly of Lieutenant Graham's (Assistant Inspector General) ability and excellent knowledge of his duties, as also his close attention thereto, which I have pleasure in recording. Of the Ghazeepore Inspectors, Soojee Singh, Bhyro Dyal and Ultraf Hoosein have gained the satisfaction of their superiors.

18th.—When in Camp last week with Mr. McChlery, I had access to the Mirzapore Annual Crime Returns, which has enabled me to compile my own. Mr. McChlery's report, however, has been delayed partly through Mr. Peppin's neglect in not submitting his own report, &c., earlier as directed, and also owing to want of information on certain points in connection with the Bhudoe pergunnah, but the reports and returns will be duly submitted as soon as received. Mr. Peppin is well up to his work, if he will only exert himself, and on your last visit to Mirzapore, I believe you were satisfied with what you saw; he is, however, at times so dreadfully apathetic that I have

great difficulty in getting any returns, &c., from his Office ; complaints have also reached me of the great delay in his reply to papers from the several Magistrates. I have warned Mr. Peppin and trust my advice will not be lost sight of, otherwise I shall be compelled to bring his conduct specially to your notice for such action as may appear advisable.

19th.—*Chowkeedars and Goraitis*.—I would beg to draw your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Chowkeedars and Goraitis ; these classes are in general so badly paid (either in money or land) that it is a wonder how they can live on their means and carry on their legitimate duties *honestly*. It would be advantageous in every way were some regulations devised for bettering the prospects of these unfortunates ; as it is they are forced to gain a livelihood as they best can, and are doubtless often, in such dilemmas, tempted to commit rather than prevent crime.

20th.—*Conclusion*.—In concluding this report, I must apologize for the delay that has occurred in submitting it ; to prevent such in future, I would request the favor of your reminding Magistrates of District *from your own Office* as to the latest date you would wish their reports and returns to reach me for compilation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. D. MANNING, MAJOR,
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Benares Division.

JHANSIE DIVISION.

FROM CAPTAIN B. G. VANDERGUCHT, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jhansie Division, to LIEUTENANT C. A. DODD, Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, Allahabad,—(No. 101, dated Camp Muggurpoor, the 21st February 1864.)

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to forward the Annual Return of the Police Administration of the Jhansie Division, for the year 1863, with Reports, Statements as per margin, during the past year. There has been a preceptible decrease in the number of heinous offences as regards the preceding year, and a considerable increase, in all districts, of petty crimes, such as lurking house-trespass and theft. This is the second year of the working of the new Police system in this Division, and the same result fell under my observation in the 2nd and 3rd years of the working of the system in the Divisions of Benares and Allahabad. It was there argued by Police Officers that the apparent increase of petty crime arose from the fact of crime being more faithfully recorded, and the returns being more correctly kept by the Police than formerly, and not that any real increase had taken place ; and this I believe to be the reason of the apparent increase in this Division during the past year, and it is not improbable that a still further increase of such crimes will appear in the Returns of the present year. The Registers of crime reported are faithfully kept, and I feel certain from personal inspection that crime is hardly, if ever, concealed by the Police.

Reports from the District Supdts. of Police.
Abstract Statement of Crime.
Comparative Table, &c., for the year of 1863 from Oraie.
Ditto do. and Depy. Commr.'s do. do. Jhansie.
Ditto do. and do. do. do. Lullutpoor.
Ditto do. and do. do. do. Humeerpoor.

The district of Oraie has been administered during the year by Captain Swiney, the District Superintendent, and his Police, as testified to by Major Corbett, the Deputy Commissioner, have attained a high standard of proficiency.

They have been during the year successful in convictions and prosecution, 70 per cent. of arrests having been convicted, and upwards of 25 per cent. of persons concerned; and property recovered is about 24 per cent. of that stolen.

There have been but three cases of murder, one robbery, and a dacoitee during the year, being a decrease as compared with 1862. None of these cases have any peculiar features. The dacoitee partakes more of a character of a highway robbery on a large scale.

The results of the working of the Oraie Police are, I consider, satisfactory. These results I attribute to the untiring energy of Captain Swiney, who literally works from morning till night to improve the Officers and men under his command, and does not spare himself in the least. Captain Swiney reports well on Inspectors Poole and Everett. I concur with him from personal observation.

Lieutenant Ollivant has had charge of the Jhansie District during the past year, and is an able Officer, taking pains in his work. The results of his administration are good and worthy of praise.

In murder, dacoitee and other grave crimes there has been a decrease as regards the previous year, and of the cases of one murder, and two of culpable homicide, none have any features worth reporting on.

Prosecution has been fair, and of persons concerned about 23 per cent. have, in cognizable cases, been committed or convicted, and the recovery of stolen property is at the rate of 40 per cent., which is very successful. Lieutenant Ollivant complains of the enmity of the Kunjars to the new system, on their being deprived of what they considered their rights, the Police taking over watch and ward of towns. This feeling has, as related by the Superintendent, led to the commission of some crime, but will with management soon, I hope, disappear. The Deputy Commissioner notices that the Officers of Police who conduct prosecution are at present deficient in training as regards the same, but this is, I think, a matter that practice alone can teach, and they will, if at all able Officers, improve daily.

Both the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent lay stress on the patrolling of the roads, which on account of the neighbourhood of native states is rendered doubly requisite. Lieutenant Ollivant reports well on Mr. Inspector Rollo and other Officers, but I am unable from personal knowledge to do more than endorse his opinion, having been too short a time in the Jhansie district to make myself acquainted with the abilities of the different Inspectors.

The Lullutpoor district has features of its own, and from the dense Jungle, neighbourhood of native states, poverty of its inhabitants, the Police have generally to deal with crime of violent nature. Lieutenant Thain, the Superintendent, is invaluable in this district from his knowledge of the manners, customs, haunts of the outlaws and dacoits that infest the Jungles and the neighbouring states.

During 1863, that Officer has destroyed two noted outlaws by name Dabee Singh and Juswunt Singh, and made such arrangement that another, Bikramajeet, was surrounded and killed by Scindiah's sepoys.

The gangs of these three persons have been broken up, but the Superintendent fears in consequence an increase in robberies, and such robberies committed on

Jungle roads near foreign territory will be difficult of detection. I am, however, of opinion that the management of such cannot be in better hands than those of Lieutenant Thain.

During the past year but one Dacoitee was attempted, and that partially failed from the resolute stand made by a small party of Police ; on the other hand there has been an increase of robberies by 10 over the previous year, accounted for, by Lieutenant Thain and by the Deputy Commissioner, by the breaking up of the three gangs of dacoits abovementioned. Although no very great success has been obtained in prosecution and convictions, still the returns are more favorable than those of the past year, and the property recovered amounts to 25 per cent.—a fair average.

Lieutenant Thain relates in full, and the Deputy Commissioner endorses his opinion, regarding the difficulties against the recovery of cattle stolen, which can be easily understood when the features of the district are taken into consideration.

One of Lieutenant Thain's great drawbacks is the want of a proper style of man to recruit from. The natives of the district are at present averse to service and not fitted for it, and only the refuse of other districts find their way to Lullutpoor when they can obtain employment no where else, and take the earliest opportunity of leaving the place they can ; and no less than a third of the Police Force have left since the introduction of the new system.

Under these circumstances, the services rendered by the Police, and the praise awarded them by Captain Tyler reflect great credit on Lieutenant Thain. Although this Officer has, in consequence of his following up dacoits, been naturally a good deal in the Jungle, still he has by no means neglected the education and instruction of the Police. I found crime faithfully reported, and the books and Procedures all kept and carried out according to the orders laid down on the subject, and the men with a fair knowledge of their beats and duties.

The district of Humeerpoor has been during 1863 under three different Superintendents.

Lieutenant Dalmahoy, since departed for England on sick leave, Mr. G. H. Volkers, reverted to his former appointment of Assistant Inspector General, and Lieutenant D. M. Strong, the present Officiating Superintendent.

The case of Mr. Volkers was reported on fully by Captain Swiney, late Officiating Deputy Inspector General of the Division. On my joining the Division at Humeerpore, that Officer drew my attention to the fact that the reports of crime in the district were not correctly kept, and that he had himself put the books right and instructed the Police how to keep the same. I then myself made enquiries, and found that although Captain Swiney had taken the trouble to go over the books, there were still many crimes cognizable not reported in the Register. I then called on the Superintendent to have all Registers of crime of the district verified from the beginning of the year, and I am assured that the present returns are accurate.

With the exception of dacoitee there has been an increase in most cases of an heinous nature.

As related by the Superintendent, the only rather important case of murder is the one of Kunnayha of Rajpoorah murdered by the outlaw "Nunneh Dewan." As, however, measures are being taken regarding the said Nunneh, I will say no more on the subject here. The general working of the Police in this district is not as it might be, and below that of the other districts of the Division. They fail in prosecution and convictions ; and the amount of property recovered is under 20 per cent., showing a falling off as regards the previous year. The Police themselves are generally less efficient than elsewhere in the Division, although there are of course individual examples of good

conduct and ability ; still they have not that standard of efficiency attained in the other districts.

Lieutenant Strong, in charge at present, is a young and willing Officer, takes great pains, and is doing his best to get the men up to the work required. I feel confident he will make great changes before the next report falls due.

The Police of the Division have generally, throughout the year, made great improvement in the knowledge of their duties, of the procedure, &c., and their conduct, as testified to by Magistrates and Superintendents, has, on the whole, been excellent, and the men are well drilled, and understand the use of their arms. I may here remark that the best drilled men are, I find, generally the smartest and most efficient in other matters.

The Divisional reserve, under the orders of the Deputy Inspector General, is also in an efficient state, the Sowars well mounted, and the Foot well drilled, and up to any work that may be required of them. I would here beg to point out to the Inspector General of Police the small amount of salary paid to that useful class of Police, the Village Chowkeedars, in this Division. Small as their stipend is, it is very irregularly paid, and is generally some six or seven months in arrears, and under these circumstances it is difficult for them to give up their whole time to their duties. In the Humeerpore district, I found the Chowkeedars paid by the Tehseeldars, and I venture to recommend that this may be at once stopped, and the Chowkeedars paid as laid down in Section 881 of Police Manual by the Inspectors of Division, and that they, the Chowkeedars, be taught to look on the Inspectors as their immediate superiors. Lieutenant Thain in his report recommends that the emoluments of Chowkeedars should be raised, so that men of higher standing should be willing to take the appointment ; but I am of opinion that liberal immediate rewards on occasions of good service would have the desired effect, and enlist those men in the ranks of order.

But two suits of clothing have been issued to the force during the two years, and it is only by the utmost care and supervision that Officers have been able to make their men appear decent, and have a suit in reserve. The suit at present in reserve must now come into use, the old one being from constant washing and wear perfectly rotten and in rags, and if clothing is not issued before long, the men of the Force generally will suffer in appearance.

I have been too short a time myself in the Division to become fully acquainted with the abilities of Mr. Thomas Catania and of Mr. Volkers, Assistants to the Inspector General of Police, but Captain Swiney reports in favorable terms of the former, and Major Davidson in his report thanks the latter for the aid he rendered him during Lieutenant Ollivant's absence on leave.

I would bring to the favorable notice of the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, the improvement and good conduct of the Officers and men of the Police of the Jhansie Division during the last year, and assure him that they are in no ways behind than of other Divisions of the North Western Provinces, after the second year of the working of the new Police system ; and in conclusion beg to record the mutual good will and understanding existing between the Police and all classes of the Magistrates in this Division, to whose assistance and advice much of the favorable results of the year may be attributed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. G. VANDERGUCHT, CAPTAIN,

Offg. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jhansie Division.

AJMERE DISTRICT.

From CAPTAIN W. CARNELL, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, to M. H. COURT, Esq., Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, Meerut,—
(No. 17, dated Ajmere, the 3rd February 1864.)

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Police Report and prescribed Criminal Statements, for the year 1863, of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

2. The difficulties experienced in organizing a mass of men to carry on duties of the nature of Police in so remote a district as Ajmere, with its peculiar configuration and position, surrounded as it is on all sides by native states, coupled with the facilities for escape enjoyed by criminals, have been of no ordinary nature, and I trust this may be borne in mind in passing judgment upon the returns.

3. No less than the territories of six native states abut on the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts, *viz.*, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Kotah, Meywar, Kishengurh and Boondee, and with all these the Police have communication and relation, complicated by the system of tracks hitherto in vogue here and which is not known in our Provinces.

4. Of the evils of this system, both the Deputy Commissioner and myself are persuaded, and every endeavour has been made to abolish it in favor of local responsibility.

5. Under the old system a burglary occurred in a village, and the Police Istimrardars or Bhoomeeas, as the case might be, used at once to take the tracks of the thieves into an adjacent village or across the border, merely with a view of removing the responsibility from their own shoulders, and if the neighbouring zemindars refused to accept the tracks, a threat of some kind, such for instance of bringing on another occasion a false trial, was often made to ensure acceptance. In like manner false tracks were brought against our people by the adjoining states.

6. The practice, however, having been discountenanced as much as possible, though it cannot be abolished altogether unless the native states consent also to abandon the *koj* system, has been productive of much good, and instances such as I have given are now comparatively of rare occurrence.

7. A large portion of the crimes of dacoitee and robbery which have taken place during 1863, occurred on the estates of the Istimrardars, and in villages, proportions of which are held in Bhoom, but I anticipate great improvement during the present year, for the Government Police jurisdiction is daily becoming more useful as it is aided to the full by the Istimrardars and Bhoomeeas, whose relations and connection with the Police are becoming more satisfactorily defined and understood.

8. A too sudden demand on these people was not thought advisable, and it was necessary, therefore, that the call should be made gradually, but the re-organization of the Zemindaree Police is a matter which has received much attention during the past year, and their co-operation is being rigidly exacted, as well as a full performance of their other obligations strictly enforced.

9. It will nevertheless be very difficult, indeed impossible with our present Police force, to put down altogether highway robbery and dacoitee in the Ajmere district.

10. The numerous and lawless characters and freebooters in the neighbouring states take up their abode in villages adjacent to or on our border with the connivance of the villagers whose brethren they are, and watching a favorable opportunity enter our district, commit acts of violence, and escape across the border again before any effort can be made to apprehend them.

11. There are necessarily fewer Criminals captured than under other circumstances would be the case, and the unfavorable state of the returns in this respect is to be accounted for.

12. The above remarks refer chiefly to Ajmere, and do not include Mhairwarra, where there are neither Istmirardar Chiefs nor Bhoomeeas.

13. The Mhairwarra tract is very hilly and is only approachable by certain passes through the Mountains, the chowkeedaree of which is in the hands of the Mhairs themselves, who are responsible for the safety of travellers on small payment of "huq bolawa," or species of black mail. Crimes of magnitude in the Mhairwarra tract are now of less frequent occurrence than on the table lands of Ajmere. Cattle lifting may perhaps be considered the one great crime that occurs, but this has decreased much of late.

14. I now propose to compare the results of the working of the Police for the last three years.

15. The triennial statement exhibits a total increase of offences committed as compared with last year, but the calendar is still lighter than that of 1861, the number being 950 offences of all kinds against 862 of 1862, and 1,155 of 1861.

16. The increase appears principally under the heads of murder, simple dacoitee, as defined by Act XLV, simple thefts, and receiving stolen property.

17. The increase in the latter crime I consider an evidence in favor of, rather than against the working of the Police, and it will, I trust, be considered satisfactory that of 37 cases of receiving stolen property, 27 should have been successfully prosecuted, leading to the punishment of seventy-four persons.

18. Of 11 cases of murder, in 7 proof of guilt was obtained and the offenders committed to the Sessions; 3 cases are still under trial, leaving 1 only in which no arrest was made.

19. It is to be regretted that in 19 cases of robbery and in cases of dacoitee no persons should have been apprehended. I have already explained the cause of this in paragraphs 9 and 10.

20. The particulars of the case under the heading "Being a Thug" having been fully reported to you by my *locum tenens*, need not be recapitulated here.

21. The petty offences against property, *viz.*, burglaries and thefts, have in only one case been accompanied by violence, and the value of property plundered is less than in former years, while the amount recovered is very much greater, *viz.*—

	<i>Recovered.</i>		<i>Stolen.</i>
In 1861,	Rs. 2,074	of	Rs. 51,622
„ 1862,	„ 7,692	of	„ 61,756
„ 1863,	„ 9,764	of	„ 40,520

22. The number convicted in thefts and burglaries is small in proportion to the number supposed to have been concerned, but a great number of these cases occurred in villages where the Government Police are not responsible, and where prosecution depends on the pleasure of the person plundered, who refuses enquiry.

23. The refusal to prosecution is not surprising, inasmuch as it would in many instances entail upon the plaintiff and his witnesses a journey of 40, 50, and sometimes 60 miles to reach the Magistrate, besides a day or two's detention at Court, and a long journey home again.

24. Of 1,791 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, 625 have been brought to punishment; 25 have died or been transferred; I escaped; and 26 remain under trial; for 469 out of 950 crimes, 291 persons have been acquitted, of whom 161 were arrested by the Police on their own authority.

25. I am unable to comply with the Circular Order No. 2,591, dated 1st September 1863, pounds having only very recently been introduced into this district, and all cases of cattle reported strayed, have consequently remained in Station Registers as thefts.

26. The conduct of the Police during the year has been, on the whole, good; that of the Inspectors especially so; and they have all I hope and believe made good progress in acquiring a knowledge of their duties, powers, and responsibilities, but as detectives they are as a body yet very imperfect; there are, however, a few men of the force who are much further advanced in this respect than the rest, and will, as they gain experience, become good and useful detectives.

27. It is only due to Inspector R. Bower, that I bring prominently to your notice his excellent services during the past year. He is a Police Officer who both knows and performs his duty most thoroughly, and I am entirely satisfied with him.

28. In conclusion, I would desire to record with pleasure my sense of the very general support the Police have, during the last year, received from all the Judicial Officers of the district.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. CARNELL, CAPTAIN,

District Superintendent of Police.

~~~~~

## APPENDIX IV.

### REPORT ON INFANTICIDE IN THE SAHARUNPORE DISTRICT, BY THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

I have the honor to enclose papers as per margin relating to the register of births and deaths of female children during the past year.

List No. 1 shews that the number of girls' births was 34 per cent. in excess of boys, and the two are at the rate  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the number of full grown inhabitants.\* The girls' deaths appear to be about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the births, while the boys' deaths are not registered.

\* i. e. number obtained by doubling the number of females.

2. Were these lists to be accepted as an accurate statement of the real state of affairs, it would appear that the practice of killing children had been put a stop to. But the list shews several discrepancies fatal to such an idea. First, the females are 34 per cent. in excess of the male births, a thing unknown in nature. Second, the two together give a total of 2,145 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the number of grown persons, or if we take double the number of female births  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. I assume 10 per cent. as the lowest that can be allowed, giving 3,842 births or 1,921 of each sex. This leads to the conclusion that many births are concealed, and such I believe to be the case. With regard to boys, this is evident from the list, and with regard to girls the number of births reported is insufficient. It has also more than once been hinted to me that when the intention of destroying the infant exists, care is taken that no report of the birth is made.

3. This concealment is effected either by collusion with the chowkeedar, or by concealing from him the fact of child-birth. The chowkeedars are appointed by, and are much in the power of the zemindars, and this fact added to the inducement of a few rupees does, I fear, often procure silence. As a rule, Mussulman chowkeedars are appointed, but this in many cases causes the serious evil of non-residence, which places the chowkeedar quite in the power of the zemindar. But I think far the greater number of births concealed are also hidden from the chowkeedar. Most chowkeedars have two, three, or more villages to look after, and have not the same opportunities for strict watch which the chowkeedar attached to only one village has. Another difficulty exists in the fact that at present there is no law compelling the parent to report the birth of a child. The regulation enforcing such report was repealed by Act 17 of 1862, nor does any Section of the Penal Code supply its place. During the present year there was a case of concealment of birth by the parent, on whom, for this reason, no punishment could be inflicted.

4. I have now stated what appear to me to be the chief difficulties in the way of prevention, but I still am of opinion that the steps taken have caused a very considerable decrease in the number of children murdered, and that were a law of the nature alluded to in last paragraph in force, a still greater decrease would be the result. The great danger is that as the present system becomes less new and strange, the order for reporting births will be neglected, and at last disregarded altogether, and it will require constant care on the part of the Police to prevent this.

5. By next year, when I shall have the results of a previous year to guide me, I shall be able to form a more accurate estimate of the effect of the system. The result of my inspections at stations shews that as yet the reports each month are more full, and this would lead to a satisfactory view of the case.

6. List No. 2 is compiled by myself from notes taken when inspecting the stations. It shews the result of 12 months previous to date of inspection, which is entered under head "Remarks," and it is by comparing the two I have drawn the above conclusion.

7. During the past year there have been four cases in which suspicion has been excited. In three of these opium was said to have been given, but such was not found to be the case by the chemical examiner. In the fourth case, the Surgeon reported evident marks of strangulation on the child. No report was made by the Police, and although several Officers in disguise and in uniform were sent to enquire, no proof of murder could be obtained. The Magistrate in charge of the Division summoned those persons known or said to have been about the place at the time the child died, and succeeded in obtaining evidence to commit the father and grandfather of deceased, and the chowkeedar of the village on a charge of concealment of crime. They were punished with 7, 5 and 3 years' imprisonment, and I trust this will have a good effect in repressing the crime.

W. M. FRASER, CAPTAIN,  
*Superintendent, Saharunpore Police.*

*ABSTRACT of Register of Births and Deaths in Saharunpore District during the year 1863.*

| STATION.      | BORN.    |        |        |         |       |        | DIED. |        |        |        |       |     | Number of Men. | Number of Women. | REMARKS. |        |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----|----------------|------------------|----------|--------|
|               | Rajpoot. |        |        | Goojur. |       |        | Jat.  |        |        | Total. | Died. |     |                |                  |          |        |
|               | Boys.    |        | Girls. | Boys.   |       | Girls. | Boys. |        | Girls. |        |       |     |                |                  |          |        |
|               | Boys.    | Girls. | Boys.  | Girls.  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |        |        |       |     |                |                  |          |        |
| Saharunpore,  | 28       | 33     | 31     | 38      | ...   | 1      | ...   | ...    | 2      | ...    | ...   | 59  | 72             | 2                | 2,942    | 2,249  |
| Behnt,        | 11       | 7      | 19     | 25      | ...   | 2      | ...   | ...    | 1      | ...    | ...   | 30  | 34             | 1                | 1,161    | 891    |
| Chilkanah,    | ...      | ...    | 1      | 14      | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...    | 1      | ...    | ...   | 1   | 14             | 1                | 314      | 293    |
| Sirsawah,     | 6        | 13     | 56     | 84      | 10    | 9      | ...   | ...    | 9      | ...    | ...   | 72  | 106            | 10               | 3,013    | 2,109  |
| Nakoor,       | 22       | 17     | 98     | 133     | 30    | 50     | ...   | ...    | 3      | ...    | ...   | 150 | 200            | 8                | 2,887    | 2,365  |
| Gungoh,       | 3        | 6      | 54     | 113     | 8     | 3      | ...   | ...    | 6      | ...    | ...   | 65  | 122            | 6                | 1,976    | 1,517  |
| Roorkee,      | ...      | 5      | 17     | 28      | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...    | 2      | ...    | ...   | 17  | 33             | 3                | 2,027    | 1,331  |
| Futtehpore,   | ...      | 4      | 1      | 1       | ...   | 1      | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 1     | 1   | 6              | 1                | 134      | 134    |
| Bhugwanpore,  | 6        | 7      | 22     | 42      | 1     | 1      | ...   | ...    | 3      | ...    | 1     | 29  | 50             | 4                | 247      | 199    |
| Jowallahpore, | ...      | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...   | ... | ...            | ...              | 203      | 122    |
| Kunkul,       | ...      | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...   | ... | ...            | ...              | 117      | 103    |
| Munglour,     | ...      | 1      | 29     | 36      | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...    | 1      | ...    | ...   | 29  | 37             | 1                | 823      | 616    |
| Soltanpore,   | ...      | ...    | 40     | 50      | 1     | 2      | ...   | ...    | 1      | ...    | ...   | 41  | 52             | 1                | 489      | 368    |
| Deobund,      | 26       | 43     | 33     | 35      | 4     | 4      | ...   | ...    | 9      | ...    | ...   | 63  | 82             | 20               | 4,538    | 2,978  |
| Nagul,        | 9        | 7      | 26     | 38      | 6     | 24     | ...   | ...    | 2      | ...    | 3     | 41  | 69             | 5                | 1,147    | 687    |
| Rampore,      | 35       | 37     | 109    | 164     | 4     | 7      | ...   | ...    | 12     | ...    | ...   | 148 | 208            | 12               | 2,191    | 2,742  |
| Budgaon,      | 166      | 148    | ...    | ...     | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...   | 166 | 148            | 9                | 1,020    | 816    |
| Total,        | 312      | 328    | 536    | 801     | 64    | 104    | ...   | ...    | 51     | ...    | 10    | 912 | 1,233          | 84               | 25,236   | 19,420 |

W. M. FRASER, CAPTAIN,  
District Superintendent of Police.

SAHARUNPORE DISTRICT SUPERIN-  
TENDENT'S POLICE OFFICE:  
The 27th January 1864.

*ROUGH Abstract of Registers of Births and Deaths from Station Registers, District Saharunpore.*

| STATION,                   | BORN.          |        | DIED. |        | Estimated No. of Families. | REMARKS.           |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|
|                            | Boys.          | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |                            |                    |
| Behut, ...                 | 40             | 35     | 3     | 3      | 494                        | 5th November 1863. |
| Fattehpore, ...            | ...            | 6      | 0     | 1      | 10*                        | 10th " "           |
| Bhugwanpore, ...           | 29             | 44     | 1     | 6      | 106*                       | 12th " "           |
| Roorkee, ...               | 35             | 56     | 0     | 8      | 208                        | 16th " "           |
| Sooltanpore, ...           | 35             | 43     | 2     | 7      | 150*                       | 28th " "           |
| Munglour, ...              | 27             | 44     | 3     | 2      | 294                        | 30th " "           |
| Deobun, ...                | 133            | 165    | 16    | 16     | 1,013                      | 5th December "     |
| Nagui, ...                 | 45             | 60     | 2     | 11     | 505                        | 2nd " "            |
| Rampore, ...               | 143            | 190    | 1     | 9      | 850*                       | 12th " "           |
| Budgaon, ...               | 177            | 152    | 16    | 11     | 438                        | 10th " "           |
| Nakoor, ...                | 160            | 197    | 15    | 21     | 1,000*                     | 20th " "           |
| Gungoh, ...                | 68             | 131    | 3     | 8      | 800*                       | 24th " "           |
| Chilkanah, ...             | 3              | 10     | 0     | 1      | 76                         | 18th " "           |
| Sirsawah, ...              | 98             | 125    | 0     | 17     | ...                        | 13th October 1863. |
| Saharunpore, ...           | 58             | 70     | 2     | 2      | 1,401                      | 1st January 1864.  |
| Jowallahpore, Kunkhal, ... | { not entered. |        |       |        |                            |                    |
|                            | 1,061          | 1,329  | 64    | 123    | 7,346                      |                    |

\* Guessed at, the remainder counted.

SAHARUNPORE DISTRICT

SUPERINTENDENT'S POLICE OFFICE:

The 27th January 1864.

W. M. FRASER, CAPTAIN,

District Superintendent of Police.

No. 507A. of 1864.

FROM

R. SIMSON, Esq.,

*Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces,*

TO

M. H. COURT, Esq.,

*Inspector General of Police of the N. W. Provinces.*

*Dated Nynce Tal, the 15th of July 1864.*

SIR,

POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
N. W. P.

Having laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor your letter No. 67A., dated 17th May last, submitting your Report on the Police Administration in the North Western Provinces for the year 1863, together with the Reports and Statements of Divisions and Districts, I am directed in reply to communicate as follows:—

DEHRA DOON.

2nd. Taking first a brief review of the Reports of each District, His Honor observes that no remarks have been made by you upon the reported numerical insufficiency of the Police in the Dehra Doon District. The Report of the Inspector, Mr. Cumberlege, is creditable to that Officer, and, it may be hoped, the current year will show improvements in the working of the force. Enquiry will be made from the Superintendent as to what provision has been made in the recent settlement for the maintenance of village Chowkeedars.

SEHARUNPORE.

3rd. With reference to the remarks made by the Local Officers regarding cattle theft, there can be no doubt that activity on the part of the Chowkeedars would go far to check the crime; where, however, there is a known traffic as described with Kurnaul, special Police, set to watch the River Ghats and to stop all parties driving cattle who cannot give a good account of themselves, would be a valuable check. Professional trackers, if available, should be employed. It is a mistake to suppose that trackers cannot move so rapidly as the driven cattle. The ratio of convictions to acquittals is not favorable. The amount of property recovered is satisfactory, and the testimony of the Magistrate to the character of the Police is creditable to the District Superintendent.

MOOZUFFERNUGGER.

4th. The state of the Police is satisfactory. No remark is made by you as to the steps taken to supply the deficiency of Police Buildings.

MEERUT.

5th. The remarks of the Magistrate are deserving of consideration. The formation of a good detective system is much to be desired and should receive your special attention and that of your Deputies, to whom this branch of duty specially belongs. The returns are creditable to the District Superintendent, Captain Dunbar.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

6th. The state of the Police in this District appears to be very satisfactory, and great credit is deservedly given to the District Superintendent, Lieutenant Stanley Clarke; Inspector Mahomed Hossein is favorably noticed.

ALLYGHUR.

7th. The Report of the Deputy Inspector General is not unfavorable. There is none from the Magistrate, who had recently joined, and the Report of the Officiating Superintendent is very meagre. Mr. Williams is, however, known as an active Officer.

AGRA.

8th. The arrangements noticed by the District Superintendent for detecting Dacoity and River Dacoity appear judicious. In the latter, Churundars are usually accomplices. The returns of the year are more unsatisfactory in this District than in



any other in these Provinces. The probable causes of failure are fully explained by the Magistrate, and the orders issued in consequence by you are very appropriate. It is hoped that in the current year the returns will exhibit a very different result. Here, as elsewhere, gambling is noticed as a very fertile source of crime.

9th. The Reports of the District Superintendent and the Magistrate are very meagre. Crime has increased, and the amount of stolen property recovered is very small. Captain Harrison, however, is noticed with approval by the Deputy Inspector General and by you.

MUTTRA.

10th. Here also the Report of the District Superintendent is very inadequate. The results of the year are, as observed by the Deputy Inspector General, highly unsatisfactory ; some of the causes of failure are pointed out by the Magistrate. It is hoped that both he and Captain Evatt will exert themselves to improve matters during the current year.

ETAH.

11th. The working of the Police in this District calls for no special remark. The Magistrate has given no opinion on the subject, having acted as Magistrate during five months only of the year ; but as he was acting as Judge in the District during the remainder of the year some expression of opinion might have been expected from him. Mr. Thomas, the District Superintendent, is, it is believed, an experienced and energetic Officer.

MYNPOOBY.

12th. Here, as elsewhere, the apparent increase of thefts is accounted for by the inclusion of cases of strayed cattle. Measures have been taken for relieving the Police from the duty of delivering letters, which is complained of.

ETAWAH.

13th. The report from this District is satisfactory and, upon the whole, creditable to the District Superintendent. The provision of proper buildings for the Police, the want of which is noticed by the Magistrate, will, it is expected, be soon carried out.

FUTTEGHUR.

14th. The returns from this District are satisfactory. The amount of stolen property recovered speaks well for the activity of the Police, and the District Superintendent, Captain Fletcher, deserves credit for his management of the District, which is the more meritorious as his experience has been very limited. The favorable opinion recorded both by the Superintendent and the Magistrate of the official character of Abdool Rye and Tahir Beg, is noticed with satisfaction.

BAREILLY.

15th. The returns from this District are not so good as in the other Districts of the Division. The increase of thefts is accounted for, as elsewhere, by the inclusion of strayed-cattle cases. There is no report from the Magistrate, owing to a change of Officers at the time of report. Captain Noble is an energetic Officer, and the returns of the current year will, it is hoped, show better.

MOORADABAD.

16th. The results in this District are generally favorable. The apparent increase in Lurking House-Trespass probably arises from a better system of reporting. The number of thefts has decreased. The amount of stolen property recovered is good. The apprehension of old absconded offenders is very creditable, and the management of Mr. Berrill is altogether deserving of approval.

SHAHJAHANPORE.

17th. The working of the Police in this District has been satisfactory ; there is a steady progressive improvement. The convictions in cases of counterfeiting coin are satisfactory, and the exertions of Captain Corbett are entitled to commendation.

BUDAON.

18th. The returns of the year shew a marked improvement in the working of the Police. Captain White's report is creditable to that Officer, who deserves commendation for his efficient superintendence.

BIJNOUR.

19th. The returns are not altogether satisfactory. The report of the District Superintendent gives a very imperfect account of the working of the Police, and there

ALLAHABAD.

seems to be no Report from the Magistrate, which is to be regretted. The Report of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate is satisfactory ; but it is not creditable to the District Superintendent that a Head Constable should have been found guilty of theft, and be stated to have been the head of a gang of thieves.

**BANDA.**

20th. The Report of the District Superintendent is full and creditable, as is also that of the Magistrate. The results upon the whole are not unsatisfactory, although there is yet much room for improvement. The District Superintendent, Mr. Macarthy, is stated to be a willing and active Officer.

**CAWNPORE.**

21st. The results of the year in this District are not satisfactory. There is a considerable increase of crime under the head of " Robbery and Dacoity," though it is satisfactory that no offences of this description have occurred in the Grand Trunk or other main Roads. The proportion of stolen property recovered is below the average, and the number of thefts has increased considerably. The District Superintendent, Lieutenant Franks, has had difficulties to contend with in having many new Inspectors posted to the District, and does not appear to have received much assistance from the Magistrate, Mr. Monckton, who, from his Report, seems insufficiently to appreciate his own responsibility for the working of the Police, and the state of crime in his District.

**FUTTERPORE.**

22nd. The Returns from this District are particularly good, and Mr. Bates, the District Superintendent, deserves great credit for the efficient management of his charge. There is no report from the Magistrate; Mr. Power, who had been in charge during the year, was absent on leave at the time of Report.

**BENARES.**

23rd. The Returns from this District are very satisfactory. The Reports both of the District Superintendent and the Magistrate are clear, and to the purpose. Captain Watson is an excellent Officer, and the Lieutenant Governor observes with satisfaction, the testimony borne by the Magistrate to his merits, as also to those of the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Goad, and Inspectors Aldridge, Upton and Grogan.

**GORUCKPORE.**

24th. There has been a considerable apparent increase of crime in this District during the year, which appears to be due partly to the high price of clothing, and partly to a better system of reporting by the Police. On the whole there has been considerable improvement in the management of this very heavy District, which is creditable to the District Superintendent Captain Drury, who is an able Officer.

**AZIMGHUR.**

25th. The working of the Police in this District cannot be considered satisfactory. The Report of the District Superintendent, Lieutenant Young, evidences interest in his work and anxiety to do his duty.

**JOONPORE.**

26th. The Returns in this District are more favorable, though there is still much room for improvement. The District Superintendent, Mr. Castle, appears to have been working satisfactorily. His remarks on the organization of the Chowkedars are deserving of attention, but he and the Magistrate should take up the matter regularly, circle by circle, and there is no doubt that by judicious explanation and exertion of influence, the zemindars will be readily brought to admit the advantage to themselves and their ryots of a good village Police, and will co-operate in putting the wages of the Chowkedars on a proper footing. Land tenures should be commuted as much as possible for money wages.

The surveillance over the Bhurs and Passees is perhaps necessary, but it must not over-step the limits of legality.

**GHAZIPORE.**

27th. The Returns of this District show a satisfactory absence of heinous crime. The amount of stolen property recovered is above the average. The number of absconded offenders arrested is large. The District Superintendent, Captain Vander-gucht, who is mentioned in deservedly high terms by the Magistrate, was in charge only for four months; for the remainder of the year, Mr. Waddington was in charge.

He is stated to be zealous in the discharge of his duties, but is young in office, and will do well to attend to the remarks of the Deputy Inspector General; Lieutenant G. F. J. Graham is noticed as a very promising Officer. The remarks of the Magistrate on the state of the arms and uniforms of the force should be communicated to the Deputy Inspector General.

28th. The state of the Police in this District last year was not satisfactory. There is a marked improvement in the Returns of the present year. The amount of stolen property recovered is good. The Report of the Magistrate, which is full and satisfactory, is favorable to Mr. Peppin, but he is described as apathetic by the Deputy Inspector General, and the Report called for from you in the orders upon last year's Report regarding this Officer has not been received. As regards subordinate Officers, they should when inefficient be weeded out, and recent orders will, it is hoped, improve the character of the service. Punishments in the Department should be carefully watched.

MIRZAPUR.

29th. The Returns of this District exhibit great improvement, and the management of the Police reflects credit upon Lieutenant Ollivant, the District Superintendent, who has shown himself to be a judicious and efficient Police Officer. The Report of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Davidson, is also satisfactory.

JHANSI.

30th. In this District the results of the year are equally satisfactory, and most creditable to the zeal, energy and judgment of the District Superintendent, Captain Swiney. The Deputy Commissioner should make a separate reference on the subject of the payment of the village Police.

JALOPY.

31st. The state of the Police in this District is not satisfactory; in all points the Returns are unfavorable. For a considerable time it has been under the direction of young or inexperienced Officers, and it is to be hoped that Lieutenant Garton, now in charge, will be able to raise the character of the force. There is no report from the Magistrate, and there is nothing before the Government to lead to the belief that he exhibits that active interest in the working of the Police which is incumbent upon him, and is in fact essential to success.

HUMNAPUR.

32nd. The Returns in this District do not show well, but the working of the Police has, upon the whole, been satisfactory. The character of the country and of the people present very great difficulties, but as much success as could have been expected has been attained through the zealous and able management of Lieutenant Thain, whose indefatigable exertions in the pursuit and apprehension of out-lawed offenders, is deserving of the greatest praise.

LULETPORE.

33rd. The position of the Police in this District is peculiar and cannot be judged by ordinary rules. The Reports of the District Superintendent and Deputy Commissioner are full and satisfactory representations of the working of the force; and the zealous and efficient manner in which Captain Carnell has discharged his difficult duties deserves the acknowledgments of the Government.

AJMER.

34th. The District Returns having now been reviewed, I am directed to make the following remarks on points more immediately suggested by your own Report.

35th. The Lieutenant Governor concurs with you in believing that the prevalence of gambling has caused an increase of crime; the enactment of a law constituting gambling an offence punishable by a Magistrate is very desirable.

36th. In your 11th para: you assign as a cause of apparent increase of crime, the entering under thefts of all cases of cattle reported to have been lost by straying. His Honor believes that the majority of these are really thefts, but as such cases were not previously entered in the Returns, the increase under this head does not really show that cattle theft has become more frequent, but that it is more faithfully reported.

37*th*. With reference to your remarks on the former practice of single Constables patrolling the country for the sole purpose of collecting information, which has now been prohibited under the orders of Government, I am to remark that the subject has been fully discussed, and finally settled elsewhere; and it is therefore difficult to understand your object in recurring to it in your Annual Report, which should be a brief and lucid review of District Returns, exhibiting the general condition and working of the Police in the several divisions of the country, not a disquisition on matters of opinion, upon which you are at liberty to address separate communications to Government, whenever you consider that circumstances require it.

38*th*. The testimony borne by Mr. Hume, the Magistrate of Etawah, to the general character of the subordinate Police, is very satisfactory.

39*th*. With reference to your paras. 21 and 22, I am to remark that a Bill having for its object the improvement of the pay and position of the village Chowkeedar, has been submitted to the Supreme Government, which, it is hoped, may be introduced into the Legislative Council and become law at no distant date.

40*th*. His Honor does not think that the proposed change in the payment of the wages of village watchmen by the District Superintendent, instead of the Tehseeldar, would ensure the expected prevention of abuse.

41*st*. If the District Superintendent could manage personally to disburse the wages of village watchmen—and this could always be done within a certain distance of the Sudder Station—it would be the best solution of the difficulty. Payment through subordinates, whether Revenue or Police, is open to the same objections; but looking to the position and character generally of Tehseeldars, they appear to be the least objectionable medium of payment.

42*nd*. It is observed that in Goruckpore the payment of Chowkeedars has been made over to the District Superintendent, and a Report will be required from the Magistrate of the result of the measure.

43*rd*. The comparative Statements appended to your 30*th* and 31*st* paras., are considered favorable, though in burglaries a larger number were convicted in Madras than in the N. W. Provinces, the number of crimes in the former being not much more than one-half. On the whole, His Honor is inclined to think that a reduction in the number of offences of this class, if real, is a better test of the efficiency of the Police than the number of convictions which, for many reasons, must as a rule be comparatively few.

44*th*. With reference to paras. 33 to 36 of your Report, I am to observe that there can be no question that in the majority of petty cases of theft, where the plaintiff resides at a distance from the Court in which the case would be tried, he prefers remaining silent, and putting up with his loss, to making a complaint to the Police, knowing, as he does, that this will necessitate the presence of himself and his witnesses at the Court. His Honor remarks that in such cases prevention rather than prosecution is the point to be aimed at.

45*th*. The circumstances which led to the failure in certain convictions in the Cawnpore District are noticed with dissatisfaction. It is, however, satisfactory to know that Mr. Monckton, the Magistrate of Cawnpore, has remedied the evils, but he should never have suffered them to occur.

46*th*. The Lieutenant Governor thinks there cannot be a doubt that the operation of Section 194 of Act XXV of 1861, under which it has been ruled that a party accused of any criminal offence, however trivial, must be summoned either previous to or simultaneously with the witnesses for the prosecution, has been injurious; that it compels the Magistrate to summon many persons whom a little previous enquiry,

were it permitted, would have shown to be innocent, and that the number of acquittals is thus unduly increased.

47th. With reference to your remark in regard to the pecuniary loss to which the injured party or prosecutor is subject in attending a Court of justice at a distance to seek redress, I am to observe that the investiture of many of the Tehseeldars with powers of a subordinate Magistrate ought to mitigate considerably the evil complained of, so far as petty crime is concerned.

48th. In regard to your 53rd para., His Honor thinks that a law requiring that any complaint of petty assault, trespass, &c., should be written on an Eight anna Stamp Paper, would check very much the present tendency to unfounded complaints of the nature referred to.

49th. With reference to the Special Diary, His Honor observes that the right remedy of the irregularity noticed in your 55th para. is the proper application of the Law, under which the Report to be submitted, under Section 155 of Act XXV of 1861, should contain every thing that it is material to the Court trying the case to know. As the special report under Section 154 is not evidence, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with you in thinking that it should never be produced and read out in Court, but should be seen only by the District Superintendent and Magistrate. Should you consider it necessary, you are authorized to submit a form of report, which should include every thing connected with the preparation of a case which it is material to a Court to know.

50th. It is satisfactory to find that the number of murders has fallen from 259 to 232. In 195 cases arrests were made. The proportion of acquittals, however, appears high, being 234 against 323 convictions.

51st. In the case of murder attended with theft of jewels valued at 12 Rs., mentioned in your para. 73, ornaments to the value of Rs. 65 are said to have been recovered. There is apparently some clerical error in these figures.

52nd. INFANTICIDE.—Of the 8 cases included under this head, three are from the Seharunpore District, but the narrative of one of these cases shews that the victim was 10 years of age, and that the parents were not concerned in the murder. In the second case the Chemical Examiner in Calcutta could not identify the substance found in the child's stomach as poison. The third case alone appears to have been clearly established, and the father and grand-father of the child, together with the Chowkeedar of the village, were convicted and punished. A fourth case is mentioned by Major Tyrwhitt, but as it does not appear among the narratives of heinous offences, it probably remained under trial at the close of the year.

53rd. Captain Fraser's report on Infanticide in the Seharunpore District has already been submitted to Government through the Commissioner of the Division, and separate orders have been passed upon it. A great deal must depend on the Magistrate and the District Superintendent; if they convince the people that they are determined to grapple with and eradicate this crime, they will do much to check the prevalence of it, though a Legislative enactment would no doubt be most useful as an auxiliary to their present exertions.

54th. In October 1862, the subject was brought before the Government of India by this Government, with a view to special legislation, and the question is understood to be at present under consideration.

55th. Dacoities and robberies have increased from 289 in 1862 to 342 cases, but there is considerable improvement in the proportion of cases in which arrests were made; there having been 196 in 1863, against 171 in 1862. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is also larger than during the previous year.

56*th*. The submission of the scheme for the detection of the Oudh Terai Buddhuks Dacoits, promised in your 82nd para., will be awaited.

57*th*. There can be no doubt of the propriety of the Magistrate of the District taking personal cognizance of heinous offences of this nature. The Magistrate of Goruckpore, Mr. Ouseley, will be called upon to explain why he failed to do so in the instances referred to in your 83rd para.

58*th*. The special reports submitted by the District Authorities shewed that several of the robberies on Imperial Roads probably resulted from quarrels between the Zemindars of adjacent villages, who wished to get each other into trouble.

59*th*. A copy of your 85th para. will be forwarded to the Post Master General of these Provinces, for any remarks he may wish to make on the subject.

60*th*. The disregard shown by Captain Knyvett to the information conveyed to him in the case reported in your 86th para., incidentally shews the evils which may result when a District Superintendent neglects to avail himself of the advice and co-operation of the Magistrate. The recent orders directing all reports of the District Superintendent to go through the Magistrate will, it is hoped, prevent any similar occurrence.

61*st*. The increase in the crime of "Robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs" has been chiefly in the Bareilly, Allahabad and Meerut Divisions; the number of cases in the Benares Division, in which they were most numerous in 1862, has decreased from 13 to 8.

62*nd*. Cases of Lurking House-Trespass have increased from 9,241 to 12,002, and of thefts from 18,805 to 25,994. The reasons given in para. 5 to 11 of your Report, account in a great measure for this apparently unfavorable result, as also the probability that petty crime is now more faithfully reported than heretofore. It is stated in some of the reports that attempts are included in this year's return, and were not in those of 1862; this would account for some part of the increase, and if general, it should have been noted.

63*rd*. The proposed introduction of six new Statements for the Police, in lieu of those already furnished by the District Superintendents, will be separately considered.

64*th*. With reference to your 97th para., I am to observe that the Law construed was Act XIII of 1861, which was superseded by Act XXV of 1861, and which also superseded the orders quoted of 2nd July 1861. Sections 135, 136 and 137 are quite clear in providing that upon complaint preferred, the Officer in charge of a Police Station shall proceed in person or depute a subordinate Officer to make enquiry, *except* in cases not of a serious nature where local enquiry is not necessary, or if the Police Officer sees no sufficient ground for an enquiry.

65*th*. Section 137 specially notices the points upon which Police Officers are to exercise their discretion: 1*st*, there being no sufficient grounds for entering on an enquiry; and 2*nd*, the immediate apprehension of the accused not being necessary for the ends of justice.

66*th*. In the cases therefore referred to by you in para. 103, the Police are clearly chargeable with apathy and laziness, or with an equally discreditable want of discretion.

67*th*. His Honor concurs in the opinion expressed in your 104th para., which indeed he should have presumed was that of every active Magistrate and smart Police Officer, and if, in your opinion, the issue of precise instructions is necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor has no objections to those proposed.

68th. The Lieutenant Governor doubts the correctness of the opinions expressed in your 108th para. as to the effects of the assembly, by order of the Government of India, of the Police Commission of last year; but however that may be, His Honor freely admits the serious evil of uncertainty and the fear of change, and, such reduction of expense as was compatible with efficiency having been secured, there are, as you are aware, no grounds for anticipating further alteration.

69th. The Reports of Majors Tyrwhitt, Earl, and Manning, and Captain Vander-gucht are clear and creditable reviews of the state of the Police in their Divisions. The three first Officers are specially named by you, and the Lieutenant-Governor avails himself of the opportunity of recording his sense of their efficiency. His Honor has also observed with satisfaction the high character assigned by you to the Officers named in your 110th, 111th, 113th and 114th paragraphs.

70th. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to take this opportunity of recording his sense of the good conduct, careful training, and general efficiency of the Police, noticeable throughout the Districts visited during his cold weather tour. It is seldom, he believes, that so large a camp has been so successfully protected from depredation, and His Honor's thanks are due to the Officers and men by whose exertions this result has been achieved.

71st. With reference to your 117th para, I am to state for your information, that His Honor has already expressed to Colonel Hervey his concurrence in your suggestion that the Thuggee approvers should be retained at Jubbulpore.

72nd. I am desired in conclusion to notice with approval the prompt and successful manner in which you have carried out the changes rendered necessary in the Police Force, by the recent orders of Government, and to observe that your untiring exertions and zealous performance of the duties devolving on you, as Head of the Police Administration of these Provinces, merit the warm acknowledgments of the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. SIMSON,

*Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.*

---

Copies of paras. 81 to 83 of the report, and of para. 57 of the foregoing, have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Goruckpore for report by the Magistrate.

Extract from the Report of the Inspector in charge of Dehra Doon Police, and para. 2 of the foregoing, have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Meerut for the required information from the Superintendent of Dehra Doon.

Copies of paras. 21 and 22 of the Report, and of paras. 39 to 42 of the foregoing, have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Goruckpore for report.

Copies of para. 85 of the Report, and para. 59 of the foregoing, have been forwarded to the Post Master General of the North Western Provinces, for any remarks he may wish to offer.







72 MMH  
(72)  
REPORT  
OF THE  
POLICE ADMINISTRATION  
IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
For the Year 1864:  
TOGETHER WITH REPORTS  
AND  
STATEMENTS OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

---

BY M. H. COURT, Esq.,

*Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces.*

---

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P.

1865.



**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**IN THE**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**  
**For the Year 1864 :**  
**TOGETHER WITH REPORTS**  
**AND**  
**STATEMENTS OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.**

---

**By M. H. COURT, Esq.,**  
*Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces.*

---

**Allahabad:**

**PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P.**

**1865.**





REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE  
OF THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
**For the year 1864.**

BY M. H. COURT, Esq.,  
*Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P.*

No.

FROM

M. H. COURT, Esquire,  
*Inspector-General of Police,*  
*North-Western Provinces,*

TO

R. SIMSON, Esquire,  
*Secretary to Government,*  
*North-Western Provinces,*

DATED NINETEEN TAL, THE MAY, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith Annual Police Reports and Returns from the several districts of these Provinces, as enumerated in Appendix A.

2. Submission of my Report has been delayed by non-receipt of these Returns, which are now received through the Commissioners of Divisions.

3. I furnish with this Report General Returns for the North-Western Provinces, including Kumaon and Gurhwal, as well as the General Police District.

4. As desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, I have shown, as a heading to each district, the area and population, number of offences of murder, and offences against property, adding such further remarks as the District Reports seem to require, with reference to local events or defects.

5. With these district remarks I preface my Report, reserving any general remarks till I have gone through the district analysis.

MEERUT DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                            |        |     |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>   |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|------------|
| Area, ...                                       | 2,200. |     |     |     | Population, ... | 1,135,070. |
| Murder, ...                                     | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 8 Cases.        |            |
| Robbery, ...                                    | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 7               | „          |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                     | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 477             | „          |
| Theft, ...                                      | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 1,272           | „          |
| Property stolen, ...                            | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 53,345 Rupees.  |            |
| Property recovered, ...                         | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 20,423          | „          |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 3,158 Persons.  |            |
| Convicted of offences cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 1,078           | „          |

6. As shown in the Comparative Return of the district, there is an increase in all offences against property. The Magistrate would ascribe this to the effect of returning to the headmen of villages the onus of reporting offences. But from this they never were relieved. The change made during the year was to relieve the Constabulary Police of visiting every village and part of the beat, for the purpose of collecting information, the landholders being still required, as they are by Law, to report without delay every offence.

7. I think the increase, as elsewhere, is to be attributed to the want of rain and consequent distress. Until February the prospects of any rubbee harvest were gloomy in the extreme, and though the out-turn was eventually good, still during the last months of the year the agriculturists had starvation in prospect, and the price of food was consequently such as to cause distress to all the poorer classes.

8. Mr. Forbes would recommend strongly that some attempt should be made to establish a detective force. He adds :—" I should be sorry to see a force of this kind established in each district, for neither Magistrate nor District Superintendent would be equal to its management ; but under the Deputy Inspector-General men from each district might be selected, and stand ready to be sent forth on particular occasions."

9. On this recommendation the Commissioner most truly remarks as follows :—" If there was (as there was once) a Deputy Inspector-General to each Division, this would be the right system. Indeed, I believe that Major Tyrwhitt would have succeeded to some extent in organizing such a force, and in combating crime with it by this time, but he has now two, if not three Divisions, and therefore cannot possibly look after details in any one."

10. Since the commencement of this Official year the Agra Division, of nearly 11,000 square miles, has been added to Major Tyrwhitt's duties, and, where separate detective agency is required, it must, excepting only in very aggravated crime, be under the direction and guidance of the District Officers.

11. It would however be a great error to have a fixed detective force composed of Natives. The knowledge that such existed would cause terror amongst the people, and this fear would most certainly be made a source of profit. With ordinary casual crime the Police of the district should be able to combat, particularly if the Superintendent and Magistrate mark those of its members who have natural detective talent, and who exist in every body of men, employed as Police are, in the detection of offence ; and it is only in the unravelling of a system of crime, and in the detection of associates in systematic offence, that I would recommend separate detective agencies, and these should not be treated as professional detectives, but as ordinary Police, specially deputed on the special duty, and returned to ordinary duty when the objects for which deputed have been realised.

That the Police in the Meerut district have materially improved in detection of ordinary crime, is shown by Captain Dunbar in an Appendix to his Report, from which I take the following Comparative Returns ;—

In 1862, 29 per cent. of cases committed were prosecuted to conviction.

In 1863, 31 ditto ditto ditto.

In 1864, 34 ditto ditto ditto.

38½ per cent. of property stolen was recovered in 1864, to 35½ per cent. in 1862, and 31 per cent. in 1863.

12. In the concluding paragraph of his Report, the District Superintendent records as follows ;—

" I may mention the great increase of traffic on the Delhi road since the Railway reached the Ghazeeabad and Delhi Stations, in both of which places very large

"quantities of goods are kept, and with very little protection from thieves. The Police, unless sent for, are prohibited from entering the Railway Stations (as the Railway have their own Police). Thefts are very frequent in both the Ghazeeabad and Delhi Railway Stations, and although not under the authority of the Police, are entered in the Police Returns."

13. During 1868, I proposed to the Agent of the Railway Company to locate, at the cost of the Railway, a small party of Police at each of the principal Stations, for the protection of property and the recognition of the thieves who frequent those Stations under the garb of coolies, &c., bringing to Mr. Palmer's notice the frequent, or rather universal complaint of the Police Superintendents of the necessity of doing so. Mr. Palmer ended the correspondence by saying the Company had their own Police; that they were responsible for all losses; and that he positively objected to any interference, or to Police entering the premises of the Stations, unless called upon to do so by the Station Master, and if they did interfere in any way, the responsibility to indemnify for loss would be denied.

14. The Police arrangements of the Company are nevertheless most defective. Those they entertain are frequently thieves by profession, and in the selection of the constable or watchman, and in supervision, greater care and arrangement are necessary, and the Railway Police should at all events be connected with the Constabulary, and required to work in concert with them.

15. From a Memorandum of Lord Canning's, annexed to Resolution of the Governor-General in Council, dated 17th August, 1860, I take the following extract:—

"XII. There cannot be more than one Police in one locality.

"An apparent exception may exist in the use of Railway Police, but it ought to be only apparent, as the status of the Superintendent of Railway Police should always be that of a Deputy to the Superintendent of a district *pro hac vice*, with his duties confined to a particular defined locality; that is, the line of Railway, and the ground in the occupation of the Railway Company."

16. If the Company maintain their own separate Police, there should, at all events, be some supervising Head, who, in co-operation with the District Superintendent, should see that the men employed are good for the duty, and that the properties of travellers and others are kept with ordinary care.

#### SAHABUNPORE DISTRICT.

| Square Miles.                                      |     |     |     |     |     | Souls.          |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|----------|
| Area, ... 2,162.                                   |     |     |     |     |     | Population, ... | 801,325. |
| Murder,                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6               | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4               | "        |
| Robbery,                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11              | "        |
| Lurking House-trespass,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 531             | "        |
| Theft,                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,066           | "        |
| Value of property stolen, ...                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48,939          | Rupees.  |
| Value of property recovered,                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,438          | "        |
| Number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by |     |     |     |     |     |                 |          |
| Police,                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,516           | Persons. |
| Number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by |     |     |     |     |     |                 |          |
| Police,                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 436             | "        |

17. The Returns of this district appear unsatisfactory in every point of comparison. Offences against property are as numerous as in Meerut, which is a centre



of trade; has a large Cantonment; and with a population considerably larger than Saharunpore. Contrasted with former years, the Returns are equally unpleasant, as will appear from the following Table:—

| Year. | Dacoities and Robberies. | Lurking House-trespasses. | Thefts. | Value of property stolen. | Value of property recovered. | Persons concerned in offences specified. | Number convicted of offences specified. |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|       |                          |                           |         | Rs.                       | Rs.                          |                                          |                                         |
| 1862  | 10                       | 295                       | 646     | 31,190                    | 7,431                        | 1,112                                    | 203                                     |
| 1863  | 12                       | 477                       | 843     | 37,143                    | 9,633                        | 1,629                                    | 146                                     |
| 1864  | 15                       | 531                       | 1,066   | 48,939                    | 10,438                       | 1,899                                    | 200                                     |

18. Crime has year by year increased; detection and prosecution have year by year been attended with less success. Of 1,993 offences cognizable by Police, 270 only or 13½ per cent. have been prosecuted to conviction.

19. In paragraph 29 of his Report, the Commissioner remarks:—"In this district also there has been an increase of crime; but, on the other side, quarter of the property stolen has been recovered; and 497 of 789 persons, brought before the Magistrate, have been prosecuted to conviction. There is no failure of the Police, or encouragement to criminals, in these creditable features in the report."

20. In this opinion I am not able to concur, and the figures on which founded are erroneous: the property recovered is nearer one-fifth than one-fourth of that plundered, and although of 807 persons brought to trial, 436 have been convicted, the number of those concerned in crime, who escape trial as well as conviction, is most unfavorably large, and though a slight improvement in this respect in 1863 is apparent, as compared with other districts, or with the Returns of 1862, it is very unsatisfactory.

21. During the last cold season I visited many of the principal Police Stations in this district, and I think the annual increase of crime may reasonably be to some extent attributed to the insufficiency of the Town Police. The principal pergunnah towns in Seharunpore are large (more so than usual); many of them are inhabited by Mussulmans and Hindoos, who are at feud in matters of religion or religious observances, which generally tend to swell the calendar of crime, and under all circumstances, where population and consequent wealth accumulate, there is necessity for proportionate numerical strength of Police.

22. Rampore, as an instance, was said to have a population of 12,000. The town consists of 18 different mohallahs or divisions. The Municipal Police number 11 constables only, without an Officer.

23. The great number of pilgrims and visitors to the Ganges, at Hurdwar, who are constantly passing through the district, is one ground justifying a heavier return of crime than would be expected elsewhere; but giving consideration to this, to the large extent of jungle and other peculiarities, the return of crime is still larger than it should be.

24. Cattle theft is prevalent in the district, and very difficult of prevention. Along the Jumna Khadir, which forms the entire western boundary, and along the forest tracts which form the northern and eastern boundaries, there are immense tracts of pasture lands, where cattle in hundreds are sent out for grazing, with little or no protection. They are frequently not even counted for days, more particularly at certain seasons. The forest tracts abound with tigers, and there is no possibility of

determining what number fall victims to these beasts of prey ; whilst on the Khadir the cattle-stealer has an easy run across the Jumna into the Kurnaul district of the Punjab. Cattle in any way lost are reported as stolen or strayed, and in either case entered as thefts, unless, when reported strayed, they are recovered.

25. Captain Watson proposes to employ an Establishment of trackers for the detection of this offence ; employing as trackers the adepts in the crime, whom he considers he can buy off from their present nefarious trade.

26. I am of opinion that this course would not succeed in the plan suggested ; that although the number of cattle recovered might be greater, the number of cattle stolen would be greater still ; that cattle would be stolen for the purpose of recovery, and of obtaining by recovery the reward for recovery.

27. Trackers may be useful for particular cases, where the tracker employed has no connection with the thief, and looks for remuneration solely as the result of his work. I think that, with every precaution, a tracker receiving continuous salary would exert himself against us as much as for us ; and that to employ such paid agency would be a source of considerable expense, by no means commensurate with the result obtained.

28. I think the proposals of the Commissioner more likely to succeed, and I

"I have already suggested to the Deputy Inspector-General, who alone, if he now has, could have time to supervise the process, another mode of tracing out the workings of these cattle-lifters, and that is, employing an Inspector, qualified for the task, in each district, to examine the records of past cases, and map up, in a well-considered form, the instances in which certain lines of country were travelled ; certain villages and parties concerned in trading on stolen cattle."

"If this were systematically and well done, we should have, I believe, in a short time, most useful information available against the thieves, the various intermediate purchasers, the eventual receivers, and could then put trackers on the lines by which the cattle are taken. Captain Watson's remarks on this subject well deserve consideration."

quote them in the margin. To succeed, joint action is required on both sides of the Jumna river. That the cattle stolen from Seharunpore are run into Kurnaul,

and to the butchers' shambles at Umballa, I think there is no questioning. That the Kurnaul cattle are passed over the left bank of the Jumna is equally probable ; and I think to succeed in the detection of these offences, and thereby to prevent their commission, concerted measures are required on both sides.

29. Amongst the returns furnished by Captain Watson are registration returns of births and deaths, of tribes suspected of Infanticide. As far as they go, they would not lead to suspicion of Infanticide ; but I think it very questionable whether the reports of births are faithfully rendered. Information of such events is now looked for from village communities and Chowkeedars, who are interested in their concealment. There is no legal penalty for not reporting such events ; and without a registration law, registration cannot be enforced.

#### MOZUFFERNUGGUR.

| Square Miles.                                          |        |     |     |                 | Souls.   |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Area, ...                                              | 1,646. |     |     | Population, ... | 672,861. |         |
| Murder, ...                                            | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 3        | Cases.  |
| Robbery, ...                                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 8        | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                            | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 269      | "       |
| Theft, ...                                             | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 442      | "       |
| Value of property stolen, ...                          | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 21,298   | Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ...                                   | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 7,206    | "       |
| Total persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     |                 | 1,394    |         |
| Total persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     |                 | 264      |         |

30. In this district there has been a slight increase of petty offences against property over the Returns of last year, for which both the Magistrate and District Superintendent account by the high price of food during the last months of the year. During the 1st quarter, when wheat was selling at 25 seers the Rupee, 187 offences were committed; during the last quarter, when wheat rose to 18 seers the Rupee, 259 occurred.

31. Out of 269 cases entered as Lurking House-trespass, 198 cases were without loss of property, which speaks well for the vigilance of the Police.

32. In one case of murder, a boy of nine years of age was deliberately sacrificed, that a child of the head mokuddum of the village might recover from sickness. It happened that the child did recover, and though there is no moral doubt of the facts—both of the sacrifice itself, and of its having been made at the instigation of a reputed sorcerer—no sufficient legal evidence could be obtained. The whole village had combined to prevent any evidence being forthcoming.

33. A Police has been proposed to be quartered on the village.

34. In recovery of stolen property creditable success has been achieved.

35. In one respect only do the returns appear unsatisfactory; *viz.*, in the proportionate number of persons “convicted” to “concerned.” But an examination of Return No. 1 will show that this defect applies to a great extent to petty cases, which though cognizable by the Police under the law, do not come within their interference, unless committed under circumstances of aggravation. This will be shown by the following Table :—

| Description of Offence.        | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons |                     |                         |                         |            |            |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                |                  | Concerned.        | Arrested by Police. | Summoned by Magistrate. | Total brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
| Criminal assault or force, ... | 42               | 77                | 0                   | 77                      | 77                      | 54         | 23         |
| Criminal Trespass,             | 132              | 237               | 1                   | 236                     | 237                     | 171        | 63         |
| TOTAL, ...                     | 174              | 314               | 1                   | 313                     | 314                     | 225        | 86         |

#### BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

| Square Miles.                                            |        | Souls.          |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| Area, ...                                                | 1,824. | Population, ... | 778,342.       |
| Murder, ...                                              | ...    | ...             | 5 Cases.       |
| Dacoity, ...                                             | ...    | ...             | 4 „            |
| Robbery, ...                                             | ...    | ...             | 4 „            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                  | ...    | ...             | 354 „          |
| Theft, ...                                               | ...    | ...             | 807 „          |
| Value of property stolen,                                | ...    | ...             | 28,699 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                                         | ...    | ...             | 7,387 „        |
| Total persons concerned in offence cognizable by Police, | 1,780  |                 |                |
| Total persons convicted of offence cognizable by Police, | 354    |                 |                |

36. In this district also there is a numerical increase in offences against property.

37. Eight cases of dacoity and robbery are returned, and the return, if taken by itself, would lead to the impression that considerable insecurity prevailed in Boolundshuhur. The District Superintendent's remarks remove this.

In one case of robbery with grievous hurt the fact was that a man, running after a bullock which had been just stolen, was knocked down by the thieves, who escaped recognition in the dark. The bullock was recovered.

*Robbery, 3 cases*—In the 1st, thieves were detected trying to cut loose a box suspended from a *bylee*. They resisted capture and fled, and no property was lost.

In the 2nd, a pedlar, returning home from market after dark, was deprived of his goods in a village path.

The 3rd case rests entirely on the charge made by the complainant. He received no injury; he lost no property; and those whom he charged were three men with whom he had had a quarrel on account of trespassing. These men freely acknowledged having seen the complainant, with whom they had quarrelled.

Four cases are returned as dacoity, but both Magistrate and District Superintendent show that in no one case was there *real* dacoity.

In 191 cases of 354 of Lurking House-trespass no loss accrued; they were in fact "attempts;" and of the total number, 270 occurred in villages in which the Village Chowkeedar constitutes the Police.

Of 807 thefts, 235 were cases of cattle straying, in which the lost cattle were not recovered.

38. During the year the District Superintendent (from information received) discovered and prosecuted to conviction a prisoner by name "Kullooh," who had committed two robberies by administration of *dhutoorah*, in 1863. This man was a professional robber by poison, and his discovery, capture and conviction, are matters of congratulation.

39. In recovery of property plundered and stolen there has been less success than in 1863. The percentage is nevertheless fair, being 26 per cent.; as Lieutenant Clarke remarks:—"There is to be borne in mind the fact that the recoveries are "actual, while the losses are invariably magnified."

40. In detection of offenders the results are not good. The Superintendent accounts for this in the following words:—"I attribute the falling-off in detection and recovery of property, as compared with 1863, to the great changes which took place in May, 1864, when, owing to the re-allocation of the Police, many Officers were changed about, and those who remained at their posts, found themselves in charge of villages which had formerly been under other Stations, and deprived of those they originally possessed. This was unavoidable, but now that they have been some months at their work, I have every reason to hope that 1865 will produce more satisfactory results."

#### ALLYGURH.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                   |        |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>   |     |            |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|---------|
| Area, ...                                              | 2,153. |     |     | Population, ... |     | 1,134,565. |         |
| Murder, ...                                            | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ... | 5          | Cases.  |
| Dacoity, ...                                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ... | 2          | "       |
| Robbery, ...                                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ... | 9          | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                |        |     | ... | ...             | ... | 720        | "       |
| Theft, ...                                             | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ... | 1,037      | "       |
| Value of property stolen,                              |        | ... | ... | ...             | ... | 30,586     | Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ...                                   |        | ... | ... | ...             | ... | 5,628      | "       |
| Total persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     | ...             | ... | 2,649      |         |
| Total persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     | ...             | ... | 405        |         |

41. With the exception of Lurking House-trespass, I consider the returns satisfactory for a district like Allygurh. In area and in population it is equal to Meerut, and though it holds no large Cantonment, with its universal collection of domestic and other thieves, the district swarms with professional thieves: resident in the case of Aheereahs, vagabond in that of the Harboorahs; and that crime has been kept down as it has, is I consider mainly attributable to the personal activity and the acumen of Mr. Walter Williams, the Officiating Superintendent.

42. This Officer has devoted himself most particularly to these gypsies and professional thieves. Before the last year the vagabond tribes were hunted out of the district to prey upon any neighbour. During the last year the District Superintendent has located 50 camps of the Harboorah tribe alone, in the district, and, with the concurrence and authority of the Magistrate, has put into force measures for their retention under observation. The Aheereahs are probably in reality more dangerous than the Harboorah; they have villages of residence; they occupy fields for ostensible means of livelihood; but if allowed opportunity, they devote themselves, in gangs, to dacoity.

43. By settling the Harboorah and Aheereah, a heavier return of petty crimes might have been expected, more particularly during a year like the past. Crime will always be heavy in the Allygurh district, and was heavy during the past year, but not more so than usual.

44. Another circumstance of occurrence last year will have tended to perpetuate a heavy return of crime. The Village Chowkeedaree settlement in the district was in every way most defective. Not only were the Village Chowkeedars insufficiently remunerated,—either by grain donations, or by assignments of land intended to have been of good quality and near the villages, but invariably of the worst quality, and on the confines—they were numerically insufficient. The Magistrate substituted cash payments for payments in kind, and he raised the body of men to such number as was required. One Zemindar opposed these measures as illegal, and as they had not the support of Law, or any foundation on legal compact, the Commissioner was forced to annul them. The return to the old *regime* of pay, and the discharge of those newly appointed, have necessarily not improved the Village Police.

45. The recoveries of property amount to nearly 19 per cent. on that stolen, to 11½ per cent. in 1863. The percentage is smaller than in other districts, but the average value stolen in each case is considerably smaller, and under such circumstances, recovery will be at all times in smaller proportion.

#### DEHRA DHOON.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                             |        |     |     |                 | <i>Souls.</i> |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Area, ...                                                        | 1,200. |     |     | Population, ... | 64,574.       |         |
| Dacoity,                                                         | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 2             | Cases.  |
| Robbery,                                                         | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 5             | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                          | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 111           | "       |
| Theft,                                                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 374           | "       |
| Value of property stolen,                                        | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 17,188        | Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                                                 | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 3,157         | "       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 640           |         |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 121           |         |

46. The return of crime for the past year is materially greater than for 1863, but not, for many considerations, so heavy as I think might be expected.

47. The Sanatorium of Mussoorie is within the district. Goods and supplies of all kinds are conveyed through the district for the large and increasing European population, and the roads by which conveyed pass for miles through the passes of the Sewalik Range or the jungle and forests on either side of these hills, and which afford great facilities for thieves and secure places of concealment.

48. The population of the Dhoon, or the valley between the Himalaya and Sewalik, is year by year increasing, and the influx of Native population is not composed of the best character.

49. The villages are without village watchmen; and the eastern Dhoon is at all times so unhealthy as to preclude the location of "Resident Police." During the rainy season, the Police at Luchewalah are necessarily removed to Kansraon, leaving a main road of entrance to Dehra from Hurdwar unprotected for 17 miles.

50. The large forest tracts and grass jungles afford excellent pasturage for cattle, and as excellent shelter for cattle-lifters. Stolen cattle are easily driven "over the border," and consequently a great proportion of the thefts are of cattle.

51. The Superintendent of the Dhoon would employ Mounted Police on the forest roads. These are expensive, and I doubt whether any good would result from their employment, particularly on the Hurdwar and Dehra road, because, in the forest tracts, there is not a yard of road which is not bordered by jungle, so heavy as to prevent pursuit by a Mounted Police, though affording ready retreat for a footman. Thieves take good care to commit crime when the Police are distant; and in most parts of the road, and particularly in the parts where the jungle is dense, vision is limited to a few yards.

52. Owing to these circumstances, I think the only plan of Police action is that hitherto pursued, viz., to keep the inlets and outlets of the district by Police posts in those places; and it is my intention to provide for an additional outpost on the Jumna line, as advocated by Lieutenant Graham in paragraph VI., Clause E., of his Report.

53. At Dehra itself and at Mussoorie, the state of affairs is quite different. Both these places are Municipalities under Act XXVI. of 1850. Large funds are raised by the Municipal Commissioners, both from European and Native residents, and the Municipality of Mussoorie is aided by the Abkaree Revenue granted by Government. The Dehra Municipality provides a Town Police of nine Constables only; the Mussoorie Municipality does not provide for a single Policeman; and I would suggest that the Government (should the Municipal Committee still decline) provide a Police from the Abkaree Revenue, paying to the Municipality the balance, after such necessary expenditure for the protection of the large European population from whom the Municipal Funds are realized.

54. In the Dhoon a Village Police should be provided under the new Village Police Act.

55. The population of the district, according to the Report of the Calcutta Police Commission, was on 1st May, 1860, 32,083. The population, as it now stands, is, according to a memorandum of the Board of Revenue, 64,574, or about double what it was five years since. This is a substantial proof in support of the opinions of the Superintendent, that the Police Force of five years ago is now insufficient. But the increase is required in the towns of Dehra and in the Mussoorie Hill, and this increase should be furnished from the Municipal Funds of those places. This provided,

and the Constabulary of the Dhoon supplemented by a Village Police, I have no doubt but that the results will at once appear by a large decrease of offences against property.

#### BAREILLY DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                     |     |        | <i>Souls.</i> |     |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|---------------|-----|----------------|
| Area,                                                    | ... | 2,852. | Population,   | ... | 1,305,128.     |
| Murder,                                                  | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 15 Cases.      |
| Dacoity,                                                 | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 2 „            |
| Robbery,                                                 | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 5 „            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                  | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 472 „          |
| Theft,                                                   | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 2,007 „        |
| Value of property stolen,                                | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 45,199 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                                         | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 17,618 „       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by |     |        |               |     |                |
| Police,                                                  | ... | ...    | ...           | ... | 5,627          |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by |     |        |               |     |                |
| Police,                                                  | ..  | ...    | ...           | ... | 1,459          |

56. The Returns show a considerable increase of offences against property, and, on the other hand, a decrease in value of property stolen. The increase is in petty thefts which are 475 more than in 1863.

57. The Commissioner considers the result, as returned, rather satisfactory than otherwise, that though there has been increase in offences committed, owing to the high price of articles of food and clothing, still it is in part nominal only, and by reason of more faithful reporting; and if so, that “the fact shows an improvement in the Police, and proves that the people are becoming more willing to avail themselves of their assistance, and have greater dependence on them than formerly.”

58. I would be too glad to endorse these opinions if I could, but from the Returns of this year and the past, I can see no proof in support of them. It may perhaps be found hereafter that the people will look to the Police according as they find the Police able to punish those who offend against them; that in districts where punishment follows offence with more certainty, there will be a greater amount of application for Police assistance; but at present I do not think the people court enquiry into offences committed against their properties; on the contrary, that they desire if possible to put their loss down to *fate*, and that they are poor enough and prudent enough to refrain from throwing good coin after bad. And though there may be no objection or opposition to the mere reporting or recording of information of offences, the concealment of which is attended with danger, and the giving of which is unattended with inconvenience, I doubt whether such reports are made with any other view. I believe the strong congruity of feeling and interest between men residing in the same village, and members of the same community—between men of the same caste, though not connected by village ties—the idea that sin is committed by a low caste man attempting to bring a higher caste man to punishment—and lastly, and perhaps more pertinently, the inconvenience and cost of prosecution—that one or all of these circumstances do now, and will for years, prevent any willingness of the people to avail themselves of assistance from the Police to secure punishment of the criminal.

59. I do not intend this remark to apply to cases of *serious* injury to life or property, where it is the interest of the injured party to prosecute at any cost, and to secure

punishment; but I conscientiously believe that they do apply to minor offences involving trivial loss.

60. I believe that offences have been as faithfully reported during the two previous years as in the past; that the increase of crime is altogether real in Bareilly as elsewhere; that it has been occasioned by distress amongst the agricultural and village communities; and, as shown by the value of property stolen, which shows no increase, that the increase is in minor offences, and in places where prevention cannot be expected from the Constabulary Police, who are not employed in the special duty of prevention, and cannot be present everywhere for such prevention.

61. The great defect in the Returns is in the failure to detect the greatest of all crimes—"Murder." In the Bareilly district nine of fifteen cases have been committed without consequences to the offenders. The Commissioner has called my special attention to the remarks of the Magistrate on one case, and I therefore invite His Honor's attention to Mr. Edwardes' report.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### MORADABAD DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                    |        |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>   |            |         |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|------------|---------|--|
| Area, ...                                               | 2,534. |     |     | Population, ... | 1,111,971. |         |  |
| Murder,                                                 | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 14         | Cases.  |  |
| Robbery,                                                | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 4          | "       |  |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                 | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 420        | "       |  |
| Theft,                                                  | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 1,648      | "       |  |
| Value of property stolen,                               | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 34,846     | Rupees. |  |
| Value of property recovered,                            | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 18,668     | "       |  |
| Total number of persons concerned in offence cognizable |        |     |     |                 |            |         |  |
| by Police,                                              | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 2,958      |         |  |
| Total number of persons convicted of offence cognizable |        |     |     |                 |            |         |  |
| by Police,                                              | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 749        |         |  |

70. The Returns of this district were forwarded by the Magistrate (Mr. Lushington) without comment.

In murders there is great increase, being 14 in 1864 to 8 in 1863; 13 cases were however prosecuted to conviction.

In robberies there is decrease of 50 per cent., and in thefts of 11 per cent.

Lurking house-trespasses are 25 per cent. more than in 1863.

71. Altogether, there has been in this district a decrease in offences against property and in value of property stolen; and of the property stolen a very large proportion (nearly 40 per cent.) has been recovered.

72. I consider the Returns very satisfactory, but in this opinion I am not supported by the Commissioner, and I therefore give my reasons.

73. Mr. Inglis's dissatisfaction is grounded on the belief that full reports of crime have never yet been received, and that therefore he takes returns of increase of crime as evidence of increase of fidelity in reporting, and on the same reasoning condemns the Returns for this and the Budaon districts.



74. In Moradabad crime has always (on paper at all events) been heavy in proportion to area and population, and it is so still. There has been no reason why it should be, but it has, and I believe that both in Moradabad and Budaon crime has been more faithfully reported for years than elsewhere, owing to the vigorous measures of two officers who administered these districts some years since, and who are still well remembered.

75. Taking the Returns of this year in districts corresponding in area and population with Moradabad, which have been as yet analysed, I find quite as much offence in the district under review as elsewhere, and it may be as well to show this, which I do in the following table:—

| DISTRICT.      | Area. | Population. | Dacoities<br>and<br>Robberies. | Lurking<br>House-<br>trespass. | Thefts. | Value of<br>property<br>stolen. |
|----------------|-------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Meerut, ...    | 2,200 | 1,135,070   | 7                              | 477                            | 1,272   | 53,345                          |
| Allygurh, ...  | 2,153 | 1,134,565   | 11                             | 720                            | 1,037   | 30,586                          |
| Bareilly, ...  | 2,852 | 1,305,128   | 7                              | 472                            | 2,007   | 45,199                          |
| Moradabad, ... | 2,534 | 1,111,971   | 4                              | 420                            | 1,648   | 34,846                          |

76. The above is of the two highest districts in the Meerut and Rohilound Divisions, and I think will give a fair *datum* for determining whether crime in Moradabad is, or is not, on a par with crime in other and neighbouring districts.

77. I think, it undoubtedly is, that it has been *above* par for years, and that the decrease is fairly to be attributed to the Superintendent, Captain Noble, of whom I have a very high opinion, and to the Magistrates, who have cordially supported him, not only in the working of the Police, but in his control over the Police, who look to him as their head.

78. Mr. Lushington, Mr. Manderson, and Captain Noble, are the Officers to whom I credit the result of a reduction in crime which was prevalent. Every one of these Officers is sensible of the folly of allowing crime to appear less than it really is, and they are all alive to the importance of knowing and showing its full existence. Captain Noble is an Officer of great personal activity and energy, and I know that the Police of the district, of which he has had continuous uninterrupted charge since its formation, have most materially improved in every way.

79. If crime were less in proportion to the wealth or population of the district, as compared with neighbouring districts, I would hesitate in giving such opinions. It is less than it *was*, but it *was* unusually high, and I trust, should future years be more favorable, to see a still greater decrease.

80. The improved efficiency of Moradabad is most clearly proved by the results in the detection and prosecution of crimes, of which the Police have cognizance *suo motu*, and in the recovery of stolen property. The conviction of 270 thieves, of 111 burglars, of 118 receivers of stolen property, the recovery of 40 per cent. of property stolen, are facts which have not been elsewhere attained, and which speak more for the Superintendent and the Police, than any opinion I can form or express.

## BIJNOUR DISTRICT.

| <i>Squire Miles.</i>                                   |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>   |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|----------|
| Area, ...                                              | 1,831. |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | Population, ... | 672,171. |
| Murder,                                                | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4               | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                               | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1               | „        |
| Robbery,                                               | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11              | „        |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 649             | „        |
| Theft,                                                 | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 919             | „        |
| Value of property stolen,                              | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36,150          | Rupees.  |
| Value of property recovered,                           | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,445           | „        |
| Total persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,175           |          |
| Total persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 344             |          |

81. In the Bijnour district there has been the same proportionate increase of crime as in the districts which have as yet come under review, and I have no doubt but that it is real, and that it has been caused by the scarcity and high price of food. The Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, in their respective Reports, are at variance on the asserted causes. Major White does not think it attributable to more faithful reporting,—Mr. Palmer thinks it is. Major White considers the reduction of outposts has tended to increase the number of offences against property. Mr. Palmer remarks: “whether the withdrawal of minor Police Chowkees was an expedient measure or not, I do not think there are facts sufficient to warrant the assertion that it has already occasioned a marked increase in crime.”

82. In considering how far the high price of food may have led to increase of offence, Mr. Palmer remarks as follows:—

“744. The high prices which have prevailed during the year have doubtless told upon the Criminal classes, and, by the operation of a natural law, have probably become an inciting cause of crime. They would suffice to account for considerable increase in ordinary thefts and burglaries, but I do not think that the mere pressure of high prices satisfactorily explains the development of late years, and the remarkable increase, in 1864, of gang robberies. Gang robbery is a crime which implies organized preparation, and which, inasmuch as it renders those concerned in it liable to transportation, is not likely to be undertaken except when there is good reason to hope that it will be effected with impunity.

“844. Many years ago Bijnour was noted for its dacoits, who were extirpated by the energetic action of the Magistrate and the Police Officers of the time. Since then, until recently, cases of “highway robbery” have been almost entirely unknown. I need scarcely say that the subject is one which causes me the greatest uneasiness, and will engage my watchful attention. But it is a matter which I feel ought not to be ignored or glossed over in an Administration Report.”

83. The Bijnour District is to a great extent a forest district. The robberies and dacoity (one case) are not gang robberies by professional men, but robberies on the roads, becoming dacoity when five or more robbers were implicated; and it appears to me that a high price of food, and consequent distress, will operate as much to increase such cases in a district like Bijnour, as to increase thefts and burglaries. Though the offence is in itself more serious, the acquisition of property by robbery on a traveller through a jungle is as, if not more, easy than by burglarious entry into a house in a village.

84. Mr. Palmer remarks that such robberies are not likely to be undertaken, “except when there is good reason to hope that they will be effected with impunity.” “The returns before me do not support such an opinion.

In Thefts, 62 cases of 919 were prosecuted to conviction, being .07 per cent.  
 In Burglaries, 38 „ of 649 „ „ „ „ .06 „  
 In Robberies, 6 „ of 12 „ „ „ „ .50 „  
 One in 13 thieves, one in 12 burglars only, have been convicted, whereas one in 3½ concerned in robbery have been brought to punishment for the crime.”

85. The Magistrate gives comparative tables of results of prosecution for the past year, as compared with 1862 and 1863, and remarks :—These statistics show a progressive improvement in the detective action of the force, and I am satisfied, moreover, “ from general observation that the improvement thus represented has in reality “ taken place.”

86. The improvement is happily most marked in the most important cases. In robberies and dacoities 3·30 concerned have been convicted to 1 in 7 in 1863. In lurking house-trespasses 1 in 12 have been convicted in 1864 to 1 in 20 in 1863; and moreover, the Police have shown more judgment in making arrest, convictions being to acquittals 65·52 per cent. during the last year, to 51·11 per cent. in 1862, 63·23 per cent. in 1863.

87. The proportion of property recovered is also larger than heretofore, being 25 per cent. during the past year to 20 per cent. in 1862 and 1863.

#### BUDAON DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                   |       |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>   |                |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Area, ...                                              | 1,946 |     |     | Population, ... | 698,627.       |  |  |
| Murder, ...                                            | ...   | ... | ... |                 | 13 Cases.      |  |  |
| Robbery, ...                                           | ...   | ... | ... |                 | 6 „            |  |  |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                | ...   | ... | ... |                 | 428 „          |  |  |
| Theft, ...                                             | ...   | ... | ... |                 | 1,451 „        |  |  |
| Value of property stolen,                              | ...   | ... | ... |                 | 20,603 Rupees. |  |  |
| Value of property recovered,                           | ..    | ... | ... |                 | 7,066 „        |  |  |
| Total persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |       |     |     |                 | 2,915          |  |  |
| Total persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |       |     |     |                 | 657            |  |  |

88. In this district there is a decrease in the number of offences against property, but the calendar of such offences is still higher on area and population than in other districts of corresponding size. I take in demonstration of this the following districts of Meerut and Rohilcund :—

| DISTRICTS.        | Area. | Population. | Total Offences against property. | RATES OF OFFENCE |                | Value of Property stolen. | Average loss per crime. |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|                   |       |             |                                  | To Square Mile.  | To Population. |                           |                         |
| Boolundshuhur,... | 1,824 | 778,342     | 1,174                            | 0·55             | 663            | 28,699                    | R. A.<br>24 7           |
| Bijnour, ...      | 1,830 | 672,171     | 1,613                            | 0·77             | 417            | 36,150                    | 22 6                    |
| Budaon, ...       | 1,946 | 698,627     | 1,885                            | 0·97             | 368            | 20,603                    | 10 15.                  |

89. The foregoing table shows clearly that thieves are more numerous in Budaon than in other districts; but the thefts are more trifling, and a very great proportion occur in villages where prevention is trusted solely to the Village Chowkeedar.

That there should be a decrease was reasonable to expect; and, in a more favorable year, I should hope to see a much greater decrease.

90. In detection of offenders, and in recovery of property, the results are good and creditable; and in prosecution there has been improvement, the proportion of convictions being 62 per cent. in 1864, to 58 per cent. in 1863.

91. The Magistrate records:—"There have been no notable cases worthy of recital here."

#### SHAHJEHANPORE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                       |        |     |     |                 | <i>Souls.</i> |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Area, ...                                                  | 2,483. |     |     | Population, ... | 895,651.      |         |
| Murders, ...                                               | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 18            | Cases.  |
| Robbery, ...                                               | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 8             | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                                | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 872           | "       |
| Theft, ...                                                 | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 788           | "       |
| Value of property stolen, ...                              | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 16,455        | Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered, ...                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 4,716         | "       |
| Number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     |                 | 2,794         |         |
| Number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     |                 | 734           |         |

92. The Returns of this district do not appear to call for remarks. They are forwarded by the Magistrate, with the opinion "that, on a cursory examination, they are highly satisfactory, and reflect very great credit on Mr. Ryves, the late Superintendent of Police." Mr. Probyn adds:—"I can testify to Mr. Ryves having been unremitting in his attention to his duties; and from what I have heard, I do not hesitate to say that there are few districts in the North-West in which the Police are in so efficient a state as they are at present."

93. There is one peculiar feature in the Returns, which is that cases of house-breaking exceed those of simple theft, whereas they are generally much fewer. This is probably attributable to difference of practice in recording these crimes.

94. The improvement in detection and prosecution is very marked, and gives the best support to the favorable opinion expressed by the Magistrate of the efficiency of the Police.

Two hundred and sixty-four of 929 thieves were convicted in 1864, to 166 of 1,063 in 1863; and 101 burglars were brought to punishment during the past year, to 49 in 1863.

95. Excepting Bijnour, murders have been rife in the Rohilcund Division, and in Shahjehanpore more numerous than elsewhere. In the Meerut Division, of 11,000 square miles, and with a population of 4½ millions, 27 murders occurred in the year. In the Shahjehanpore district, with a population something under 900,000, 18 cases occurred in 1864. In every case, however, detection followed. Of 35 persons supposed to have been concerned, 33 were brought to trial, 18 of whom were convicted within the year, amongst the latter was one who had evaded apprehension 18 years.

96. The crime is one Police can seldom if ever prevent; and the large proportionate number does not, in my opinion, vitiate the Returns of crime as indicative of the efficiency of the Police.

## AGRA DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                       |        | <i>Souls.</i>              |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Area, ...                                                  | 1,865. | Population, ... 1,001,961. |
| Murder, ...                                                | ...    | 22 Cases.                  |
| Robbery, ...                                               | ...    | 16 „                       |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                                | ...    | 821 „                      |
| Theft, ...                                                 | ...    | 1,636 „                    |
| Value of property stolen, ...                              | ...    | 43,204 Rupees.             |
| Value of property recovered, ...                           | ...    | 12,927 „                   |
| Total persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 3,567                      |
| Total persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 1,173                      |

97. In this district crime, and particularly criminal offences against property, have always (or at least since I have held my office) been exceedingly heavy. During the past year very great improvement has been made in all the primary duties of Police, viz., in prevention, detection, and prosecution. The Magistrate of the district (Mr. Pollock) who does not fail to find fault where fault is to be found, and who can be fully trusted in according praise when praise is due, forwards the Police Returns of the year with the remark:—"It is with very great pleasure that I have to draw your attention to the marked difference shown in these Statements, and those of the previous year, 1863. It was with much regret that I had to draw your attention, in my Report then submitted, to certain shortcomings of the Police. I am happy to be able to state that the character of the Police, as a detective body, is considerably improved; and credit must be given to Captain Knyvett for the care and attention he has bestowed upon them."

98. The decrease in crime, the increase in the detection of crime, and in successful prosecution of criminals, is most marked; and able as I am to watch and note the Superintendent's measures, I can unhesitatingly corroborate the opinion of the Magistrate, that the credit is due to Captain Knyvett; and I cannot give the Lieutenant-Governor a more concise or truthful report than that given in the following extracts from Captain Knyvett's Report:—

"Para. 2. *Increase or decrease of Crime.*—In comparison with 1863, I find that

| Serial Number. | 1863. | 1864. |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 3              | 0     | 2     |
| 4              | 0     | 5     |
| 7              | 7     | 4     |
| 9              | 2     | 170   |
| 16             | 1     | 0     |
| 17             | 0     | 1     |
| 19             | 5     | 3     |
| 22             | 4     | 12    |
| 23             | 5     | 5     |
| 35             | 41    | 68    |

"crime in number has decreased by 734 under some headings, whereas an increase of 244 is apparent under others; but of this latter class 211 cases appear creditable to the Police, in that the bringing to light such cases as tend to the safety and good of the public (these are noted in the margin under their serial numbers). Making a deduction of these from the total of crime in both years, it gives a decrease, in 1864, of 940 cases over 1863. The class of crime noted in the increase, which are not creditable to Police, unless brought to light successfully, are—

"Serial No. 11.—Murder 22 cases, conviction 23 persons.  
 „ 29.—Robbery 15 „ ditto 14 ditto.

"These convictions show that these might also be enumerated amongst the class favorable to the working of the Police."

"3.—Two cases have throughout the year been brought to light in which crime has been concealed,—one at Bah, and the other at Futtehpore.

"4.—I am of opinion, however, from my general supervision throughout the year, that crime is seldom if ever concealed wilfully by the Police. Cases of domestic theft occur, in which the Chowkeedar is bought over, or he himself does not think it worth while to report. Two or three cases of this kind have been brought to light by the Police themselves, and the Chowkeedars have been punished.

"6. *Prosecution of Criminals.*—In prosecution of criminals, the Police throughout the year have been somewhat successful. Out of 3,668 persons concerned,

" 1,499 have been arrested by the Police without warrant, 126 by order of the Magistrate. Adding to this 51 persons under trial at the beginning of 1864, it gives a total of 1,576 persons brought to trial. Of these, but 40 persons have been released on bail by Police, or dismissed by Magistrate without trial, showing that the Police have acted well up to the spirit of Circular 20 of 1862; that is, abstaining from arrest, until perfectly satisfied of the guilt of the offenders. Of the 1,576 persons brought to trial, 1,173 have been convicted, or a per-centage of something over 74½ against an average per-centage of 56 in 1863, and 58 in 1862.

" 7. *Recovery of property stolen.*—The amount recorded as lost throughout the year is Rs. 43,204, of which property to the value of Rs. 12,927 has been recovered, or a per-centage of 29½ against an average per-centage of 15 in 1863 and 15½ in 1862.

" 8.—The Statement below will give a good idea of the working of the Police on all points during 1864, in comparison with 1862 and 1863.

|                                | 1862.  | 1863.    | 1864.  |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Cases, ... ..                  | 2,478  | 3,649    | 2,915  |
| Persons concerned, ... ..      | 3,414  | 4,197    | 3,668  |
| Ditto brought to trial, ... .. | 1,053  | 866      | 1,576  |
| Ditto convicted, ... ..        | 614    | 491      | 1,173  |
| Property lost, ... ..          | 72,777 | 1,09,508 | 43,204 |
| Ditto recovered, ... ..        | 10,958 | 17,437   | 12,927 |

" 9. *Abseonded Offenders.*—In the apprehension of abseonded offenders the Police have been particularly successful, 89 having been arrested and again confined. Of these, 52 are offenders before the rebellion, and who broke Jail in 1857.

" One man, a proclaimed offender, who murdered a Christian in 1857, was traced to, and arrested from the Moradabad district by the Agra Police.

" 10. *Class of Crime requiring particular notice.*—Dacoity. No cases that come under Section 391 of the Penal Code have occurred during the year.

#### MUTTRA DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                       |                 | <i>Son's.</i> |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Area, ... 1,613.                                           | Population, ... | 862,909.      |         |
| Murder, ... ..                                             | ...             | 2             | Cases.  |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                            | ...             | 5             | "       |
| Robbery, ... ..                                            | ...             | 12            | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass, ... ..                             | ...             | 168           | "       |
| Theft, ... ..                                              | ...             | 720           | "       |
| Value of property stolen, ... ..                           | ...             | 27,919        | Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered, ... ..                        | ...             | 9,458         | "       |
| Total persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, ... | ...             | 1,263         |         |
| Total persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, ... | ...             | 258           |         |

99. The Returns of this district are forwarded without comment by Mr. Henderson, who had charge only for the closing months of the year.

100. There is an increase in offences against property (confined to thefts) and in value of property stolen; but the calendar of such offences is still unusually small in the Muttra, as compared with neighbouring districts, although the contrary might be expected from the geographical position of the district, and from its having many towns which are of religious celebrity, and habitually visited by pilgrims on many occasions and in great numbers.

101. The value of property stolen is, on the average, large.

102. I cannot help doubting whether village crimes are faithfully reported. I think they are not; and I draw my conclusion not only from the comparatively small number

of crimes, but also from the extraordinary fact that nearly every case returned has been subject of Police investigation. I do not take into consideration grave offences, which are necessarily enquired into by Police, but confine myself to house-breakings and thefts, which are cases where Police are not required to make enquiry, unless by desire of the injured party, or by order of Magistrate, unless accompanied with violence. In all other districts the greater number are not followed by investigation. In Muttra the Return is as follows :—

| CRIME.                  | Number of Cases. | INVESTIGATED                |                         |        | Prosecuted to conviction. |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------|
|                         |                  | By Police <i>suo motu</i> . | By order of Magistrate. | TOTAL. |                           |
| Lurking House-trespass, | 168              | 167                         | 1                       | 168    | 19                        |
| Theft, ... ..           | 720              | 716                         | 4                       | 720    | 155                       |

103. To the best of my own experience, both personal and as derived from reports of other Officers, the great majority of these offences are so trifling in extent of loss, and in manner of execution, that injured parties would *rather* investigation did *not* follow; and so unimportant, that Magistrates do not require enquiry. In the Muttra district all but five cases were investigated by application of the injured party, and in every other case made by order of the Magistrate; and I cannot but distrust the Returns.

104. That investigation was needlessly or unprofitably made in many cases, is shown by the comparatively few cases in which detection followed investigation; and it appears to me that the Police have been indiscreet in interference. If so, if investigation is made in every, or nearly every case committed, concealment of petty offences of theft will certainly follow, in order to avoid the inconvenience attending upon enquiry; and I think this will be found to operate in the Muttra district; that the Return is correct as reported to the Superintendent and Magistrate there is no doubt, but I think there is grave doubt whether the Village Chowkeedar reports faithfully to the Police; and I derive this opinion from the facts, that offences against property, unattended with violence, are unusually small, compared to all other districts; that offences against property, attended with violence, are more than usually numerous; that the former are attended on the average with more than usual loss; and that every case reported is followed by investigation without, or by the Magistrate's order.

105. As far as the Returns can be accepted in detection and in prosecution, fair success has been obtained on the whole: one in five concerned in crime have been brought to punishment, and nearly 34 per cent. of property stolen recovered.

#### ETAWAH DISTRICT.

| Square Miles.                                                          |        | Population, |     | Souls. |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----|--------|----------------|
| Area, ...                                                              | 1,625. | ...         | ... | ...    | 580,000.       |
| Murder,                                                                | ...    | ...         | ... | ...    | 11 Cases.      |
| Dacoity,                                                               | ...    | ...         | ... | ...    | 3 „            |
| Robbery,                                                               | ...    | ...         | ... | ...    | 10 „           |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                                | ...    | ...         | ... | ...    | 324 „          |
| Theft,                                                                 | ...    | ...         | ... | ...    | 964 „          |
| Value of property stolen,                                              | ...    | ...         | ... | ...    | 18,221 Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                                           | ...    | ...         | ... | ...    | 3,260 „        |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, 2,657 |        |             |     |        |                |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, 773   |        |             |     |        |                |

106. In this district there has been increase in offences against life and property, and in value of property stolen.

107. The Magistrate and District Superintendent agree in attributing the in-

*Para. 3.*—The increase in petty thefts and in the reported number of strayed cattle is not surprising, when taking into consideration the almost famine prices at which provisions of every kind have been and still are selling. Villagers who used to be able to feed their cattle at home have, owing to the drought and rise in price of grain, been compelled to send them out into the jungles to graze, and consequently the number of strayed cattle has been larger than heretofore. Greater supervision has also been kept over the Chowkeedars; and as the people have become better acquainted with the working of the Police, it may be that crime has been more faithfully reported.

*Para. 5.*—Although of course the Police can in no way directly control the occurrence of crimes of violence, such as murders and rapes, it seems not improbable that the increase in dacoities, burglaries, thefts and robberies, may be in some degree due to the unsettled state in which the Police have been the greater part of the year previous to the 1st May. All kinds of absurd rumours in regard to the coming reduction were circulated, which alone were sufficient to damp the zeal of the more zealous, and render ordinary men somewhat careless; and when the changes did come into operation, every outpost in this district, with the exception of four or five River posts, were abolished, and the roads therefore have not been as regularly patrolled as they previously were. There has not, however, with the exception of robberies, been any very grave increase, and all these cases, as well as those so called dacoities, have been of an unaggravated nature.

*Para. 8.*—Of the 324 burglaries recorded, 209 have been burglaries without theft, leaving 115 cases only in which there has been any loss. Among these, several very doubtful cases have been included. In no case has the loss exceeded Rs. 500, whilst there have been—

|    |         |         |     |         |
|----|---------|---------|-----|---------|
| 2  | between | Rs. 100 | and | Rs. 500 |
| 10 | "       | "       | 100 | "       |
| 2  | "       | "       | 50  | "       |
| 5  | "       | "       | 20  | "       |
| 12 | "       | "       | 10  | "       |
| 14 | "       | "       | 5   | "       |

And 25 under one Rupee.

*Para. 10.*—Of the 10 robberies, not one can be called an aggravated case. In three cases a conviction has been obtained; in two the offenders have been committed; and in the remaining five (all petty cases) no arrests have as yet been made.

nal Administration Report, which I append in its entirety, as worthy of special consideration.—*Appendix B.*

109. Lieutenant Graham, in the 13th and two following paragraphs of his very

*Para. 13.*—From Statement No. 1 it will be seen that Rs. 18,220 have been entered as stolen during the year, of which Rs. 3,259 have been noted as recovered. The percentage though low is somewhat more favorable than in the previous year.

|             | 1862.  | Percentage. | 1863.  | Percentage. | 1864.  | Percentage. |
|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
|             | Rs.    |             | Rs.    |             | Rs.    |             |
| Stolen, ... | 12,989 | 17.1        | 14,264 | 17.2        | 18,220 | 17.14       |
| Recovered,  | 2,216  |             | 2,443  |             | 3,259  |             |

*Para. 14.*—No very great improvement is likely to take place for some years to come, as the District in this respect has never been good. It presents such features as render success impracticable with so small a body of Police, more especially so when year by year some change or reduction of the Force takes place. A number of cases have taken place, in which it has subsequently been ascertained that complainants have reported their loss at more than they actually were,\* whilst not a single case has been brought against the Police of having written down less than was really reported.

*Para. 15.*—One or two cases have found entry, in which large amounts have been put down as stolen, whereas it was never ascertained that so much had in reality been stolen; in one case in particular (the murder of a pensioned Jemadar,) Rs. 1,500 were entered. No complaint was ever made of this loss; but as wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 300 was recovered at the time, and it was supposed deceased (who left no relatives) had been murdered for his money, Rs. 1,200 were entered on mere hearsay as the amount stolen. Several cases also have been recorded, the occurrence of which the Magistrates pronounced doubtful. Rs. 5,000 have found entry as value of strayed cattle, whilst no deduction has been made on account of cattle sold at the Pounds (Rs. 1,102). Rupees 102 also have been put down as value of property reported as lost and not stolen, and these items, if erased, would give a still more favorable result.

cution the results are good on the whole, and more particularly in cases in which the

crease to the scarcity and high price of food; and 2ndly, to the changes made in the strength and allocation of the Force effected in May on the recommendation of the Nynsee Tal Police Commission. I show in the margin extracts from the Reports of the Superintendent, in which explanation is given of the increase.

108. The Magistrate has forwarded extract of his Annual Criminal

able and clear Report, most satisfactorily explains the increase in value of property stolen, and which I therefore quote in the margin.

110. Although there has been an increase in 1864 over 1863, I consider, on comparison with other districts, that crime is not heavy; that there has been more than average success in prevention.

111. In detection and prosecution

\* In one instance an alleged loss of Rs. 1,208 turned out to be Rs. 446; and in another of Rs. 400 being only Rs. 17.



Police have acted without warrant of the Magistrate. Taken on the whole, acquittals are far more numerous than convictions, being 1,107 of the former, to 773 of the latter. This result, however, is consequent on the acquittal of those summoned by the Magistrate in offences in which (unless committed with aggravated circumstances) the Police do not interfere. The principal of these are—

| Serial Number. | Description of Crime.     | PERSONS    |                                      |                         |                         |            |            |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
|                |                           | Concerned. | Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> . | Summoned by Magistrate. | Total brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
| 18             | Hurt, &c., ...            | 162        | 4                                    | 168                     | 173                     | 136        | 37         |
| 20             | Wrongful confinement, ... | 103        | 7                                    | 100                     | 117                     | 80         | 30         |
| 37             | Criminal trespass,        | 205        | 17                                   | 808                     | 825                     | 673        | 154        |
|                | TOTAL, ...                | 470        | 28                                   | 1,076                   | 1,115                   | 889        | 221        |

112. The difference between the number of persons concerned and summoned requires explanation, to show how (for instance) 808 were summoned, although 205 only "were concerned" in criminal trespass.

113. Under this crime 87 cases are returned as ascertained to have been committed. Columns 7 and 8 of Statement I show that seven cases were investigated by Police *suo motu*; 417 investigated by order of Magistrate; i. e., that of 424 charges of criminal trespass, 87 only were found to have been actually committed; 205 were concerned in these 87 cases; 825 were brought to trial on these, and on 337 *false* or *frivolous* complaints.

114. The results are very different in the Police cases.

Lieutenant Graham, in paragraph 17 of his Report, shows that of 687 arrested, 660 were brought to trial, and of these—

497=75 per cent. were convicted.

143=21.70 ditto ditto acquitted.

20; transferred (13) and under trial (7).

115. That the Police have not been too cautious is further apparent from the fact that, in *Acinous* offences, a comparatively very small number are summoned by the Magistrate. This will be seen by the following table :—

| Serial No. | Description of Crime.       | PERSONS    |                     |                         |                   |            |            |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
|            |                             | Concerned. | Arrested by Police. | Summoned by Magistrate. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
| 11         | Murder, ...                 | 22         | 15                  | 2                       | 18                | 7          | 9          |
| 12         | Homicide,                   | 1          | 1                   | 0                       | 1                 | 0          | 1          |
| 25         | Rape, ...                   | 6          | 3                   | 0                       | 3                 | 0          | 3          |
| 27         | Theft, ..                   | 1,174      | 266                 | 31                      | 302               | 100        | 173        |
| 29&32      | Robbery and Dacoity,        | 40         | 20                  | 3                       | 23                | 6          | 15         |
| 40         | Lurking House-trespass, ... | 387        | 32                  | 1                       | 36                | 10         | 18         |
|            | TOTAL, ...                  | 1,630      | 337                 | 37                      | 383               | 123        | 219        |

116. I think the results creditable to the Magistrate and District Superintendent, who have co-operated most heartily in the Police Administration ; and though the proportionate number of persons convicted is not so large as in some other districts, it is as large as I can hope for (in murders only excepted) in a Frontier district like Etawah, which is separated from Foreign territory by a line of heavy ravines, which afford easy retreat to the criminal to the Gwalior State.

#### MYNPOORIE DISTRICT.

|                                                                  | <i>Square Miles.</i> | <i>Souls.</i>            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Area, ...                                                        | 1,519.               | Population, ... 599,229. |
| Murder, ...                                                      | ...                  | 10 cases.                |
| Dacoity, ...                                                     | ...                  | 2 „                      |
| Robbery, ...                                                     | ...                  | 5 „                      |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                                      | ...                  | 277 „                    |
| Theft, ..                                                        | ...                  | 520 „                    |
| Value of property stolen, ...                                    | ...                  | 12,393 Rupees.           |
| Value of property recovered, ...                                 | ...                  | 5,653 „                  |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |                      | 2,281                    |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |                      | 730                      |

117. The Returns of this district are most satisfactory in every respect, and the results I attribute to the energy and judgment of the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas, who is one of the most active, untiring officers I have : a light weight, and an excellent horseman he is, at all seasons of the year, and whenever there is the slightest cause, amongst his Police, making personal local enquiry.

118. It is true that in murders and culpable homicides there has been a heavy increase of crime, but these are offences which cannot be prevented. In robberies there has been a decrease ; in thefts a very great decrease of crime ; in lurking house-trespass a slight increase. On the whole, offences against property have most materially decreased.

119. For this I think there is good explanation. I am certain concealment is not practised by the Mynpoory Police, over whom the Magistrate and Superintendent are most vigilant. I think the decrease real, and solely attributable to the close connection between the Superintendent and the Constabulary Police, and the Village Chowkeedars.

120. The Village Police are paid in cash monthly, punctually, and by the Superintendent. They are assembled at stations for review. On these occasions they receive their monthly stipends, and the Superintendent himself is occasionally present at these reviews. His Inspectors are made to attend at other times ; and when present personally, Mr. Thomas sees the pay distributed, and ascertains that it has on previous occasions been liquidated in full. The Village Police receive the greatest encouragement ; they work for and with the Police ; and receiving salaries in cash, instead of earning their pay by field labor, they are able to exercise greater vigilance at night.

121. Another cause of decrease in thefts may fairly be ascribed to the unusually high proportion of thieves who are brought to punishment ; and in this respect the Returns for 1864 show very great improvement, although good before. In 1863, 868 cases of theft were followed by the conviction of 232 thieves. In 1864, 520 cases only occurred, followed by conviction of 281 offenders. And *2ndly*, by the recovery of nearly 50 per cent. of property stolen. Mr. Thomas reports :—“The recovery of property I consider most satisfactory. I never promote a man in the Force who has not detected at least two cases during the year. To this alone I attribute the large amount recovered.”

122. Assuming that this order does not apply to Police employed as guards and such like duties, and who have no opportunity of detecting, it is most judicious. It is not only a great stimulus to detection, but, which is far more exciting, every Officer knows that his efforts and success in detection of crime are noted down, recognized, and made grounds for reward by promotion. It is by measures such as these, the District Superintendent establishes his own worth as a Police Officer; and I hope the Lieutenant-Governor will concur with me in giving Mr. Thomas credit for his administration during the year.

### ETAH DISTRICT.

|                                                                  | <i>Square Miles.</i> | <i>Souls.</i>            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Area, ...                                                        | 1,468.               | Population, ... 561,582. |
| Murder, ...                                                      | ...                  | ... 10 Cases.            |
| Dacoity, ...                                                     | ...                  | ... 4 „                  |
| Robbery, ...                                                     | ...                  | ... 4 „                  |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                                      | ...                  | ... 478 „                |
| Theft, ...                                                       | ...                  | ... 1,038 „              |
| Value of property stolen, ...                                    | ...                  | ... 18,086 Rupees.       |
| Value of property recovered, ...                                 | ...                  | ... 7,022 „              |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |                      | 2,663                    |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |                      | 527                      |

123. The Returns of this district appear to me in every respect but one most unsatisfactory. There has been very great increase in all offences against property, and in value of property stolen, and there has been no proportionate increase in detection of crime. The exception is in the recovery of stolen property, which is nearly 40 per cent.

124. In this respect Etah has always been conspicuous; and the remarks made in paragraph 99 of my Annual Report on the Administration of the Police for 1862 (which for facility of reference I quote in the margin) appears equally applicable to the last year. It certainly is curious that the Police should be able to recover a large percentage of stolen property, and be unable to bring to punishment more than one in nine offenders, which was the case during last year, as will be seen by the following table:—

| CRIME.                      | CONCERNED. | CONVICTED. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Theft, ...                  | 1,322      | 186        |
| Robbery and Dacoity, ...    | 46         | 10         |
| Lurking House-trespass, ... | 553        | 37         |
|                             | 1,921      | 233        |

125. The cases of "receiving stolen property dishonestly" are remarkably numerous, and in this instance alone has there been success. Forty-six cases occurred within the year. Seventeen cases of occurrence in former years were brought under

enquiry during the year, which, with two under trial at the close of 1868, makes a total of 65 cases. Of these, 54 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 127 persons "concerned" 89 were brought to punishment.

126. In all other respects failure is prominent. As detectives they cannot be more completely condemned than by the following remark of the Joint Magistrate:—  
"As far as the Police are concerned as a body they are good, but the want of detective ability is the great bar to the detection of crime. Where the prosecutor does not "himself arrest the criminal, or give a clue as to who he is, it is seldom that the Police "can discover him."

127. I do not attribute blame to Major Evatt, though I attribute the failure of the Etah Police to their superintendence. Major Evatt is a willing Officer; is keenly sensitive, but has, during the past year, been disabled by ill-health, and he has not been able to undergo the exertion, both of body and mind, which must be undertaken over a Native Police. The Joint Magistrate with great consideration—because at the cost of his leisure—has, in Police office work and in even Departmental matters, undertaken many duties which fall upon the Superintendent, and the inevitable result has been placed upon record by the Sessions Judge in his Annual Report to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, and which I need not therefore remark upon, beyond reporting that I have rectified the evil by scattering the Officers of the Etah Police amongst neighbouring Districts.

#### FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                             |     |     |     |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Area, ... 1,685.                                                 |     |     |     |     |     | Population, ... 887,974. |
| Murder, ...                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 Cases.                |
| Dacoity, ...                                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 "                      |
| Robbery, ...                                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 "                     |
| Lurking House-trespss, ...                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 553 "                    |
| Theft, ...                                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 828 "                    |
| Value of property stolen, ...                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,621 Rupees.           |
| Value of property recovered, ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,442 "                  |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |     |     |     |     |     | 2,698                    |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |     |     |     |     |     | 976                      |

128. The Returns of this district have been furnished by the District Superintendent in the old form, and without challenge or comment forwarded by the Magistrate to the Commissioner, and by the Commissioner to me. To get Returns in the improved forms would delay my Report, which is now overdue, owing to the late period at which I received these and other District Returns. There is some little embarrassment in comparing with other districts in consequence.

129. Excepting two cases of Dacoity (both of which are of robbery by more than 5 persons, but neither case professional) there has been a remarkable decrease in offences against property. This, as reported, has been chiefly in the large mercantile city of Furruckabad, and is owing to the energetic measures taken against gangs of Burglars, and to increase of preventive aid by additional Police, and by the establishment of Octroi Chuprassees, employed consequent on the introduction of Town Duties.

130. Beyond the city, the capture of Dhyan Singh and Purtab Singh, two notorious proclaimed offenders, has had the effect of materially reducing the number of aggravated offences.

131. In detection and prosecution of crime the Police have been signally successful, as the following table will show :—

| CRIME.                         | PERSONS    |           |                   |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
|                                | Concerned. | Arrested. | Brought to trial. | Convicted. |
| Murder, ... ..                 | 30         | 30        | 31                | 24         |
| Dacoity and Robbery, ... ..    | 33         | 25        | 33                | 23         |
| Lurking House-trespass, ... .. | 600        | 106       | 116               | 61         |
| Theft, ... ..                  | 1,156      | 702       | 710               | 360        |
|                                | 1,819      | 863       | 890               | 468        |

132. The proportion of property recovered to that stolen is small, although the proportion of criminals convicted to concerned is large. To this I do not think importance can be attached, and it is certainly more profitable to convict the criminal than to let him escape, and be satisfied with recovery of a moiety of plunder.

133. The Magistrate, Commissioner, and in departmental matters, the Deputy Inspector-General concur in testifying to the zeal and efficiency of Captain Cadell, the Superintendent, and I ascribe to him the credit for the success the Futtehghurh Police have achieved.

#### ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                  |        | <i>Souls.</i>   |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|
| Area, ...                                             | 2,786. | Population, ... | 1,079,788. |
| Murder, ... ..                                        |        | 10              | Cases.     |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                       |        | 1               | "          |
| Robbery, ... ..                                       |        | 8               | "          |
| Lurking House-trespass, ... ..                        |        | 890             | "          |
| Theft, ... ..                                         |        | 1,210           | "          |
| Value of property stolen, ... ..                      |        | 66,148          | Rupees.    |
| Value of property recovered, ... ..                   |        | 15,069          | "          |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable |        |                 |            |
| by Police, ... ..                                     |        | 3,718           |            |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable |        |                 |            |
| by Police, ... ..                                     |        | 1,377           |            |

134. Excepting dacoity and robbery, the Returns show a very considerable increase in offences against property. Lurking house-trespases have more than doubled, being 890 in 1864, to 392 in 1863. Thefts have increased 55 per cent. But the value of property stolen is very little more than during the previous year, when it amounted to Rs. 64,691, which indicates that the increase is confined to petty cases.

135. Considering the size of the district, and the large and greatly increasing trading population of Allahabad itself, I do not think the increase disparaging. For a great portion of the year immense quantities of goods were laying on the Jumna

bank and at the Fort Station, from insufficiency of good transport, which would alone cause increase of crime; notwithstanding this, crime in Allahabad is not higher than in other districts, and below that of many, on calculation of area and population.

136. In detection a full average of persons concerned has been brought to conviction, and as far as can be judged from the Returns of the two last years, the Police have been more judicious in making arrests. This is best shown by the following table:—

| Year. | Crime.                  | PERSONS   |                   |            |            |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|
|       |                         | Arrested. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
| 1863, | Lurking House-trespass, | 435       | 447               | 380        | 60         |
| 1864, | Ditto ditto, ... ..     | 170       | 235               | 49         | 137        |
| 1863, | Theft, ... ..           | 645       | 677               | 244        | 403        |
| 1864, | Ditto, ... ..           | 737       | 841               | 168        | 504        |

#### CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

| Square Miles.                                         |        | Souls.          |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| Area, ...                                             | 2,848, | Population, ... | 1,162,900 |
| Murder, ... ..                                        |        | 22              | Cases.    |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                       |        | 10              | „         |
| Robbery, ... ..                                       |        | 32              | „         |
| Lurking House-trespass, ... ..                        |        | 162             | „         |
| Theft, ... ..                                         |        | 944             | „         |
| Value of property stolen, ... ..                      |        | 31,437          | Rupees.   |
| Value of property recovered, ... ..                   |        | 6,919           | „         |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable |        |                 |           |
| by Police, ... ..                                     |        | 2,957           |           |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable |        |                 |           |
| by Police, ... ..                                     |        | 717             |           |

137. As compared with 1863, there is a decrease of crime upon paper; but I feel confident that the Return is simply absurd. Cawnpore is a district in which grave offences against life, and property too, are more prevalent than in any other of the North-Western Provinces, and I cannot believe that 162 cases of Lurking House-trespass only occurred, or that amongst a population of upwards of one million, only 944 cases of theft occurred in a year.

138. I have no doubt but that village crime is not reported, and wherever an offence was committed, the injured party would exert his utmost to prevent such offence from being known, that he might thereby ensure himself from the inconvenience of a prosecution, from which he might not be free for many days. The delays that did occur did not appear in the monthly Returns sent to the Judge, but they were no less real, and they destroyed the action of the Police.

139. The state of the district is shown by the Return of heinous offences against life (murders), and against property (dacoities and robberies), which are more in number than in any other district yet analysed. It is true that the latter

class of offences has always been high in number, owing to the close proximity of the Oudh Pasee villages, and to the number of Bhowreeahs resident in the district; but these classes are still more given to house-breaking and theft; and I am confident, were faithful reports made of these petty crimes, the Calendar would be proportionately heavy.

140. The district is now in charge of Mr. Halsey, in my opinion a most energetic Officer, but it will require severe handling before the criminal classes, who have received great encouragement, will be brought into subjection.

141. It is useless to offer further comment upon the local crime of this district.

#### FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                             |     |        |     |             |     | <i>Souls.</i> |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------|---------|
| Area,                                                            | ... | 1,583. |     | Population, | ... | 679,781.      |         |
| Murder,                                                          | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 2             | Cases.  |
| Dacoity,                                                         | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 4             | „       |
| Robbery,                                                         | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 9             | „       |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                          | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 188           | „       |
| Theft,                                                           | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 183           | „       |
| Value of property stolen,                                        | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 19,089        | Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                                     | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 4,577         | „       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |     |        |     |             |     |               | 801     |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |     |        |     |             |     |               | 213     |

142. The above Return is as recorded in the Statements received from the Officiating Magistrate, but cannot be accepted as a true Return of crime.

143. The orders to the Police are that every crime shall be entered as reported by the complainant or informer; that the value of property stolen or plundered shall be returned as asserted; that the Police Officer has no power or authority to judge, whether the complaint be false or exaggerated, and unless by the authority of the Judicial Officer, the Return of crime shall not be altered from that made on the complaint or information.

These orders appear to have been carried out by the Police Superintendent, but to have been nullified by the Judicial Officer, as shown in the Report of Mr. Ryves, who only took charge of the district late in the year, and from which I make the following extract:—

“The comparative table of offences shows on the whole an increase on the past year. The difference will best be viewed by excluding offences entered under the head of ‘offences affecting the public health, safety, &c.’ for, in 1863 the large number of 374 appear, while in 1864 only 29 such offences are recorded; moreover their prevention hardly depends on Police action. The comparison will then be 600 offences in 1863 against 611 in 1864: the increase is noticeable in robberies and dacoities. The increase in property stolen is rather remarkable in 1863; it amounts to only Rs. 7,638, and in 1864 to no less than Rs. 19,089, but it is worthy of note that the increase is confined chiefly to the last month in the year, for in December the cases against property number 57, the loss being Rs. 11,150. In the previous 11 months the average number of such offences is 25, and loss Rs. 721 a month. In December, in one case the value of property amounted to Rs. 4,242; leaving out this theft, the balance during the one month nearly equals in value the loss in the previous 11 months, the number of cases being above double of any other month in the year. I do not think there has been any actual increase, at

"any rate not to the extent one would be led to suppose from viewing the figures on paper. The increase I attribute in a great measure to the check placed on the practice of expunging crimes from Station Registers, and the more regular entry of cattle-straying cases as thefts. Not till November, 1864, was the order on the subject of cattle-straying carried out in this district, and in that month only partly understood and indifferently obeyed by the Police. I was first led to notice the matter of expunging crimes early in December, in a case of burglary in the city, accompanied by loss of property to the value of Rs. 800. I visited the house, and had not a doubt of the genuineness of the report. The complainant suspected some persons in the city, and against these Police enquiry was directed. However, no proof being obtained, arrest was not made, and the usual charge-sheet forwarded. The order of the Court on this case was—There being no proof, the offence be expunged from Register. The mischievous effect of the practice was apparent on looking into past Police reports and others that came shortly after my arrival. In most large thefts and troublesome cases, strange to say, the complainants invariably named and accused persons of bad character. This gave the Police opportunity of reporting and bringing enquiry to a close by forwarding charge-sheet B with doubts expressed as to commission of crime, and the sequel, the order to expunge, invariably followed; they found this an easy way of getting rid of a case, and apparently always adopted it, as the following Return compiled from a Station Register will show:—In 1864, total offences expunged against property 184—11 dacoities and 19 robberies included; other offences 50; total property stolen Rs. 15,860 (about Rs. 450 of this was recovered). In the four cases I looked into, I could discover no proof of the reports being false further than (above stated) the enquiring Officer's doubts expressed, though in each case the order of the Magistrate to the District Superintendent of Police existed, to expunge from Register. I have no doubt on many cases orders were given on full proof, but in my opinion, in all, especially of property, it was impossible to get such proof. It is useless to comment further on the Return forwarded, for I consider the entries in column 4 of Return I. incorrect for the reasons stated, and these effect the whole Return."

144. It is useless to make further comment on such Returns, beyond recording that Mr. Ryves has put a check upon such irregular practices, which must inevitably lead to increase of crime owing to the encouragement given to the criminal. The Returns of 1865 will undoubtedly show a very heavy increase, for which Mr. Ryves must not be held to blame. They will be more satisfactory when truthful, and the Government may be confidently assured this officer will do his best (and he is a most able officer) for the prevention, detection, and prosecution of crime, though the task will be more difficult owing to the practice hitherto pursued in excluding from Returns, and from action by the Magistrate, offences which have most certainly been in reality committed.

#### BANDA DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                   |        |     |     | <i>Souls.</i> |                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|---------------|--------------------------|
| Area,                                                  | 3,024. | ... | ... | ...           | Population, ... 718,359. |
| Murder,                                                | ...    | ... | ... | ...           | 7 Cases.                 |
| Robbery,                                               | ...    | ... | ... | ...           | 8 "                      |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                | ...    | ... | ... | ...           | 201 "                    |
| Theft,                                                 | ...    | ... | ... | ...           | 571 "                    |
| Value of property stolen,                              | ...    | ... | ... | ...           | 13,917 Rupees.           |
| Value of property recovered,                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...           | 4,812 "                  |
| Total persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     | 1,360         |                          |
| Total persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     | 374           |                          |



145. By these Returns there has been an increase in offences against property over the Returns of 1863, but the Return of crime, as compared with other districts, is below average.

\* \* \* \* \*

148. In detection average results have been attained, though not so good as in 1863. A large number of men appear to have been arrested without sufficient grounds, and I judge from the Returns, that the people are deterred from reporting offences unless they can give some clue to the offender, and that when they can give such clue, the Police are hasty to make arrest, and that Police investigation is imperfect. In offences against property the results are:—

| CASES.           |                |                           | PERSONS.   |           |                   |                                             |            |            |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Total committed. | Enquired into. | Prosecuted to conviction. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Brought to trial. | Discharged by the Magistrate without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
| 775              | 241            | 97                        | 948        | 273       | 284               | 71                                          | 46         | 140        |

#### BENARES DISTRICT.

| Square Miles.                                                    |      |     | Souls.          |                |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|----------------|---|
| Area, ...                                                        | 996. |     | Population, ... | 851,757.       |   |
| Murder, ...                                                      | ...  | ... | ...             | 16 Cases.      |   |
| Dacoity, ...                                                     | ...  | ... | ...             | 2              | „ |
| Robbery, ...                                                     | ...  | ... | ...             | 4              | „ |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                          | ...  | ... | ...             | 481            | „ |
| Theft, ...                                                       | ...  | ... | ...             | 718            | „ |
| Value of property stolen,                                        | ...  | ... | ...             | 68,546 Rupees. |   |
| Value of property recovered,                                     | ...  | ... | ...             | 39,836         | „ |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, | ...  | ... | ...             | 2,746          |   |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, | ...  | ... | ...             | 1,452          |   |

149. The Returns show a moderate increase in offences against property. The value of property stolen is greater, and the proportion of property recovered unusually large; this is owing to one case in which 25,000 Rs. in cash were stolen from a Railway passenger. The Superintendent, Mr. Goad, was alert enough to recover the whole amount, and prosecuted the thieves to conviction.

150. The increase of crime is partly ascribed by Mr. Goad to distress, consequent on the high price of grain, and the following remarks of that officer are deserving of attention :—

“ Besides it must be remembered that every petty theft is now reported and recorded. The great difficulty I and my subordinates have found is the detection of thefts and burglaries (more especially petty ones), and the recovery of the property stolen after commission of crime in this enormous mass of a city. If the criminals are apprehended in the act, then all is well, if not, it is nearly impossible to seize them afterwards, and much more difficult is it to recover property. It is just like looking for a needle in a bundle of hay. If the Police by chance get a clue of stolen property in a house, before they can get near the place, it has been shifted into a half-a-dozen houses, and so the track is lost. The same drawback is to be contended with when information is got of the whereabouts of an absconder, as there is no way of surrounding a house on account of the enormous height of the buildings, which enables a culprit when pursued to make his escape over the tops of houses.

“ There is no necessity for me to mention as to the difficulties the Police have to contend with in the watch and ward of a city like Benares, as Captain Watson has already narrated it in full in his last year's Report.

“ Since I have taken charge of the district, a great deal of my time and attention has been taken up in making every possible arrangement to prevent burglaries in the city during night. I and my Inspectors have regularly visited the Stations at uncertain hours of the night to see that the Constables on their beats were on the alert, and there is no doubt the results have been satisfactory. My opinion is that the great secret in working the Police is to look after them: they must be regularly driven like sheep to market, and so kept up to their work, as unless this is done they will never work. They require constant looking after; it is not to be expected that they will work of their own free will, as it is not in their nature. One of the greatest evils that exist in the city is gambling, which is the cause of so many depredations being committed on property, and until it is made punishable, thefts and burglaries will increase.”

The Magistrate adds :—“ With regard to the watch and ward of the city, there can be no question of the want of light at night, and my attention as Magistrate having been drawn to it, I have commenced a revision of the Chowkeedary assessment, and have every reason to suppose that in the course of this year there will be sufficient funds to commence lighting the principal thoroughfares. But I wish to point out that this kind of lighting will be of as much assistance to the thieves as the Police, unless the latter are cautioned to keep out of the light, and are provided with bull's-eyes and rattles. The darkness on an ordinary night is almost inconceivable to any one who has not experienced it, and there is no place in the world where bull's-eyes would be so effective as in this city, with its narrow lanes and high houses. Another rainy season ought not to be allowed to pass by without every man on duty being equipped with lantern and rattle.”

151. The lanterns which, under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor have been provided from the General Police Fund, have lately arrived, and are now in course of distribution.

152. The Returns in the detection and prosecution of crime appear to me most satisfactory, and the results most creditable to Mr. Goad, who had charge of the district through the whole year. He is a most valuable Police Officer, and is so held in the opinion of every officer under whom he works.

153. In respect of detection and prosecution, I give the following table made from the Statements :—

| CRIME.                          | CASES.            |                |                           | PERSONS.   |                     |                   |            |            |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
|                                 | Number committed. | Enquired into. | Prosecuted to conviction. | Concerned. | Arrested by Police. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
| Murder, ... ..                  | 16                | 19             | 17                        | 41         | 38                  | 44                | 12         | 30         |
| Theft, ... ..                   | 718               | 473            | 394                       | 973        | 540                 | 706               | 192        | 432        |
| Robbery and Dacoity,            | 6                 | 6              | 6                         | 32         | 15                  | 20                | 9          | 11         |
| Lurking House-tresspass, ... .. | 481               | 70             | 57                        | 580        | 98                  | 123               | 35         | 84         |
| TOTAL, ... ..                   | 1,221             | 568            | 474                       | 1,626      | 691                 | 893               | 248        | 607        |

154. I have already, in remarks on the Meerut District, entered into the defective nature of the Railway Police arrangements. Mr. Goad further remarks as follows :—

“ Before concluding my Report, I have a few remarks to make regarding the Railway Station at Rajghaut, which is situated by the banks of the river. Here a quantity of goods arrive daily, which are scattered all over the place in the open, and the consequence is thefts occur : then the Police are called on to recover the property stolen. Moreover, there is not the slightest precaution taken for the protection of the goods. Men of all characters obtain admission to the platforms and goods-sheds to act as porters ; and professional thieves, under pretence of labor, get access to parcels and other luggage of travellers. The men employed by the Railway as Police are individuals of the worst characters, several of them having been detected in the commission of thefts and punished. Under these circumstances, I think it is very hard on the Police, as all property goes down in the Returns. Thefts were getting so innumerable that, in self-defence, I was obliged to send some of my men from the Reserve to look after the goods, as unless I had done so, my Return would have been ruined. The Assistant Superintendent E. I. R. Police has recorded on paper that if my Police had not been there, thefts would have been endless.

“ I think it very advisable that some Government Police should remain at each Railway Station for the prevention and detection of crime. They would be very handy if any serious crime occurred in a Railway carriage ; they could institute an enquiry at once from travellers who arrived by train, as according to the present arrangements a Policeman is only allowed to be posted on the thoroughfares leading to the Stations, so that if any crime occurred, by the time sufficient Police agency could be procured, the passengers will have gone, and then there is no means left for the Police to get a clue to the perpetrators.”

“ 155. The Superintendent further notes :—One of the greatest evils that exists in the city is gambling, which is the cause of so many depredations being committed on property, and until it is made punishable, thefts and burglaries will increase.”

In the 8th to 10th paragraphs of my Report for 1863, I entered fully into this evil, and on the necessity of a law for prevention of gambling. No legal measures have however yet been mooted for its suppression.

## GORUCKPORE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                             |                 | <i>Souls.</i>  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Area, ... 7,840.                                                 | Population, ... | 3,087,874.     |
| Murder, ... ..                                                   | ...             | 19 Cases.      |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                                  | ...             | 20 „           |
| Robbery, ... ..                                                  | ...             | 52 „           |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                                      | ...             | 699 „          |
| Theft, ... ..                                                    | ...             | 1,823 „        |
| Value of property stolen, ...                                    | ...             | 78,740 Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered, ...                                 | ...             | 19,671 „       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |                 | 4,450          |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |                 | 1,027          |

156. There is a very large increase in the number of offences against property as compared with previous years, but excepting in dacoities and robberies, the amount of crime in a district so extensive as Goruckpore (equal in area and population to 3 large districts), is not heavy.

157. In May last a very considerable addition was made to the Mofussil Police, both in stations and men. The Superintendent and the Commissioner concur in attributing the increase in thefts to the greater facility thereby given to apply for Police aid, and I see no reason to doubt that this has been one cause of the increase. Very great distress actually existed for many months, and threatened to continue with still greater severity until February of this year, and this distress undoubtedly caused an increase not only in petty crime, but also in robberies and dacoities, which in a district like Goruckpore are effected with really less risk than house-breaking or theft.

158. Major Drury enters most fully into the causes to which he ascribes the increases, summing up with the following remark :—

“ I would, therefore, in conclusion again state briefly what I consider to be the cause of this general increase of crime, viz., the facilities for heavy crime afforded by the jungles of Goruckpore itself, as well as the harbour afforded by the Nepal territory ; the extreme poverty among the poorer classes, as regards both food and raiment ; the much greater facility for reporting crime and cattle strayed, owing to the proximity of Police stations ; the unavoidable ignorance of their duties of a great number of the higher grades consequent on the augmentation ; and the great reduction of village chowkeedars under the new settlement.”

159. The number of cases of dacoity and robbery would appear alarming. Dacoity on a professional scale has always been more or less prevalent in the Goruckpore district, and I suspected the Buddhiks were again becoming active. I therefore, in concert with the local officers, placed a Police force, specially selected, in the north-east part of the district, supplemented by a staff of Buddhuk approvers. The Inspector-General of Oudh Police had previously adopted similar measures in the Gondah district, and the two forces were located over a circle of ground, half of which was in Oudh, the other half in Goruckpore. Measures were taken to secure unanimity of action, whether in pursuit of offenders in cases of new occurrence, or in collecting information of old cases and offenders. These measures were attended with success by the apprehension of a large gang of professional dacoits, and it was clearly established that the Buddhiks had no hand in the dacoities which had been committed for the last few years. The seizure of all but two of the leaders will, I have no doubt, be followed by a decrease (if not by a cessation of dacoity) for some little time. But this

offence will always prevail more or less in a border and a forest-district like Goruckpore.

I extract Major Drury's remarks on these offences, which appear to me deserving of acceptance :—

" To commence with the crime of '*dacoity*,' we have here an increase of fourteen (14) over the year 1863, but out of these only five (5) are professional dacoities, coming under the original meaning of that description of crime, previous to the introduction of the Penal Code. The other fifteen (15) are nothing more or less than robberies committed on highways, in fields, &c., but necessarily entered as '*dacoity*,' consequent on five (5) or more than five (5) persons being engaged in each case. The chief scene of these professional dacoities has been in the Bansie Division, which is bordered on the north, as you are aware, by the Nepaul frontier ; on the west by the Attrowlee jungles and Bilrampore ilaka in Gondah ; both places in the Nepaul territory, more especially forming a lurking place for bad characters, where they can plan their intended dacoities, and also insure them a safe retreat and harbour, after committing the same. I much fear that until some measures are taken on the part of Government with the Nepaul Authorities, for the apprehension of this class of offenders, whatever steps may be taken here for the prevention of this description of crime, still no really definite results will be attained until the co-operation of the Nepaul officials is obtained.

" I have reliable information that one Akbar Khan, a noted dacoit leader, and who has been engaged in several dacoities in the Attrowlee jungles, and also in one in this district, is now residing, with a number of men in his train, only a few miles across the Nepaul border, placing the inhabitants of the northern part of the Bansie Division in daily fear of his depredations, which, though at present averted by the presence of special Police appointed for that purpose, will undoubtedly take place on their withdrawal. I have sent you a list of the men supposed to be with Akbar Khan, and according to your desire, have arranged to collect all possible information about them from Gondah, where these men are chiefly said to have been engaged in dacoities.

" It is needless for me to recapitulate the measures taken by the Inspector-General of Police for the suppression of this class of crime, as you were in Goruckpore when the above mentioned Officer came, and are acquainted with the result of his visit to the Buddhuk colony. Suffice it to say, that up to the present time I have not been able to obtain proof of any of the Buddhuk tribe having been concerned in any of these dacoities. The orders of the Inspector-General for the continual surveillance of the residents on the Salik Ram Grant, are regularly carried out ; a list of the whole of the residents, both young and old, male and female, has been taken ; two of the Buddhuks themselves have been appointed Police Officers, for the purpose of looking after and reporting every occurrence within the village, and six more have been entertained in the Police, and appointed to Mofussil stations, each apart from the other, to assist in the detection of crime, but with orders to the Officer in charge of the station, that they are never to be sent out for such purposes, unless accompanied by another Police Officer. Repairs to the five (5) wells in the grant have been commenced, and are progressing quickly ; in fact every thing has been done to meet the desire of the Inspector-General to ameliorate the condition of this Buddhuk colony.

" Of the five (5) cases of dacoity alluded to, we have 1st, Madho, Koormee, plaintiff, Rs. (866-9-0) three hundred and sixty-six, annas nine, plundered thirty (30) men said to be concerned, of whom ten (10) were arrested, and Rs. 135-3-9 recovered. Of these six (6) men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from 7 to 14 years, three (3) acquitted, and Akbar Khan, above alluded to,

“ effected his escape. 2nd case, Hurgobind, plaintiff, *versus* twenty-one (21) defendants; stolen Rs. (76) seventy-six, recovered Rs. (10-2-0) ten, annas two; of these thirteen (13) were acquitted, and eight committed to the Sessions, four of whom received seven years each, and four (4) are still pending trial. 3rd case, Hurgobind Lall of Thakoor Deorya, *versus* forty (40) defendants; Rs. (812-10-0) eight hundred and twelve, annas ten, recovered Rs. (89-12-0) eighty-nine, annas twelve; six (6) were arrested and committed to the Sessions. 4th case, Sheodeen Singh, plaintiff, *versus* twenty (20) men; Rs. (552) five hundred and fifty-two, recovered Rs. (78-12-0) seventy-eight, annas twelve; eleven (11) men were arrested, of whom six (6) were committed to the Sessions. 5th case, Budloo, manjee, plaintiff, Rs. (89-8-0) eighty-nine, annas eight; is a river dacoity, which has never been traced. As far as can be ascertained, no Buddhaks appear to have been implicated in any of these. Those arrested and those suspected or known to have been implicated, are composed of Mahomedans, Bhurs, Passies, Korees, Aheers and Kahars. The remaining fifteen cases are out-door robberies and thefts committed by five (5) or more than five (5) persons, but not bearing the features of actual dacoity.

“ Under the head of ‘Robberies’ an increase of (38) thirty-eight appears during the year. I would here beg to observe, that the greater number of these are assaults with theft, disputes reported as robbery, through enmity, as will be shown by the number of acquittals against convictions. Indeed, the custom of reporting quarrels and disputes as robberies by the losing parties has become very prevalent in this district of late, and these kind of complaints are very easily made, but extremely difficult to disprove.

“ I am glad to say that the regular jungle highway robberies, so frequent during the year 1863, have almost ceased now, owing to the fact, in a great measure, of a gang of perpetrators, four (4) in number, having been apprehended in the early part of 1864, and all having been transported for life. Still, these dense jungles offer such facilities for crime of this description, that a comparison of other districts with this is hardly fair; and considering the great straits the poor people have been put to, both for food and clothing during the past year, if all these robberies were true, I consider the number not to be wondered at.”

160. In detection and prosecution of crime usual success has been attained.

161. The conviction of 24 murderers, of 28 concerned in murder, and of 54 dacoits and robbers, is most satisfactory, and in the last case must lead to good results.

162. I think the Returns satisfactory on the whole; that crime, which was undoubtedly concealed, is now faithfully reported; and though there has been real increase during the past year, there are good substantial grounds for expecting such increase; and that this cannot be laid to Major Drury, and in support of this opinion, I extract the following paragraphs from the Report of the Magistrate:—

(Para. 2nd.)—“ Major Drury mentions evidently with much regret the apparent increase of crime this year over last. Instead of considering this as a matter of regret, I hold that it is a subject of congratulation; for, apart from the exceptional circumstance of a year of scarcity, there is no apparent reason why crime should be more prevalent this year than it was last; the only reasonable deduction therefore is that the Police are becoming more and more efficient, and that crime (which cannot be altogether prevented) is not concealed.

(Para. 3rd.)—“ I have seen the working of the new system of Police in several districts, and I am bound to admit that I have in no case seen the system worked so successfully as in this district. This I attribute to the energy, zeal, and intelligence of the District Superintendent, Major Drury.

## AZIMGURH DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                     |        |     |     |                 | <i>Sowts.</i> |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Area, ...                                                | 2,516, |     |     | Population, ... | 1,481,859.    |         |
| Murder,...                                               | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 7             | Cases.  |
| Dacoity,...                                              | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 0             |         |
| Robbery,                                                 | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 15            | Cases.  |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                  | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 763           | "       |
| Theft, ...                                               | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 987           | "       |
| Value of property stolen, ...                            | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 30,981        | Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                             | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 4,674         | "       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by |        |     |     |                 |               |         |
| Police, ...                                              | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 2,241         |         |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by |        |     |     |                 |               |         |
| Police, ...                                              | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | 382           |         |

163. In this district there is also an increase of offences against property, which is partly accounted for by distress occasioned by the failure of the rice crop, which is a principal article of food in Azimgurh. The increase must be deemed satisfactory, if, as I conclude, a serious malpractice has been effectually checked by the Magistrate, from whose Report I make the following extracts :—

(Para. 3rd.)—" On taking charge here I examined the working of the Police, and " found that they directed their endeavours to proving reported crime as false far more " than to investigation and detection. There is no doubt that natives are much given " to making false reports to the Police of losses by burglary and theft, and that they " will, when such losses occur, often greatly exaggerate them; but setting these cases " aside, there was a general endeavour to underrate crime; to throw off the work of " investigation by the more easy one of misrepresentation, so that reports were daily " received of reported crimes, and remarks by the Police of their falsehood, such " remarks being unsupported by any reasons for their being true; and several crimes " were never reported. The Chowkeedars who reported were always said to be " negligent.

(Para. 4th.)—" Had such a practice continued, the yearly Report might have " shown better in comparison with former years; but I did all in my power to check it, " and the result of the year, in comparison with former ones, does not show well; for " there is a considerable increase in the amount of property stolen, and rather a " decrease in the amount of property recovered.

(Para. 5th.)—" Statements do not show the real state of the case invariably, " and I do not think that there is really more crime or less detection and recovery of " stolen property than in former years. At all events, it is from no want of exertion " on the part of the officers in the superior grades of the Police, who have always been " sent to the spot in all heavy cases, and often if unsuccessful, have been succeeded by " others or the European Inspectors. The year has been a hard one, both here and " elsewhere, and I believe for this reason more outsiders have come to this district to " carry on their unlawful practices, while the high price of clothing and the increas- " ing rate of all the necessaries of life throughout the country, make many more " thieves than have a real liking for such a profession, i. e., they are driven to evil " from necessity.

(Para. 6th.)—" The prevailing crimes of this district are burglary and theft, " which are of very frequent occurrence, and there is not much heavy crime, such as " robbery, dacoity and murder. The burglaries are really much increased by the negli- " gence of the people themselves: the Mahajuns have their shops in the principal streets, " and lock them up in the evening with their goods in them, and leave them deserted

"till the morning, their houses being in another part of the town. If such negligence "is evinced on the part of the owners, it is more than can be expected of the Police "to prevent frequent crime."

164. The Criminal Return is not heavy on area and population, and that offences are trivial in their nature, is to be concluded from the small average value of property stolen.

165. The Police have failed in detection, and I cannot agree with the Superintendent in thinking they have been careful in making arrests, particularly in cases of theft. 1,089 persons are returned as concerned in this crime, of whom 361 were arrested by Police, 20 by warrant of the Magistrate, or in all 381 arrested, of whom 66 were discharged without trial, 121 acquitted on trial, 186 only convicted; and on the whole Return the results are equally unsatisfactory, 2,241 being concerned: of whom 744 were brought to trial; of these 94 were discharged without trial, 229 acquitted, 382 convicted.

#### JOUNPORE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                                   |        |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>   |            |        |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------------|------------|--------|---------|
| Area, ...                                                              | 1,552. |     |     | Population, ... | 1,143,749. |        |         |
| Murder, ...                                                            | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ...        | 5      | Cases.  |
| Dacoity, ...                                                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ...        | "      | "       |
| Robbery, ...                                                           | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ...        | 5      | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                                            | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ...        | 403    | "       |
| Theft, ...                                                             | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ...        | 449    | "       |
| Value of property stolen, ...                                          | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ...        | 22,247 | Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered, ...                                       | ...    | ... | ... | ...             | ...        | 6,768  | "       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, 1,325 |        |     |     |                 |            |        |         |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, 329   |        |     |     |                 |            |        |         |

166. If the Returns of this district are faithful and reliable, the Jounpore Police are first in efficiency; but I cannot but doubt them, as I do those of Muttra. I doubt them 1st, because in a district of 1,552 square miles, and with a population of upwards of a million, and in a year of distress, which must have been severely felt in consequence of failure of the rice crop, the Return of offences committed against property is unusually small, more particularly because 2nd, in petty offences, *e. g.*, theft and house-breaking, the number of cases prosecuted to conviction of those investigated is most extraordinarily large.

167. From my own experience as a Magistrate, and from that gained during the tenure of my present office, I know that the great majority of thefts are exceedingly trivial—cases in which investigation is neither desired or profitable; that, of cases which are subject of investigation, prosecution to conviction will not exceed a certain proportion, whereas I find that in Jounpore one in four cases was enquired into; that cases investigated numbered (with cases pending at the close of the year, six only) 116, and of these 106 were prosecuted to conviction during the year; that of 56 cases of house-breaking (a far more difficult crime to discover) 52 were prosecuted to conviction, and I cannot reconcile such results with my own convictions or experience. The Returns are however approved by the Magistrate, and forwarded without report or comment by the Commissioner, so I make no further comment upon them.



## MIRZAPORE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                                   |     |        |     | <i>Souls.</i> |     |            |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|---------|
| Area,                                                                  | ... | 5,152. |     | Population,   | ... | 1,104,315. |         |
| Murder,                                                                | ... | ...    | ... | ...           | ... | 5          | Cases.  |
| Dacoity,                                                               | ... | ...    | ... | ...           | ... | 1          | "       |
| Robbery,                                                               | ... | ...    | ... | ...           | ... | 5          | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                                | ... | ...    | ... | ...           | ... | 351        | "       |
| Theft,                                                                 | ... | ...    | ... | ...           | ... | 529        | "       |
| Value of property stolen,                                              | ... | ...    | ... | ...           | ... | 32,432     | Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                                           | ... | ...    | ... | ...           | ... | 9,256      | "       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, 1,457 |     |        |     |               |     |            |         |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, 584   |     |        |     |               |     |            |         |

168. These Returns show an increase in petty offences against property, *e. g.*, lurking house-trespass and theft, and in value of property stolen, over the Returns of 1863.

The following extract from the Magistrate's Report gives the cause and the time of the increase :—

(Para. 2nd.)—"The calendar of crime is, as noted by Major Eckford, undoubtedly high, but the increase has occurred in the last two quarters of the year, and is attributable to the dearness of grain, which has been higher than has been known for eight years. The poor classes have suffered severely, and from sheer want have been driven to crime. The result of the first half of the year, however, was satisfactory, and contrasts favorably with the first six months of the previous year."

169. I cannot but doubt whether petty crime in this district is fully reported to the Police. Mirzapore is a large district; in the pergunnahs north of the Ganges it is inhabited by a somewhat notoriously thieving population, and the city is not only of considerable size, but of considerable wealth. In a year of distress, I should have expected a heavier calendar than that returned. Again, as in Jounpore, an unusually large number of petty offences against property committed are enquired into, and of the latter a very large number are prosecuted to conviction, the Return being—

| CRIME.                      | Committed. | Enquired into. | Prosecuted to conviction. | PERSONS    |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
|                             |            |                |                           | Concerned. | Convicted. |
| Theft, ... ..               | 529        | 247            | 212                       | 669        | 232        |
| Lurking House-trespass, ... | 351        | 88             | 72                        | 444        | 105        |

Whereas in grave offences, in which detection more generally follows, the results are :—

| CRIME.          | Committed. | Enquired into. | Prosecuted to conviction. | PERSONS    |            |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
|                 |            |                |                           | Concerned. | Convicted. |
| Murder, ... ..  | 5          | 6              | 3                         | 14         | 7          |
| Robbery, ... .. | 5          | 6              | 4                         | 13         | 9          |
| Dacoity, ... .. | 1          | 1              | 1                         | 25         | 1          |

170. One aggravated dacoity occurred during the year on the Grand Trunk Road, when a Government Van, containing gold bricks and jewelry, was attacked and plundered. The packages containing those valuables were taken by selection, and from enquiries made at the time, there was strong suspicion that the robbery was pre-concerted. Mr. McChlery remarks :—

(Para. 3rd.)—"The dacoity committed on the Trunk Road, when the Government Van was plundered of a large amount of specie, has never been traced. It is difficult to get a clue in such cases, where more than suspicion attaches to the employés of the Post Office Department. I have no doubt myself, from the enquiries that were made, that the robbery was cleverly planned by the Post Office servants at Benares, and worked out in concert with the driver of the Van. It is difficult for the Police to act in such cases, and to obtain any clue, where it is the game of those concerned to put them on a wrong scent, so as to elude detection. I cannot agree with Major Eckford that the non-detection is so discreditable to the Police, who were on the spot at once, and by their promptitude succeeded in recovering eight cases of specie, and other valuable goods."

171. As far as I can judge from the Returns, results in detection and prosecution show favorably to the Police. Of 1,049 offences, 386 were prosecuted to conviction.—584 of 1,457 persons concerned, acquittals being of 174 persons, or 21.41 per cent. only.

#### GHAZEEPORE DISTRICT.

| Square Miles.                                                    |     |        |     | Souls.      |     |           |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| Area,                                                            | ... | 2,181. |     | Population, | ... | 9,78,718. |         |
| Murder,                                                          | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 8         | Cases.  |
| Dacoity,                                                         | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 5         | "       |
| Robbery,                                                         | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 34        | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                          | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 920       | "       |
| Theft,                                                           | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 1,324     | "       |
| Value of property stolen,                                        | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 53,105    | Rupées. |
| Value of property recovered,                                     | ... | ...    | ... | ...         | ... | 19,369    | "       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |     |        |     |             |     |           | 4,391.  |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |     |        |     |             |     |           | 731.    |

172. The Returns show a considerable increase in offences against property, and in value of property stolen, which is accounted for by the local officers to—1st, the scarcity and high price of provisions; 2ndly, the prevalence of gambling. I quote the following from the Reports of the District Superintendent and Magistrate :—

"During the year, owing to the continued drought, the price of grain has risen greatly, attah selling at one time at the rate of eight seers for the Rupee. This has tended to increase the number of thefts; and a great many trifling cases of stolen grain are included, that in more prosperous times would not find entry, but which cultivators are obliged, in self-defence, to prosecute, to try and stop the stealing of their crops by destitute. Being anxious to ascertain how far the Police of the watch and ward might be in fault for the apparent increase of thefts, I compared the number of burglaries and thefts in the city of Ghazeeapore itself with the number in 1863, and found less occurrence and more property recovered. The number of burglaries has in the whole district decreased by 59 cases. Police Officers in towns complain of the increase of gambling, and attribute many cases of burglary and theft to this cause. I am of opinion, therefore, that taking into consideration the high price of grain, the entry of strayed cattle and cattle-stealing under the heading of 'theft,' and the prevalence of gambling, the increase in the cases of theft is fully explained."

"The causes of the increase of cases of theft have, I consider, been rightly stated  
 "by the District Superintendent of Police, and the following  
 (Para. 6. Magistrate's Report.) "memorandum gives correct particulars of the three years'  
 "noticed by Captain Vandergucht, and of the per-centage of  
 "property recovered to that stolen :—

|              |                   |            |              |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1862, ... .. | Stolen, ... ..    | Rs. 29,376 | Per-centage. |
|              | Recovered, ... .. | " 5,483    | 18           |
| 1863, ... .. | Stolen, ... ..    | " 41,579   |              |
|              | Recovered, ... .. | " 14,954   | 36           |
| 1864, ... .. | Stolen, ... ..    | " 53,104   |              |
|              | Recovered, ... .. | " 19,282   | 36           |

"Both in December, 1862, and in January, 1864, I brought to the notice of the  
 (Para. 7.) "Session's Judge and Sudder Court that gambling, and in  
 "consequence theft, was on the increase in this district, and  
 "I suggested that a law that was in force to check gambling in the suburbs of Cal-  
 "cutta and Howrah should be extended to these Provinces. I am glad now to  
 "observe that there is a prospect of a law being enacted to make gambling an offence  
 "punishable by a Magistrate."

173. The cases of dacoity and robbery are, without exception, simple in their character. Ghazeepore was for years notorious for professional dacoity, and Government will, I hope, consider it satisfactory that no cases have occurred during the past year. On these offences the local officers remark as follows :—

"During the past year there has been no case of dacoity with murder against  
 "one in 1862, and none in 1863. Four cases of dacoity took  
 (Para. 14. District Superintendent's Report.) "place in 1862, but nothing of the kind in the subsequent  
 "years. In 1862, there were no cases of simple dacoity,  
 "against one in 1863, and five in the past year. Of these, four are simply cases of  
 "robbery committed by five or more persons, and the remaining one was a case got  
 "up on account of enmity about a woman, in which plaintiff's buffaloes were driven off  
 "by unarmed persons, and he himself slightly beaten. Since the capture of Ramne-  
 "waj and Mulluk Shah, and the breaking of the gangs, no professional dacoity has  
 "taken place in the district.

"Of the five cases entered as dacoity, none were attended with any aggravated  
 "circumstances, and in fact no case, such as is generally un-  
 (Para. 5. Magistrate's Report.) "derstood in this division as dacoity, has occurred in the Gha-  
 "zeepore district since 1862."

174. In detection of murders the Police have been most successful. Eight cases committed within the year, and two of previous occurrence, were brought under enquiry, and prosecuted to the conviction of 25 of 28 persons brought to trial, and in grave offences; the results are on the whole satisfactory.

175. But in petty thefts and lurking house-trespass there has been failure both in detection and in prosecution, and this is the more extraordinary, as the recoveries of property stolen in these cases have been of full average. The results can best be shown by a Tabular Statement :—

| CRIME.                         | Persons    |                   |            |            | Percentage of persons concerned to convicted | Value of         |                     | Per-centage of property recovered. |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                | Concerned. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |                                              | Property stolen. | Property recovered. |                                    |
| Theft, ... ..                  | 2,045      | 715               | 356        | 327        | 16.00                                        | 25,157           | 8,229               | 32.32                              |
| Lurking House-trespass, ... .. | 1,473      | 140               | 32         | 102        | 6.86                                         | 22,243           | 9,807               | 44.09                              |

176. In cities kept by the Constabulary, the Superintendent found crimes less in number, recoveries greater, and that there had been improvement in every respect. It is in such places that the heaviest losses occur, and from the above table I conclude that, the great majority of crimes that have escaped detection, are of petty thefts of grain and field produce in villages, in which detection is almost impossible, unless made by seizure of the thief at the time; that in grave offences, attended with heavy loss, there has been no falling off or failure.

177. The Returns show that crime is fully reported in this district, and I consider them, on this account, to be satisfactory.

#### JHANSIE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                             |        |     |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>   |          |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Area, ...                                                        | 2,275, |     |     |     | Population, ... | 413,736. |         |
| Murder,                                                          | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...             | 7        | Cases.  |
| Dacoity,                                                         | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...             | 0        | "       |
| Robbery,                                                         | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...             | 12       | "       |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                          | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...             | 212      | "       |
| Theft,                                                           | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...             | 730      |         |
| Value of property stolen,                                        | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...             | 11,329   | Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                                     | ...    | ... | ... | ... | ...             | 4,503    | "       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     |     | 1,390           |          |         |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |        |     |     |     | 369             |          |         |

178. During the first year this and other districts of the Jhansie Division came under Act V of 1861, I found that the crimes returned in periodical Statements were of those only, the commission of which had been proved, that Police Officers had been allowed the habit of excluding from their Registers any offences they considered had not occurred. It is not easy to eradicate such practices after they have been customary; and though the Returns of the Jhansie District show an increase of offences, I think it satisfactory that they do exhibit such increase. In 1862, an impossible number of burglars were brought to trial and punishment, *vis.*, 25 of 55 concerned; and I think it more satisfactory to see the Returns of 1864, though they only show the conviction of 43 of 258 burglars, because they afford satisfactory proof that the Return is of crime committed, and not that of crime which the Police choose to consider substantiated.

179. Twelve robberies are reported. All were committed on the borders of foreign territory, and in three cases only were offenders prosecuted to conviction. The District Superintendent accounts for this by the difficulties placed in his way by the rulers of these petty States, in the delivery of offenders and restoration of stolen property. Major McNeile, Officiating Commissioner of the Division, in forwarding the District Returns and Reports, confines his own report to this subject, and I therefore quote from it here.

"The only topic upon which I feel it necessary to make any remark is the unsatisfactory state of our relations with the petty Native principalities, whose territories interlace with those of the British Government. I have submitted my opinion upon this subject in my Criminal Administration Report to the Nizamut Adawlut, and need only advert to it here, in order to request your advocacy with Government for the issue of rules by which our Police may be authorized to pursue and arrest offenders in Native territory, summoning of course the local Police to accompany them, but not waiting for such summons to be complied with. I would not make the rule reciprocal: the British is the paramount power, and such mushroom States as those which cause all the miscarriage of justice complained of by the Police Officer of Jhansie and Lullitpore, have no claim to be treated upon a footing of equality."

180. In detection (excepting murders) the Returns appear to me satisfactory, and in prosecution of 479 persons brought to trial, 369 or 73 per cent. have been convicted, and 99 or 21 per cent. acquitted, showing that the Police have been careful in making arrests. In thefts, 68 persons were arrested by order of Magistrate, which may indicate a little too much caution, but this is a good fault, and provided that justice is not defeated by flight, it is better that the power of arrest should be deferred to the judgment of the judicial power, than hastily exercised by the Police *suo motu*.

### JALOUN DISTRICT.

| Area,                                                            | Square Miles. | Population, | Souls.         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| ...                                                              | 2,025.        | ...         | 565,550.       |
| Murder,                                                          | ...           | ...         | 7 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                                         | ...           | ...         | 0 „            |
| Robbery,                                                         | ...           | ...         | 0 „            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                          | ...           | ...         | 182 „          |
| Theft,                                                           | ...           | ...         | 952 „          |
| Value of property stolen,                                        | ...           | ...         | 15,993 Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                                     | ...           | ...         | 4,191 „        |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |               |             | 1,629          |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |               |             | 510            |

181. The Returns show an increase in offences against property, but for the same reasons as I have adduced in my remarks on those of Jhansie, I consider them satisfactory as returns of crime, and beyond deploring the failure in the detection and prosecution of murders, as shown in the following remarks of the District Superintendent, I see no occasion for comment. The Returns have been forwarded without any Report from the Deputy Commissioner, Major Ternan, who had re-joined at the close of the year, and was therefore not in a position to comment upon the administration of the year.

The Report of the District Superintendent on murders is as follows :—

“ Para. 3.—There have been seven murders committed during this year against three in 1868. A fair success has not been obtained by the Police, more especially in convictions. The cases are :—

“ No. 1, Mussumat Lurratee, *versus* HeeraSingh and Mooloo, Chowkeedars, and Goorund Singh.

“ No. 2, Jhoonee Lall, *versus* Beharee, Sheopurshad, Jutwar Singh and Jowahir.

“ No. 3, Bhoothoo, *versus* Munsaram.

“ No. 4, Mussumat Dahvia, *versus* Mooloo and Poorun.

“ No. 5, Purtab Singh, *versus* Sheo Singh.

“ No. 6, Chubbern, *versus* Oomaida and his wife Chuma.

“ No. 7, Nundjoo, *versus* Eesree.

“ Case No. 1—Occurred in March. The woman was found dead near the Phooj River in the Station Circle of Bungra. It appears from the Special Report of crime that the deceased had eloped with defendant No. 3 into the Dutteeah territory, and it was surmised that he was the perpetrator of the deed; no evidence could however be produced, and the three defendants were acquitted. Under the circumstances, I would not attach much blame to the Police for their failure in this case.

" *Case No. 2*—Occurred in March at Roora Madho in the Jaloun Circle. The deceased was killed at 9 A. M. while looking over his books in the verandah. His brother, Beerbul, was upstairs at the time. Two men, *vis.*, Beharee and Sheopurshad were apprehended, but released in April for want of evidence. This case reflects great discredit on the Zemindars, Chowkeedars and Police.

" *Case No. 3*—Occurred in May at Murganya in the station circle of Calpee. The defendant killed the boy for his ornaments. The proof against the defendant was this:—He was the last person seen with the boy; his clothes were found blood-stained; a rupee stained with blood was found under a *nand* in his house. The evidence was not sufficiently convincing, and the defendant was acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

" *Case No. 4*—Occurred in October at Jaloun, within 200 yards of the Tehseelee. The deceased belonged to the Ty Bai of Jaloun, and lived quite alone. The defendants are under trial, but it is doubtful whether a conviction will be obtained.

" *Case No. 5*—Occurred in October at Nevanlee in the Gohun Circle. The defendant was apprehended in Cawnpore, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

" *Case No. 6*—Occurred at Calpee on the 28th October. The husband, Oomaida, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the wife to transportation for life. They murdered a child for the sake of his ornaments. The conduct of the Police in this case was very satisfactory.

" *Case No. 7*—Is one of great atrocity. It took place on the 3rd November. The defendant is a wrestler and a resident of Air, a village about five miles from Orai. He had been turned out of caste for cohabiting with a Lodhin. In revenge he attempted to kill Gunesh, Bakkal, (the informer,) when returning to Mokree. It so happened that "Nundjoo," of that same village, was also in company with Gunesh, and rode his horse, and was killed by mistake. Gunesh was however badly wounded. The defendant then returned to Air, and very nearly killed his aged mother, and wounded two other relatives. A reward of 50 Rs. has been sanctioned for the apprehension of the defendant. No trace whatever has been found, although I have done whatever I could do in the matter. On the whole, then, the result of murder cases is very unsatisfactory."

182. In other respects the Police have attained fair success, though the arrest of 137 persons, who were discharged without trial, indicates too hasty action by the Police in making arrests.

#### HUMEERPORE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                                   |     |     |     | <i>Souls.</i>            |     |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Area, ... 2,318.                                                       |     |     |     | Population, ... 477,964. |     |                |
| Murder,                                                                | ... | ... | ... | ...                      | ... | 7 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                                               | ... | ... | ... | ...                      | ... | 1 "            |
| Robbery,                                                               | ... | ... | ... | ...                      | ... | 8 "            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                                | ... | ... | ... | ...                      | ... | 293 "          |
| Theft,                                                                 | ... | ... | ... | ...                      | ... | 644 "          |
| Value of property stolen,                                              | ... | ... | ... | ...                      | ... | 13,512 Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                                           | ... | ... | ... | ...                      | ... | 2,111 "        |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, 1,732 |     |     |     |                          |     |                |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, 274   |     |     |     |                          |     |                |

183. The Returns show an increase of 273 thefts, and a slight decrease of lurking house-trespass. In 409 cases of theft, the property stolen was under 10 Rs., and in these cases no enquiry was desired.

184. The calendar of crime does not call for further remarks. As in other districts of the Jhansie Division the Returns of crime up to 1862 were of cases the Police considered to have been committed only, and that there should be increase in the return of crime on paper is, I consider, satisfactory, as indicative of more fidelity.

185. In detection there has been little improvement, and the number of those concerned, who have been brought to punishment, is miserably small, and the property recovered bears but a small proportion to that stolen.

186. The District Superintendent accounts for this by the want of intelligence amongst his officers. It is difficult to remedy this, as Bundlekund is held in aversion by Natives of birth and education, who can secure equal or better employment elsewhere.

187. In prosecution there is also failure, 428 persons having been acquitted to 274 convictions. For this the Police cannot however be held altogether to blame, as 333 persons were summoned by order of the Magistrate, besides 388 arrested by the Police.

188. Nunnée Dewan and his associates still continue to disturb the peace in the southern portion of this district. The proximity of independent States, the heavy jungles which afford him easy concealment, the dread he is held in by the people, and the many friends he has amongst the Aheers, render his capture most uncertain and difficult.

#### LULLUTPORE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                                   |        | <i>Souls.</i>   |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| Area, ...                                                              | 2,858. | Population, ... | 256,500.       |
| Murder, ...                                                            | ...    | ...             | 1 Case.        |
| Dacoity, ...                                                           | ...    | ...             | 2 „            |
| Robbery, ...                                                           | ...    | ...             | 15 „           |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                                            | ...    | ...             | 262 „          |
| Theft, ...                                                             | ...    | ...             | 789 „          |
| Value of property stolen, ...                                          | ...    | ...             | 14,237 Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered, ...                                       | ...    | ...             | 5,272 „        |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, 1,564 |        |                 |                |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, 379   |        |                 |                |

189. The Returns show a considerable increase in petty offences against property, and in the value of property stolen. I cannot do better than give the following quotations from Lieutenant Thain's Report on the cause of this increase, and on the result in detection and prosecution. The Report is somewhat lengthy, but it is clear, and it contains the opinions of an officer who is one of the best and most efficient of the Superintendents:—

“ *Increase of Crime*—There has been a considerable increase in crime under “ most headings during the bygone year, especially in thefts and lurking house-tres- “ passes. This, as I stated in my last yearly Report, was fully anticipated by me, “ and is but the natural consequence of the scarcity and dearth of grain in the dis- “ trict during the year. Theft and burglaries were nearly as numerous in the last “ few months of 1863 as they have been in 1864; and the commencement of this “ marked increase dated from the time that the price of grain rose. A famine, not much “ less severe than that experienced in most parts of India during 1861, prevailed for “ sometime last year in Lullutpore, and during the first six months, and especially “ in the first three, great destitution and suffering among the poorer classes were the “ result. Grain, I remember, was sold in the district at 9 and 10 seers for the Rupee.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that in a district where the bulk of the population is so poor as to be dependent on their daily wages for their daily support, many persons, not formerly belonging to the criminal class of the district, were driven to the commission of crime, in order to gain a livelihood which they were unable honestly to earn. It is I believe a fact generally admitted, that under circumstances such as those to which I have above adverted, crime must be more prevalent than in more prosperous seasons. I need only therefore state that there is, in my opinion, no doubt that the marked increase in the number of offences against property is attributable mainly to the causes to which I have above referred. Grain, though still dear towards the close of last year, was much less so than in the early part of it. The result was that 625 thefts and burglaries occurred in the first six months against 426 in the last; and it is worthy of mention that the decrease in the number of these offences was contemporaneous with the fall in the price of provisions. The following facts are strongly corroborative of this statement. During the first quarter of the year, when the greatest distress prevailed, 370 thefts and burglaries took place: 255 in the second quarter, when distress was much less general, while in the third and fourth quarters, during which grain was much less highly priced, there occurred 214 and 206 cases respectively. The same argument applies, though in a less degree, to robberies. Of fifteen that occurred during the year, no less than fourteen were committed in the first six months.

"To another circumstance also is to be attributed, in no slight degree, the unfavorable character of this year's Returns. Reports of 'cattle strayed,' which are by order entered as thefts, if not recovered within fifteen days, are this year much more generally made to the Police than before. This order was no doubt in force during 1863; but the sufferers, not generally at first perceiving that they could derive any advantage from recording their loss at the station-house, seldom took the trouble to do so. Such reports as reached the station were made by the Chowkeedars; while from the very many villages where there are no Chowkeedars, no report was made. This year, on the contrary, I have good reason to believe that the plaintiff has begun to see the advantage of reporting, and has generally himself sent word to the Police, with the view of obtaining from them the usual assistance in his search.

"Lastly, I have no hesitation in stating that crime is year by year reported with greater fidelity, and that a certain amount of the increase in the present year is apparent, not real. The greater part of this district, as it now stands, was up to the mutiny under Native Governments, where reports of crime are made or not made according to the pleasure of the individual. Subsequent to the mutiny and previous to the introduction of the new Police, the district was in a state of great disorder, and the same system evidently obtained to a great extent; for it is impossible to believe that in 1861 (the only year under the old system, the Returns of which I have by me) 44 burglaries and 298 thefts represent the full amount of crime, under those headings, that actually took place. However, these are the numbers reported to have occurred in the Returns for 1861. In 1862, the year in which the new Police system was introduced here, a similar small amount of crime was reported, there not having been time for the strict enforcement of the orders issued regarding the regular reporting of offences.

"The criminal population of this district is very large. The Kunjurs, who are a numerous body, and to be met with in almost every village, are as noted for their thieving propensities as the Goojurs of Meerut. Cattle thefts are committed chiefly by Kunjurs, Thakoors and Aheers. I do not think it always follows that because a district is poor, crimes against property must necessarily be but few. Other circumstances, such as the presence in a district of castes known for their thieving habits, as well as the existence of extreme poverty among a large portion of the inhabitants, are in my opinion good arguments against this theory. There is, how-



"ever, considerable wealth in cattle among certain classes of the inhabitants, the extensive tracts of waste land producing a plentiful supply of grass. Large herds of cattle are also made over to the lumberdars to graze at certain seasons of the year. In view of all these circumstances, I consider that it would be a very exceptional state of affairs, if twice the amount of crime reported in 1861 and 1862 did not actually take place.

"It is not easy to introduce a new system of reporting in a district where, till lately, work has been carried on under one so different to that now in vogue.

"It was in this view of the case that I stated last year in my Annual Report—I am of opinion that even now all crimes committed are not made known to the Police, and think it probable that year by year, for sometime, a greater number of thefts and burglaries will be reported, till we get at the real facts of the case. An increase of crime was attributed last year by many District Superintendents and Magistrates to the greater fidelity in reporting it; and if this is true of the districts of the north-west proper, it ought to be at least equally so of one so exceptionally situated as Lullutpore, where, moreover, the new system was introduced a year later than in most other districts. I have perhaps written at too great a length regarding the causes of the increase of crime in the past year; but as the increase is really large, and the subject appeared to require explanation, I thought it necessary, in justice to myself, to give a full one. I cannot conceive that the increase in crime, which has taken place since the introduction of the new Police system, is due to any other reasons than the above; and it cannot well be the fault of the Police, who in this district are not employed in the duty of watch and ward, except in the town of Lullutpore, where crime has not increased. The increase has taken place entirely in the district where the village Chowkeedar is the sole preventive now, as he was under the old system. If it could be shown that the Constabulary Police have been less successful in detection, in affecting arrests, in prosecuting to conviction, or in recovering property, than the old Thannah Police, there would be good reason for believing that crime had increased owing to the comparative inefficiency of the former. But without entering into any comparisons between the two, I think I can take it upon me to assert, that the general success of the old Police was not greater than that achieved by the new.

"*Dacoities.*—Two dacoities were committed in villages during the year, one at Purma and the other at Bumnorā. The particulars connected with the Purma dacoity are given in detail in the narrative of the case, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. I will only remark that the atrocious nature of the crime, and the certainty that a large number of great criminals would have escaped into Native States had arrest been deferred, rendered the apprehension of every one who was even suspected an imperative duty. The large number of acquittals that have taken place in this case, have materially affected the success of any percentage in prosecutions, no less than 44 having been released by the Magistrate; 17 of them were, however, on release called on to furnish security for good behaviour, there being strong ground of suspicion against them, though proof was wanting to convict. 53 men are now in Jail, and all will, it is believed, be almost immediately made over to the Sessions Judge for trial. This case has been entered in the Returns as 'dacoity with murder' for convenience sake; but the cases are properly speaking separate, the murder having occurred subsequent to the dacoity and at a different place. Nine will be committed I believe for murder or aiding and abetting it, the remainder for dacoity."

"The other case of dacoity was committed by ten or twelve men on the very night that the Purma outrage took place. Property amounting to Rs. 14-12-0 was carried away by the robbers who have never been discovered. I have from the first believed, and do so still, that this dacoity was caused by the people of Purma,

"with the object of causing it to be believed that both villages had been attacked by professional dacoits. If I err in so thinking, it must be considered a most singular coincidence that two out of three attacks on villages (only one was made in 1863), that occurred in the last two years, should have taken place in one night. I have however no proof to offer in support of my opinion. It is quite certain that the dacoity at Bumhora was not perpetrated by professional dacoits, who in this district are always armed with matchlocks, whereas the members of this gang were not, with the exception of one or two. Had Bujbul Singh, who is the only dacoit leader now in outlawry, committed this outrage, the circumstance, as in all previous instances, would soon have become known to me.

"*Robberies.*—Fifteen robberies were reported last year. One of this number is, however, strictly speaking a dacoity, according to the definition of that crime given in the Penal Code, the robbery having been committed by five or more men. As however this offence is in its nature essentially what has hitherto been termed highway robbery, I have, according to rule, entered it under that general head.

"The remaining 14 robberies were of small sums, the property lost amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 133. None of them exceeded Rs. 20, while eight cases were of sums varying from 8 Rs. to a few annas. These offences are extremely difficult of detection owing to the circumstances under which they occur, and the small amount of property carried off. They are almost invariably committed on travellers on jungle paths, and generally at some distance from the residence of the robbers, who have no difficulty in reaching their homes long before information is conveyed to the Police. Such information is not unfrequently given at least a day after the crime has taken place, and as the plaintiffs are almost invariably unable to give any clue to the Police, apprehension of the offender seldom takes place.

"I am unable to state by whom all these robberies were committed, but it is known that half, if not more of them, were the work of men living in villages in the Murowra pergunnah, who appear to have been associated together for sometime for the purpose of committing robberies; and it is probable that some of those reported last year were perpetrated by them. The gang has been broken up during the year, and several of the members of it punished. Two or three others who are, there is every reason to believe, as guilty as the rest, but against whom sufficient proof is not procurable, are under surveillance of the Police. Not a single robbery has taken place in the Murowra Pergunnah since the gang was broken up; and there is every reason to hope that, in consequence, robberies will not this year be of such frequent occurrence as they have been during the last.

"Most of the remainder of the robberies I believe not to have been the work of professional robbers.

"*Thefts and Lurking House-trespasses.*—789 cases of theft were reported during the year, of which 504 were thefts of property, 171 cattle thefts, and 114 of cattle strayed, and not recovered within 15 days. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,426, while that of cattle stolen and strayed was Rs. 4,371, or nearly as great as that of property stolen.

"262 burglaries occurred amounting to Rs. 4,264. The increase in the number of crimes that has taken place I have already endeavoured to explain.

"Cattle thefts are of very frequent occurrence in this district, and their number is swelled by the operation of the order regarding the entry, under this heading, of all cattle that are lost and not recovered within 15 days from the date of the report of the occurrence at the Station. Cattle are, as a general rule, driven out of the district by the thieves, and mostly into the surrounding Native States, where recovery by the Police is impossible. The extensive jungle which is to be found in all parts of this district favors the operations of the thieves, who

“ almost always succeed in carrying off their booty to a distance. Cattle-stealing in this district is a trade, and exercised chiefly by Kunjurs, Aheers and Thakoors. Some of the latter exercise the profession of receivers, and carry on the trade according to a regular system. Cattle reported as strayed are often I believe in reality stolen. They are either driven off while grazing in the jungle, or sold to the thieves for a small sum by the cowherds; many also are killed by wild beasts.

“ Burglaries are in this district exceedingly easy of commission, and there is in most cases scarcely any difference between this crime and that of theft. As a general rule they take place when the family are absent in the fields, or in pursuit of their daily avocations. There are seldom any doors to the houses, as in most parts of India a grass tattie or similar substitute for a door is laid across the entrance, and the house is left empty for hours. On the return of the family it is discovered that the house has been entered, and a theft has taken place. The Chowkeedars, I believe, are very often either themselves the thieves, or accomplices of those who are. These men are in my opinion worse than useless in this district. They are with a few exceptions of the Kunjur caste, a class of professional thieves; and I have not met with a single instance of good conduct on the part of any of these men, since I have known them. Their position as Chowkeedar affords them opportunities of committing thefts and burglaries greater than those enjoyed by the remainder of the inhabitants. At present none but Kunjurs will accept the appointment of Chowkeedar, but I hope, as soon as the settlement of the district has taken place, and the appointment has been made more valuable, men of other castes may be induced to come forward. At present a Chowkeedar receives a few Rs.—perhaps not more than 6 or 8—and two or three beegahs of land, which he cultivates by day, and is thus incapacitated from watching by night, even were there any advantage to be derived from his doing so.

“ Cattle are generally kept at night in sheds or court-yards to which access is easily obtained, no greater precautions against theft being taken than in the case of other property.

“ *Apprehension and prosecution of offenders, and recovery of stolen property.*—1,579 persons were concerned in crime during the year, of whom 632 were arrested. Of the latter number 379 have been convicted, 170 released, and 79 were under trial at close of the year. The percentage of convictions is thus about 69. As I have stated above the percentage has been unfavorably affected by the necessity of making a large number of arrests on mere suspicion in the Purma dacoity case. There were at the end of the year 53 men connected with it under trial, and about to be committed to the Sessions Judge for trial. Had this taken place before the close of the year, the percentage would have been close on 80.

“ The remarks made by me in my last Annual Report on the subject of apprehension of offenders, are equally applicable on this occasion. The plaintiff will not, when his residence is at a distance from the Magistrate's Court and his loss of a trifling nature, apply for Police aid. He will rather submit to the loss of his property in such cases than undertake a journey to the Sudder Station, which often entails an absence from home and occupation of many days. His object, as a general rule, when complaint is preferred, is to obtain re-possession of his property, not the punishment of the thief; and the former he can often regain through his own arrangements, and at no trouble to himself.

“ The consequence is that, by far the greater number of thefts and lurking house-trespasses that were reported during the year, were not enquired into by the Police, who are not permitted to investigate burglaries under 20 Rs., and thefts under 50, committed in the mofussil, except at the request of the plaintiff. In only 173 cases of theft, and 46 of burglary, did the plaintiffs make application for Police aid during last year. This may be in some measure attributable to an idea on the part of the

"former, that Police investigation would result in failure, but I think there can be little doubt that the circumstance of enquiry having been so seldom solicited, is mainly to be accounted for by the fact of most of the offences having been of an unimportant nature.

"In a total of 789 thefts, committed during the year, 327 were of sums under Rs. 5; 246 of them being under Rs. 3. Similarly, in a total of 262 lurking house-trespasses, 163 cases were of sums under Rs. 10, while 122 of the latter number were of sums under Rs. 5. As Natives invariably exaggerate the value of their property, it is pretty certain that even a larger number of cases than stated above were of trifling importance. Such being the case, it is but natural that the sufferer, whose home is not unfrequently at a distance of 30 or 40 miles, or even further from the Magistrate's Court, should often prefer condoning the offence to undertaking a long journey, which he knows will entail considerable loss of time, trouble and expense. The majority of the cases, attended with loss of amounts above ten and fifteen Rupees, are thefts of cattle, which are generally stolen from sheds or cattle-yards in the villages. These thefts or burglaries invariably take place at night, and the cattle are of course driven to a considerable distance before morning. Local investigation would in such cases be of little use, and is consequently scarcely ever desired by the plaintiffs.

"About 36 per cent. of property stolen was recovered during the year, which is not an unfavorable result. Rs. 14,236 were stolen, and Rs. 5,272 recovered."

190. The Purma dacoity, with murder, alluded to in the above Report, is one of the most atrocious I have known. The discovery of the true facts is most creditable to Lieutenant Thain, and I trust that the men committed to the Sessions will be brought to the full punishment due for such blood-thirsty crime. The narrative of the case appears one of peculiar interest, and I have therefore entered it amongst the Appendices to this Report.

#### AJMERE DISTRICT.

| <i>Square Miles.</i>                                             |     |     |        | <i>Souls.</i> |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|---------------|----------------|
| Area,                                                            | ... | ... | 2,660. | Population,   | 362,883.       |
| Murder,                                                          | ... | ... | ...    | ...           | 3 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                                         | ... | ... | ...    | ...           | 10 "           |
| Robbery,                                                         | ... | ... | ...    | ...           | 40 "           |
| Lurking House-trespass,                                          | ... | ... | ...    | ...           | 175 "          |
| Theft,                                                           | ... | ... | ...    | ...           | 1,256 "        |
| Value of property stolen,                                        | ... | ... | ...    | ...           | 51,066 Rupees. |
| Value of property recovered,                                     | ... | ... | ...    | ...           | 20,303 "       |
| Total number of persons concerned in crime cognizable by Police, |     |     |        | 2,340         |                |
| Total number of persons convicted of crime cognizable by Police, |     |     |        | 480           |                |

191. The reports of the local officers appear to me so valuable and interesting, I have appended them to this Report in their entirety, consequently but few remarks are necessary.

192. I have no doubt but that the increase in offences, which is almost entirely in thefts and lurking house-trespasses, has been occasioned by the famine prices of provisions.

193. In detection of criminals and in recovery of property stolen considerable success has been attained. These duties are rendered difficult by the isolation of Ajmere, and by its being surrounded on every side by foreign territory. Success has been

made more prominent by the detection of a large organized gang of house-breakers, and the seizure of another large gang of Meena dacoits, since the end of the year. In both these cases too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieutenant Shuttleworth, the first Assistant, and to all intents and purposes of Police duty, the Superintendent at Ajmere. This Officer's Report of the detection and conviction of the Bheel gang of house-breakers, is printed with the district reports, and will be found not only of interest, but of use to other officers, as demonstrating the importance of promptitude and activity in elucidating such cases.

194. A second narrative is forwarded of an offence of cheating by personation, on a system first brought to light by the Punjab Police, and communicated to me by the Inspector-General of that force. I have not printed it, because it is somewhat too elaborate in dealing with the details of Police action, but the case ended in conviction of the offender, who attempted to acquire booty by pretending to be the husband of a widow of 18 years.

195. The capture and conviction of no less than 65 Meenas and others (dacoits,) forms part of the Police Administration of the present year, but deserves notice in this. When at Agra, I obtained information from Captain Knyvett, that 63 Meenas, under several leaders, had left the Goorgaon district on a plundering excursion in Rajpootanah. On the same day I received a telegraph communication from Lieutenant Shuttleworth, that 60 dacoits, presumed to be Meenas of Shahjehanpore, had been discovered in the city of Ajmere. Lieutenant Shuttleworth succeeded in capturing all but four of the gang, and altogether 65 have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

196. I beg to bring especially to the notice of His Honor the prominent services rendered by this Officer.

197. Inspector Bower I have promoted to the 1st grade in the Allahabad District, as there was no higher appointment in Ajmere. I have however retained his services in the latter district.

#### KUMAON AND GURHWAL.

198. The Returns of the non-regulation province of Kumaon and Gurhwal and of the Terree pergunnahs of Rohilound, are incorporated in the General Returns of this office. But as these districts are not brought under Act V of 1861, I offer no comments upon them. I conclude from the Returns of Kumaon that crime is not fully reported in this district, and that the returns appear to be rather of such offences as are proved or believed to have been committed, than of those charged. This will appear from the following table :—

| CRIME.                         | Number of offences. | Persons concerned. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                 | 7                   | 5                  | 5                 | ...        | 5          |
| Dacoity and Robbery, ... ..    | 2                   | 5                  | 5                 | ...        | 4          |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... .. | 1                   | 1                  | 1                 | ...        | 1          |
| Theft, ... ..                  | 98                  | 112                | 115               | 54         | 59         |

199. It certainly is curious that in Kumaon every criminal should be brought to trial, and that only one burglary should be committed in the whole province in a year. In the latter respect the return is certainly wrong, for the house I occupy at this station was broken into, and theft committed without detection of the offenders.

**OPERATIONS OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL, IN CASES OF THUG-  
GEE, PROFESSIONAL DACOITY, AND ROBBERY BY ADMINISTRATION  
OF POISON.**

200. During the year under review, all crimes coming under the above denominations, which remained undetected on 1st January of the year, or of subsequent commission, as also the detection and observance of professional, or associated criminal classes, were committed to the Deputy Inspector-General. These Officers have furnished the reports and returns required of them, and upon and from these I make the following observations and statistics :—

201. *Thuggee*.—No case of Thuggee (by strangulation) has occurred within the year, and only two cases of old occurrence remain undetected.

202. *Dacoity*.—32 cases committed in 1862 and 1863 were brought on the files on 1st January. 22 cases occurred within the past year, making a total of 54 cases under enquiry. 1,219 persons are supposed to have been concerned in these 54 cases.

203. During the year the results of enquiry are shown in the following table :—

| DIVISION.                           | Cases detected. | PERSONS.  |                   |            | PROPERTY. |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                                     |                 | Arrested. | Brought to trial. | Convicted. | Stolen.   | Recovered. |
| Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions, ... | 4               | 10        | 10                | 6          | 847       | 415        |
| Agra and Allahabad ditto, ... ..    | 14              | 215       | 215               | 99         | 2,484     | 658        |
| Benares ditto, ... ..               | 4               | 36        | 36                | 18         | 1,964     | 574        |
| Jhansie ditto, ... ..               | ...             | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...       | ...        |
| Ajmere ditto, ... ..                | ...             | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...       | ...        |
|                                     | 22              | 261       | 261               | 123        | 5,295     | 1,647      |

204. *Robbery by administration of Poison*.—There has been a sensible decrease in these offences during the past year. The conviction of Hurpershad and his gang in 1863 will probably have contributed a good deal to this, and the seizure and conviction of other professionals during 1864 will, I hope, together with measures now in progress at Allygurh, further reduce the number of these offences.

205. During the year 47 cases occurred. 40 cases were detected, leading to the conviction of 32 persons.

206. I have printed in Appendix such facts of the reports furnished by Deputy Inspectors-General, as referred to the above crimes, and it is therefore unnecessary to comment further upon them

207. During the past year the Deputy Inspectors-General have also been engaged in the observation of tribes (both wandering and resident) who are habitually engaged in crime. Such tribes exist in almost every part of the Provinces, and I cannot but deplore that, consequent on the reduction of these officers, this important duty must be foregone. It is not possible for two officers to carry on such work

over 78,000 square miles of territory, and Superintendents, having *local* jurisdiction, and continuous daily duty with *local* crime and criminals, have not the means of performing it with efficiency.

208. In the Meerut districts, the Delhiwal Bhowreeahs exist in considerable numbers. These men devote themselves almost exclusively to thefts from tents, and in this they are most expert. They leave their villages after the rains, and spread over the whole of India in small gangs. These gangs attach themselves to the camps of Regiments, of Officers, or Native Chieftains, returning with their plunder during April and May.

209. The measures taken against this tribe are briefly as follows :—

Nominal Registers are formed of every man of the tribe, and of the village chosen by them for residence. Occupation is provided for such as want occupation, by giving good culturable land for tillage in the Bidowlee Ilaqua, in the Mozuffernuggur district. This land is given rent-free for the first year, and at small rental for following years. They are not compelled to settle in this Ilaqua ; but they have the offer of doing so, that they may not have the excuse of being driven to crime in order to support life. Wherever resident, they are warned that, if found absent, and at a distance from their homes, without ostensible or known means of life, they will be prosecuted for being, what they are proved to be, members of a professional tribe of thieves. At the same time they are given the means of protecting themselves from such imputation when desirous of leaving home for honest purposes.

210. The tribe has been under Major Tyrwhitt, whose report on his measures is given in Appendix.

211. In Captain Dennehy's Report will be found an interesting account of another tribe of thieves known as Sunoriahs, of whom I have no previous information, but who appear to be as mischievous as the Delhiwal Bhowreeahs. It will be more difficult to keep this tribe in check, as they are to a great extent subjects of Foreign territories. But the peculiar practices which they follow being known, and timely information circulated of the absence of these thieves, and if obtainable of the direction taken by them, will, I hope and believe, be productive of success in the prevention of crime by them, and in prosecution of those engaged in crime.

212. Major Manning has furnished a report on the Bhudduk settlement at Salikram, in the Goruckpore district. The men of this clan were once the most formidable amongst the dacoits of these Provinces. I suspected they were again in combination and active ; that the dacoities committed in Goruckpore and the Gondah district of Oudh were perpetrated by these men, and with the view of discovering these offenders, a special Police were located in the Goruckpore district, in connection with a similar Police located in Gondah by Major Aitkin. It has been most satisfactorily established that the Bhudduks were in no case implicated ; that they are still a disreputable and most debauched race is not to be doubted ; but whilst kept under surveillance, and given assistance to earn the means of subsistence, I see no reason to apprehend return to gang robbery. Colonel Hervey, the Superintendent for the Suppression of Dacoity, has recorded his opinion that the Salikram settlement should be allowed to die out, and that the Bhudduks should not be employed in the Police of the country. The settlement cannot die out by exhaustion ; it can only dwindle away by emigration ; and I am of opinion that this should not be permitted : that this class should be kept under close observation ; and I think that the great value of the settlement is proved by the fact, that many of the Bhudduks, who were ejected from the Police, resorted to it, instead of returning to forest-life and crime.

213. Besides the above three tribes or clans, there are other resident professional dacoits and thieves. Of these the Meenas are now the most formidable, but they are not residents of these provinces, but of the Goorgaon district in the Punjab Provinces, and in the foreign territory of Ulwur, and cannot therefore come under the observation of the North-Western Provinces' Police. They are, however, a formidable gang of dacoits, addicted to armed attacks on houses and on traffic carts; and they travel any distance in pursuit of dacoity. A large party, 65 in number, were lately seized in the town of Ajmere, and have been prosecuted to conviction. In 1863 two heavy dacoities were perpetrated by this fraternity in the Agra district. In the first case, a banker from Gwalior was followed up to Syneca, a village close upon the boundary of that district and Dholepore territory, where the robbers attacked him and retreated into Dholepore. In the second, a bullock-train waggon, conveying treasure, was attacked near Hurbolah, and plundered of Rs. 20,000, the scene of the attack being in close proximity to Foreign territory, into which they escaped.

214. Aheriahs, residents in Allygurh, Mynpoorie and Etah districts, combine for highway robbery chiefly. The Baheliahs are found in Etawah and part of Cawnpore; Bhowreeahs in Cawnpore; Passees on the Ganges banks from Futtehpoore to Allahabad, and thence on the border villages of Jounpore; and these are all resident criminals, who more or less unite for violent attacks upon property. In their own districts they are almost universally the village chowkeedars, but they are not the less habitually addicted to plundering elsewhere, and should be kept under close observation.

215. It is more difficult to deal with the *wandering* tribes of professional criminals. These tribes are large in number. The Sanseeahs, Kunjurahs, Harboorahs, are the most notorious. They move about at will. The men scatter about in search of plunder. The younger women attach themselves to village proprietors and others, who give shelter and assistance to the tribe; and though a search of the camp will seldom fail to recover stolen property, the only offenders to be found are decrepid old women or children, with whom it is impossible to deal, and the seizure of whom necessitates the care and keep of numerous donkeys, goats and dogs, which they invariably possess in considerable numbers.

216. The Sanseeahs are addicted to manufacture of counterfeit coin, in addition to thieving.

217. Unless caught in the actual commission of crime, or in individual possession of stolen property, it is almost impossible to act against *tribes* of criminals. Supposing that they come under the definition belonging "to any wandering or other gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery," our Jails could not hold the males alone; or if they could, the imprisonment would be most embarrassing, owing to the women and children that would be left. I am unable to see any remedy for this. There was an old Regulation by which such vagabonds could be condemned to work on public roads or other Public Works on hire, and without incarceration, unless attempt were made to escape. This course savours too much of forced labor to be now acceptable, and the only resource left is that adopted, viz., to detach a Police constable or officer to accompany the camp wherever it goes, and keep watch on those moving with it.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

218. For the third time since the first introduction of the Constabulary Police in 1861, very considerable changes were made within the year under review. These changes extended not only to the disposition and allocation of the Police, but also to the denomination of rank, the ranking, grading and pay of the Force, and to the management of the Police.



219. The Constabulary Force, after giving effect to these changes and reductions, numbered and cost as follows :—

|                |                                                          |     |           | <i>Cost per Annum.</i> |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|------------------------|
| 49             | European Officers, from Inspector-General to Assistants, | Rs. | 2,84,000  |                        |
| 160            | Inspectors, ... ..                                       | "   | 2,59,680  |                        |
| 599            | Sub-Inspectors, ... ..                                   | "   | 3,40,860  |                        |
| 3,523          | Head Constables, ... ..                                  | "   | 5,93,928  |                        |
| 1,031          | Mounted Constables, ... ..                               | "   | 2,47,440  |                        |
| 21,106         | Foot Constables, ... ..                                  | "   | 15,21,708 |                        |
| TOTAL PAY, ... |                                                          |     | Rs.       | 32,47,616              |

To the above must be added—

|                                                                            |     |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Kumaon and Turai Civil Police, ...                                         | Rs. | 19,300           |
| Ajmere Military Police Corps, ... ..                                       | "   | 1,33,280         |
| Cost of Guards supplied by Kumaon Military Battalion, ... ..               | "   | 2,820            |
|                                                                            |     | <u>1,55,400.</u> |
| Contingencies, clothing, hospital, stationery, travelling allowances, &c., |     | 3,87,384         |
|                                                                            |     | <u>37,90,400</u> |

220. The above cost is the estimated gross cost of the Police. Municipal and Cantonment Funds contribute about Rs. 4,73,000 towards it, and the Police are employed as follows :—

| NATURE, EMPLOY.    |                                |       |     |       | FORCE EMPLOYED. |             |       | Cost, Pay. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----------------|-------------|-------|------------|
|                    |                                |       |     |       | Officers.       | Constables. |       |            |
|                    |                                |       |     |       |                 | Mounted.    | Foot. |            |
| OTHER DEPARTMENTS. | Jail Guards, ... ..            | 128   | 8   | 1,024 | Rs.<br>1,01,328 |             |       |            |
|                    | Lock-up Guards,... ..          | 43    | ... | 296   | 27,348          |             |       |            |
|                    | Treasury Guards,... ..         | 83    | ... | 544   | 55,236          |             |       |            |
|                    | Tehseel Guards, ... ..         | 161   | ... | 818   | 81,564          |             |       |            |
|                    | Personal Guards,... ..         | 102   | ... | 408   | 43,968          |             |       |            |
|                    | Military Departments, ... ..   | 13    | ... | 91    | 8,020           |             |       |            |
|                    | Municipal and Town Police, ... | 539   | 4   | 5,613 | 4,72,860        |             |       |            |
|                    | TOTAL, ...                     | 1,069 | 12  | 8,794 | 7,90,324        |             |       |            |

Of the remainder the reserves, who are almost exclusively employed in escorting prisoners, cash remittances and Government stores, number and cost as follows:—

|                              | <i>Officers.</i> | <i>Mounted<br/>Constables.</i> | <i>Foot<br/>Constables.</i> | <i>Cost.<br/>Rs.</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
|                              | 518              | 505                            | 2,800                       | 4,84,416             |
| Leaving for Police duty, ... | 2,695            | 314                            | 9,512                       | 16,88,876            |

221. In the above details the cost of European supervision, *i. e.*, European Officers, and contingent expenses, has been excluded.

222. The duties that devolve upon the Police are not now confined to such as relate to the prevention or detection of crime, and the capture and custody of criminals, as before. They embrace those which, before the mutiny, occupied a considerable number of the Native troops cantoned in these provinces. These, once Military duties, consist of the guarding of treasuries, of treasure in transit, prisoners and stores, and the maintenance of the peace on all occasions of religious or other gatherings. The Police of these provinces are more harassed by these duties, than in any other provinces, from the fact of the position those provinces occupy. A remittance of five lacs of Rupees for the Central Provinces is escorted by the North-Western Provinces Police, a distance of 200 miles beyond the boundary, and not a Rupee or prisoner passing to or from the Punjab, the Central Provinces or Oudh, but is escorted by the North-Western Provinces Police; and wherever survey may be going on whether in Central India or the Rajpootanah States, the North-Western Government is called upon to furnish from its Police protecting Guards to every Officer of the Survey.

223. For the ordinary Police duties the Force is insufficient, and there is not a Magistrate in the country who does not complain of the insufficiency.

224. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General desired me to consider whether the Native Troops could not, in time of peace, be utilized to any extent in the guarding of treasuries or such duties.

225. In the first place Native Regiments now only occupy principal Military stations. Before the mutiny the Head-Quarter station of nearly every district was held by a wing, or an entire Regiment, and, where this was not the case, by at least a Subadar's party. During, and immediately after the mutiny of the Army, these were held by the Military Police, who far out-numbered the whole Constabulary Force as now existing. The Native Troops at Military stations are so extensively employed on Military duties, that, as far as I could learn, there are not men sufficient to take up duty as Treasury Guards. This is however a question Military Commanders only can satisfactorily decide. If they could, the relief obtained by the Police would be very trifling.

226. There is another point of grave consideration, which is this:—The Finance Commission, of which Colonel Balfour was President in 1861, urged (and the recommendation was accepted by the Government of India) that, as a primary measure of economy, there should be a complete distinction between Military and Civil Police duties; that the Military Force should be reduced to the standard necessary for the defence of the empire; and that it might be efficient for such duty, that Force should be relieved of all but Military duty; that all Civil duties, such as the guarding of treasuries, escorting of treasure, remittances, &c. in time of peace, should be undertaken by a Constabulary, which should be sufficient and efficient for such duties, and for the preservation of peace within the empire.

227. It was assumed that, by employing Military Troops in such duties, and by the necessary detachment of numerous parties from the Head-Quarters of Regiments, discipline and training, and consequently the efficiency of the sepoy in time of action, was materially impaired; and of this, I believe, no doubt can be entertained. I am therefore of opinion that it would be inexpedient and impolitic to transfer the guarding of Collectors' treasuries to the Native Troops, and that the saving thereby effected would be exceedingly small.

228. For my own part, I shall only be too glad to see such duties taken off the Police. The Force is judged, justified or condemned, solely by its success in dealing with crime or criminals, and its judges are numberless. A cost has been assumed as sufficient for the North-Western Provinces, and reductions are called for until the charges are reduced to this cost; but whether the proportion of that cost for Government duties of guarding and escorting is one quarter or one-half, has been hitherto made of little moment; and the cost of any *additional* duties which the Police are called upon to perform, has hitherto been required to be met from the Budget Grant, and therefore detracts from the portion of the Police employed in purely Police duty; and I shall therefore only be too glad to obtain relief from duties which require the best men of the Force for their performance, and which, however well done, bring no credit to the service.

\* \* \* \* \*

243. Treasury, jail and other *guards*, only carry their fire-arms. These guards and reserves only are trained to the use of the weapon. The reserves are only armed when employed on escort, or other duty requiring the use of them; otherwise their arms, and all surplus stores, are kept in the Police magazines under the care of the Superintendent.

244. Of the entire Force, there are about 6,000 men able to use their fire-arms, of whom about 3,200 are employed in guarding treasuries, jails, &c.

245. The Police baton is the weapon given to all other Police, those on night duty being additionally armed with a sword, which, after expiration of duty, is returned to the arms-room of the Police station.

246. *Equipment of the Force.*—In this respect the Police are exceedingly ill-furnished. The belts, pouches, and Sepoys' pāls that they have, were issued to the Military Police in 1857 and 1858, the articles then issued being generally second-hand. These were considerably worn in the active service done by the Military Police during the first years of its existence, and when transferred to the Constabulary, were more or less unserviceable. They are now with difficulty kept together. But renewal from the magazine stores has been denied, and the Budget grant is insufficient to replace, excepting in small quantities.

247. *Discipline and Training.*—Excepting the portion employed as guards and reserves, the Police have fallen off in these respects. It was intended (and during the three first years the intention was carried out) that no man would be enlisted as a Constable, until he had acquired a knowledge of his duties, his authority and responsibilities as a Police Officer, and until he had learnt the Manual and Platoon exercise. Until he had attained such acquirements, he was entertained as a recruit on subsistence allowance, and kept at drill, and in the Police schools. The recruit, or preparatory class, was last year abolished; the Force reduced to the minimum; and there is very generally no help for it, but to fill up vacancies with men untrained for the service, and to trust to the officers of stations to impart the necessary instruction. Whenever it can be done, new men are drafted into reserve for education; but this is seldom

practicable. As far as possible, encouragement is given to applicants for service, to submit to drill and the school before enlistment, by enrolling those who have been trained for Police duty in the second instead of the third grade of constables; but the essence of a good Police is, that it shall be not only an organised, but a trained and disciplined force; and the rule that no man shall be actively employed until acquainted with duty, is not now capable of being at all times maintained.

248. *Police Buildings.*—Very little progress has been made in providing Police buildings. The grants that have been obtained have been in many cases lost, by reason of there being no obligation on any one to build what was sanctioned. The Engineers of the Public Works Department were called upon to do so, unless inconvenient, in which case the Civil Officer might undertake or refuse. With some few exceptions, neither the one nor the other found it convenient, and sanctions lapsed. The duty has now been made over altogether to the Civil Authorities, and I think more progress may be anticipated.

249. *Criminal Returns.*—The returns for the year are confined to those of offences cognizable by the Police under Act XXV. of 1861.

250. These show an increase in all offences against life and property, excepting only robbery by administration of poison, which number 47 in 1864 against 68 in 1863. The increase in other offences is as follows :—

|                             |              |                       |       |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Murders, ... ..             | 243 in 1863, | 295 in 1864.—Increase | 52    |
| Dacoites and robberies, ... | 345 „        | 477 „ „               | 132   |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... | 12,004 „     | 14,050 „ „            | 2,046 |
| Thefts, ... ..              | 26,189 „     | 30,848 „ „            | 4,659 |

251. The value of property stolen is also more, but not in proportion to the increase in offences. The returns are—1863, Rs. 9,86,067; 1864, Rs. 10,22,890. Increase Rs. 32,733.

252. The recoveries are considerably larger, and in consequence the net loss during the last year is smaller than in 1863, viz. :—

|                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1863, Recovered Rs. 2,40,208.—Net loss | Rs. 7,45,869 |
| 1864, „ „ 3,17,935.— „ „               | 7,04,865     |
| <hr/>                                  |              |
| 1864, Decrease, Rs.                    | 40,994       |

This shows improvement in detection.

253. I have, in my analysis of districts, shown the reasons alleged by local authorities for the increase of crime. These are—

1st.—Scarcity and dear price of food and clothing, and consequent distress.

2nd.—Temptations offered by the great traffic in cotton, and by many remittances of cash.

3rd.—Disturbance in Police allocation and arrangements, both constabulary and village chowkeedars.

254. There is no doubt but that distress was the main cause of crime; and this is most remarkably proved by the quarterly returns, which show that the rise and fall in crime is contemporaneous with that of wheat and other articles of consumption.

255. In detection and prosecution of crime, the constabulary continue to make steady improvement. In this respect, I draw my conclusions from the General Return No. V., which shows the results in detection and prosecution of offences with which

the Police are principally concerned, viz., offences against life and property, as compared with 1863. These are as follows :—

| CRIME.                          | Year. | Number of offences committed. | Number of persons |            | Average of convictions to concerned. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                 |       |                               | Concerned.        | Convicted. |                                      |
| Murder, ... {                   | 1863  | 232                           | 620               | 323        | 52.10                                |
|                                 | 1864  | 295                           | 642               | 362        | 56.37                                |
| Dacoitees, robberies, {         | 1863  | 342                           | 1,518             | 242        | 15.93                                |
|                                 | 1864  | 477                           | 2,055             | 358        | 17.42                                |
| Lurking house-tres- pass, ... { | 1863  | 12,002                        | 13,686            | 1,231      | 10.25                                |
|                                 | 1864  | 14,050                        | 16,094            | 1,914      | 11.89                                |
| Thefts, ... {                   | 1863  | 25,994                        | 30,736            | 6,529      | 21.24                                |
|                                 | 1864  | 30,872                        | 34,789            | 8,061      | 23.17                                |

256. The returns for 1863 are taken from Return No. VI. of 1863, which do not include Kumaon and the Turaie; and the number of offences shown as having occurred in the above Table is therefore smaller than shown in the returns of this year which do include those districts.

257. Improvement is further demonstrated by the increased proportion of property recovered, which was 24.36 per cent. in 1863, 31.08 per cent. in 1864.

258. The Judges of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut have furnished me with an extract from the Criminal Administration Report of the Magistrate of Benares, relating to the summoning of persons suspected of crime by the Police, who are released without being arrested, when on such enquiry sufficient proof is not found to justify actual arrest. The Court, in a letter from their Register to my address, record that the Judges "are of opinion that all persons sent for by the Police on suspicion of heinous crime, and eventually released without being sent to the Magistrate, should be entered *as discharged without being brought before a Magistrate.*"

259. Persons entered as so "discharged" are those who have been arrested, but against whom after arrest sufficient facts are not established to justify transmission to the Magistrate, and who are, under provisions of Section 153 of Act XXV. of 1861, released on bail or security, pending orders of the Magistrate. If by order of the Magistrate they are discharged without being summoned to Court, they are entered in the returns as above.

260. The question at issue is this: Can Police summon suspected persons for enquiry without making arrest, or, in other words, do persons so summoned come under the category of arrested persons?

261. My decided opinion is not only that Police Officers making local enquiry can summon for enquiry persons suspected of offence without making arrest, but that they ought to summon such and make enquiry *before* proceeding to arrest; that if on mere suspicion arrest is made, very great hardship and inconvenience will be caused in many cases to persons innocent of offence, or charged unjustly without foundation, or maliciously; for it must be remembered that arrest once made, Police must either forward for orders of Magistrate, or be provided with bail before releasing from custody.

262. Suppose for instance, A is found with cattle obtained by theft from B; I consider the Police, before making arrest of A, are bound to enquire from him in what way, under what circumstances, and from whom he obtained the cattle, in order to ascertain whether A obtained them honestly, or whether he obtained them with guilty knowledge of their being stolen, or whether he is the original thief.

In short, that the object of the enquiry is to ascertain whether A. has been guilty of offence, or what persons are guilty, and that to make arrest, before some criminal act is established, would be an abuse of the power of arrest.

263. Enquiry by Police must be local ; that is, in the village, or at the place of occurrence. They are prohibited from summoning from the village parties to the station-house, that enquiry may be made there. Enquiry being local, there can be no greater inconvenience to the suspected party than to any witness in attending during the enquiry, and this inconvenience will be readily undergone, when it may be the means of averting unjust suspicion.

264. On the other hand, I hold that, if the person summoned for enquiry is put under restraint of any kind, if he is made to remain during day or night at a station-house, or under surveillance of any kind, if his liberty is interfered with, he is *arrested*, and the arrest should be reported by Charge Sheet A.

265. The practice in force at present is as follows :—

(a.)—A specific charge of offence is made against A. by B. The Police, after local enquiry, find sufficient proof in support of the charge. They arrest A., and report the case by Charge Sheet A.

(b.)—They find the charge is unsupported by any established fact ; that it is groundless ; or that though established, the offence is such as to render immediate arrest unnecessary. They abstain from arrest, and report the charge, and their reasons for refusing arrest, in Charge Sheet B. This form of charges refused is therefore only used when charge is made against specified individual, but which the Police refuse to act upon without orders of Magistrate.

(c.)—Complaint is made by A. that he has been robbed, but in ignorance of the offender, he makes no charge against any one, but solicits enquiry. The Police make local investigation. They summon all persons who may be able to give any information, as well as any suspected persons, but fail to establish any fact in support of suspicion, or to discover the offender. Their daily proceedings are reported by special diary, but no charge sheet of any kind is sent in, because none is charged with offence ; or B., suspected of offence, is summoned, but refuses to attend, and is likely to abscond, though no fact is established. His presence is necessary, to prevent possible evasion of justice, or to prevent doing away with evidence. B. is arrested, and within 24 hours forwarded to the Magistrate, or released on bail, pending orders of Magistrate. In either case the arrest, the charge on which arrested, &c., are reported by Charge Sheet A. and the same report is of course made where the offender is discovered.

266. The Criminal returns of persons are under the following headings :—

*Concerned.*—These are the number of persons, whether known or unknown, supposed to have been implicated in all the offences returned.

*Arrested.*—These are the number of those concerned, arrested *suo motu* by Police.

*Summoned by Magistrate.*—These are the number whom the Police have omitted to arrest, or abstained from arresting, pending orders of Magistrate, and summoned by Magistrate.

*Brought to trial.*—These are all summoned by the Magistrate, and so many of those arrested by Police as are forwarded by them for trial, or who, having been released on bail, are sent in for trial by order of Magistrate.

*Discharged without trial.*—These are persons who have been arrested in the first instance by Police, but released on bail under Section 153 of Act XXV. of 1861, and discharged from such bail by Magistrate, without being summoned for trial.

Then follow the detail of those "brought to trial" under "acquitted," "convicted or committed," and "pending trial" at close of quarter or year.

267. The question at issue originated on review by the Sudder Court of annual returns and reports, and will no doubt be subject of comment in their Criminal Administration Report. I have therefore discussed it in my Police Report, instead of making it subject of special reference; and I shall be glad to receive such orders of the Lieutenant-Governor as may appear to His Honor desirable. I have, in the meantime, furnished the Register with a copy of the above remarks.

268. I regret the late date at which my report this year is submitted; but the delay has been on my part inevitable, consequent on the late dates many district reports were received from Commissioners of Divisions, who are engaged on circuit duty during the cold weather months. Until the returns of districts are brought together in my office, comparison and analysis are not possible, and my office returns could not be compiled until the month of May had half passed. That this report might be printed with as little delay as possible, I have forwarded manuscripts as completed to the Press, and have therefore been constrained to forego such alterations or corrections as I should wish to have made, consequent on receipt of orders on questions which were pending when my remarks were written.

269. It is, moreover, impossible to take up a report of this nature whilst on circuit duty myself; and for this reason alone, I would hope the date on which its submission is required might be postponed till 31st July.

270. In conclusion, I beg permission to bring to the favorable notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the officers who have most distinguished themselves during the year; viz. :—

*Deputy Inspectors-General.*

|                                              |     |                                     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Major Tyrwhitt,                              | ... | ... Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions; |
| a most able, competent, and zealous officer. |     |                                     |
| Captain Dennehy,                             | ... | ... Jhansie Division.               |
| Major Earle,                                 | ... | ... Rohilkund „                     |
| Major Manning,                               | ... | ... Benares „                       |

Major Davis only returned from England late in the year, but is a most excellent officer.

Amongst District Superintendents, I would most prominently mention—

Mr. Goad, who officiated as Superintendent of Benares during the year with marked success.

Mr. W. Williams, who officiated at Allygurh.

Lieutenant Shuttleworth, 1st Assistant at Ajmere.

|                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Major Drury,          | Superintendent of Goruckpore. |
| Captain Noble,        | „ Moradabad.                  |
| Captain Knyvett,      | „ Agra.                       |
| Captain Dunbar,       | „ Meerut.                     |
| Captain Bramly,       | „ Mozuffernuggur.             |
| Lieutenant H. Clarke, | „ Boolundshuhur.              |
| Lieutenant Graham,    | „ Etawah.                     |
| Mr. Thomas,           | „ Mynpoorie.                  |
| Lieutenant Thain,     | „ Lullutpore.                 |

Lieutenant Olivant, Superintendent of Jhansie.  
 Major Swiney, „ Allahabad.  
 Captain Vandergucht, „ Ghazeepore.  
 Captain Cadell, „ Futtehpore.

The Assistant Superintendents of Police have, with one exception, worked well, and promise to be efficient Superintendents. Amongst these I would mention—

Mr. R. Waddington, Mr. E. Berrill, Lieutenant G. F. G. Graham, who has had charge of the Dehra Police during the year.

Lieutenant Horsford, Mr. R. Knyvett, Lieutenant Matthews, whose services in elucidating a heavy series of embezzlements at Cawnpore have been favorably noticed.

\* \* \* \* \*

272. The Inspectors of the Force, and particularly those in the higher grades, have uniformly shown themselves well-conducted in official and in private life, and most efficient as officers of Police. Their conduct during the year has been in every way most creditable to them, and I would particularize—

|                           |     |     |                                      |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Inspector Pocock,         | ... | ... | Meerut.                              |
| Khoosce Ram,              | ... | ... | „                                    |
| Catania,                  | ... | ... | Jhansie.                             |
| Foster,                   | ... | ... | Seharunpore.                         |
| Charde,                   | ... | ... | Boolundshuhur.                       |
| Hyde and Jackson,         | ... | ... | Agra.                                |
| Conroy,                   | ... | ... | Futtehgurh.                          |
| Rutun Singh Bahadoor,     | ... | ... | Allahabad.                           |
| Sooltan Mahomed Khan,     | ... | ... | Cawnpore.                            |
| Aldridge,                 | ... | ... | Banda.                               |
| Alum Singh,               | ... | ... | Benares.                             |
| Soorjee Singh Bahadoor,   | ... | ... | Ghazeepore.                          |
| Conran,                   | ... | ... | Humeerpore.                          |
| Ahmed Hossein,            | ... | ... | Seharunpore.                         |
| Abdoolhace and Tahar Beg, | ... | ... | Bareilly.                            |
| Howard,                   | ... | ... | Etawah.                              |
| Speak,                    | ... | ... | Bijnour.                             |
| O'Brien,                  | ... | ... | Meerut.                              |
| Bower,                    | ... | ... | Ajmere,—a particularly good officer. |

273. I cannot close this Report without most especially recording the valuable services rendered to me by my Personal Assistant, Lieutenant C. A. Dodd. When selected by me for the office, he was an utter stranger to me. I was guided solely and entirely by the very high testimonials he obtained from the Chief Commissioner and other high officials in Oudh. He has now worked in my office for four years with marked zeal and efficiency. The amount of work that devolves upon the office, though enormous, is completed day by day with punctuality, and with the most perfect accuracy, by this young officer. For the assistance he renders me, I am perhaps personally under obligation; but I most confidently and conscientiously commend him to Government as an officer of very high ability, and of unequalled, steady, persevering assiduity in the discharge of every duty.



274. Messrs. Pocock, McGlone, and Motee Lall Ghuttak, who, under Lieutenant Dodd, carry on the office work, have been most diligent in their duty, and exemplary in every way ; and I hope I may be allowed to notice them (although holding subordinate positions in my own office) in this Report on the Police Administration for the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. H. COURT,

*Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P.*

---

---

## APPENDICES.

---

## NO. I.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

*Classified Return of Offences cognizable by Police.*

| DIVISIONS. | Districts.           | OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.                             |                                                   |                                              |                                              |                                                           |          | OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.     |                                         |                               |                |                          |                 |         |                 |           |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
|            |                      | Offences against the State, and relating to the Army. | Offences against public tranquillity, Chap. VIII. | Offences against public justice, Chapter XI. | Offences against Government coin and stamps. | Offences affecting public health, safety, &c., Chap. XIV. | Murders. | Other offences affecting life. | Hurt by administering stupefying drugs. | Rapes and unnatural offences. | Miscellaneous. | Dacoities and robberies. | Lunatic houses. | Thefts. | Other offences. | Attempts. |
| MEERUT.    | Meerut, ...          | 2                                                     | 3                                                 | 1                                            | 3                                            | 360                                                       | 8        | 37                             | 4                                       | 12                            | 18             | 7                        | 477             | 1,272   | 239             | 162       |
|            | Allypore, ...        | ...                                                   | 1                                                 | 6                                            | 3                                            | ...                                                       | 5        | 42                             | 4                                       | 7                             | 15             | 11                       | 724             | 1,037   | 39              | 244       |
|            | Saharanpore, ...     | ...                                                   | 4                                                 | 17                                           | 7                                            | 11                                                        | 6        | 39                             | 1                                       | 1                             | 49             | 15                       | 531             | 1,066   | 93              | 153       |
|            | Moozaffernuggur, ... | ...                                                   | ...                                               | 10                                           | 3                                            | 2                                                         | 3        | 14                             | 3                                       | 1                             | 51             | 8                        | 272             | 442     | 184             | 14        |
|            | Booldundshuhur, ...  | ...                                                   | 1                                                 | 1                                            | 4                                            | 60                                                        | 5        | 9                              | 3                                       | 4                             | 1              | 8                        | 354             | 807     | 21              | 114       |
|            | Deyrah Doon, ...     | ...                                                   | 1                                                 | ...                                          | 4                                            | ...                                                       | ...      | 2                              | ...                                     | 5                             | 1              | 7                        | 112             | 374     | 8               | 8         |
|            | Total,               | 6                                                     | 10                                                | 35                                           | 24                                           | 433                                                       | 27       | 143                            | 15                                      | 30                            | 135            | 56                       | 2,470           | 4,998   | 584             | 695       |
| BAREILLY.  | Bareilly, ...        | 2                                                     | 55                                                | 14                                           | 14                                           | 64                                                        | 15       | 106                            | ...                                     | 6                             | 120            | 7                        | 472             | 2,007   | 330             | 1,267     |
|            | Bijnour, ...         | ...                                                   | 1                                                 | 10                                           | 2                                            | ...                                                       | 4        | 16                             | ...                                     | 5                             | 9              | 12                       | 619             | 919     | 120             | 94        |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | ...                                                   | 3                                                 | 6                                            | 2                                            | 14                                                        | 14       | 53                             | 3                                       | 17                            | 29             | 4                        | 420             | 1,648   | 147             | 136       |
|            | Budaon, ...          | 2                                                     | 8                                                 | 9                                            | 2                                            | 38                                                        | 13       | 74                             | ...                                     | 7                             | 50             | 6                        | 423             | 1,451   | 120             | 259       |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | 2                                                     | 15                                                | 4                                            | 3                                            | 24                                                        | 18       | 100                            | 1                                       | 10                            | 6              | 8                        | 873             | 788     | 80              | 285       |
|            |                      | Total,                                                | 7                                                 | 77                                           | 43                                           | 23                                                        | 140      | 64                             | 339                                     | 4                             | 45             | 214                      | 37              | 2,842   | 6,813           | 797 | 2,041 |

|            |              |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |       |     |     |     |     |        |        |       |       |
|------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| AGRA.      | Agra,        | ... | 2   | ... | 13  | 4   | 170   | 22  | 56    | 3   | 10  | 25  | 16  | 821    | 1,686  | 80    | 57    |
|            | Muttra,      | ... | ... | 4   | 6   | ... | 1     | 2   | 25    | 2   | 6   | 7   | 17  | 170    | 720    | 7     | 44    |
|            | Farruckabad, | ... | ... | 26  | 26  | ... | 15    | 15  | 37    | ... | 9   | 30  | 14  | 553    | 828    | 195   | 165   |
|            | Mynpoory,    | ... | ... | 4   | 4   | 3   | 27    | 10  | 32    | ... | 1   | 41  | 7   | 277    | 520    | 169   | 271   |
|            | Etawah,      | ... | ... | 11  | 11  | 4   | 175   | 11  | 82    | ... | 7   | 65  | 13  | 324    | 964    | 127   | 141   |
|            | Etah,        | ... | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | 22    | 10  | 58    | ... | 3   | 6   | 8   | 479    | 1,038  | 48    | 421   |
| Total,     |              | ... | 6   | 25  | 62  | 13  | 410   | 70  | 290   | 6   | 36  | 174 | 75  | 2,024  | 5,706  | 626   | 1,099 |
| ALLAHABAD. | Allahabad,   | ... | 2   | 8   | 12  | 9   | 193   | 10  | 70    | 2   | 18  | 34  | 9   | 390    | 1,210  | 88    | 75    |
|            | Cawnpoor,    | ... | 1   | 11  | 12  | 14  | 130   | 22  | 85    | 6   | 13  | 34  | 42  | 162    | 944    | 90    | 472   |
|            | Futtehpoor,  | ... | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | 29    | 2   | 20    | ... | 2   | 2   | 13  | 138    | 183    | 8     | 237   |
|            | Banda,       | ... | ... | 9   | ... | 4   | 32    | 7   | 40    | 1   | ... | 7   | 3   | 201    | 571    | 15    | 34    |
|            | Total,       | ... | 4   | 29  | 25  | 29  | 384   | 41  | 215   | 9   | 33  | 77  | 67  | 1,391  | 2,908  | 201   | 818   |
|            | Benares,     | ... | 2   | 3   | 5   | 9   | 399   | 16  | 63    | 5   | 4   | 46  | 6   | 481    | 718    | 94    | 76    |
| BENARES.   | Goruckpoor,  | ... | 1   | ... | 9   | 4   | 31    | 19  | 76    | 2   | 3   | 35  | 72  | 699    | 1,523  | 35    | ...   |
|            | Azingurh,    | ... | ... | 3   | 3   | 1   | 2     | 7   | 58    | ... | 3   | ... | 16  | 763    | 987    | 8     | 112   |
|            | Jounpoor,    | ... | ... | 2   | ... | 4   | ...   | 5   | 55    | 1   | 2   | 4   | 5   | 403    | 449    | 12    | 214   |
|            | Mirzapoor,   | ... | ... | 6   | 1   | ... | 26    | 5   | 83    | 4   | 6   | 5   | 6   | 351    | 529    | 13    | 14    |
|            | Ghazeepoor,  | ... | 3   | 15  | 26  | ... | 10    | 8   | 41    | ... | 4   | 15  | 39  | 920    | 1,324  | 181   | 16    |
|            | Total,       | ... | 6   | 29  | 44  | 18  | 468   | 60  | 376   | 12  | 22  | 105 | 144 | 3,617  | 5,830  | 843   | 432   |
| JHANSIE.   | Jhansie,     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18    | 7   | 42    | ... | 5   | 9   | 12  | 212    | 730    | 9     | 52    |
|            | Jaloun,      | ... | ... | 2   | ... | 5   | 24    | 7   | 25    | ... | 8   | 9   | ... | 162    | 952    | 48    | 75    |
|            | Humeerpoor,  | ... | 2   | ... | 11  | 1   | 4     | 7   | 29    | ... | 16  | 44  | 9   | 293    | 644    | 63    | 44    |
|            | Lullutpoor,  | ... | 3   | 2   | 3   | 9   | 1     | 1   | 30    | ... | 1   | 3   | 22  | 262    | 789    | 44    | 29    |
|            | Total,       | ... | 5   | 4   | 14  | 15  | 47    | 22  | 126   | ... | 30  | 65  | 43  | 929    | 3,115  | 164   | 200   |
|            | Ajmere,      | ... | 1   | 1   | 1   | 4   | 16    | 3   | 39    | 1   | 2   | 18  | 51  | 175    | 1,256  | 78    | 6     |
| KUMAON.    | Terrai,      | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 1   | ...   | 1   | 3     | ... | ... | 1   | ... | 1      | 143    | 2     | ...   |
|            | Kumaon,      | ... | 2   | 24  | 1   | ... | 7     | 6   | 4     | ... | ... | 59  | ... | ...    | 84     | 35    | ...   |
|            | Gurhwal,     | ... | ... | ... | 3   | ... | 8     | 1   | 2     | ... | ... | 52  | 2   | 1      | 14     | 4     | ...   |
|            | Total,       | ... | 2   | 24  | 4   | ... | 15    | 7   | 6     | ... | ... | 111 | 2   | 1      | 98     | 39    | ...   |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, | ... | 37  | 199 | 230 | 127 | 1,913 | 295 | 1,547 | 47  | 198 | 900 | 477 | 14,050 | 30,872 | 2,832 | 5,291 |

**NO. II.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.**  
*Comparative Return (of the years 1863 and 1864) of murders, of offences against property, and of property stolen and recovered.*

| DIVISIONS. | Districts.       | Murders. |       | Dacoities and robberies. |       | Lurking house-trespasses. |       | Thefts, including cattle-thefts. |       | Robberies by administering poison. |       | VALUE OF PROPERTY |                |                |                | REMARKS. |
|------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
|            |                  |          |       |                          |       |                           |       |                                  |       |                                    |       | Stolen.           |                | Recovered.     |                |          |
|            |                  | 1863.    | 1864. | 1863.                    | 1864. | 1863.                     | 1864. | 1863.                            | 1864. | 1863.                              | 1864. | 1863.             | 1864.          | 1863.          | 1864.          |          |
| MEERUT.    | Meerut,          | 10       | 8     | 7                        | 7     | 369                       | 477   | 1,073                            | 1,272 | 2                                  | 4     | Rupees. 51,172    | Rupees. 53,345 | Rupees. 15,887 | Rupees. 20,423 |          |
|            | Allypore,        | 3        | 5     | 8                        | 11    | 668                       | 724   | 1,093                            | 1,037 | 4                                  | 4     | 25,605            | 30,586         | 2,889          | 5,628          |          |
|            | Suharunpoor,     | 8        | 6     | 12                       | 15    | 477                       | 531   | 843                              | 1,066 | 2                                  | 1     | 37,143            | 48,939         | 9,633          | 10,438         |          |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, | 6        | 3     | 11                       | 8     | 242                       | 272   | 412                              | 442   | 2                                  | 3     | 15,154            | 21,298         | 6,029          | 7,206          |          |
|            | Boolundshuhur,   | 4        | 5     | 10                       | 8     | 249                       | 354   | 732                              | 807   | 5                                  | 3     | 22,150            | 28,699         | 7,672          | 7,387          |          |
|            | Deyrah Doon,...  | 4        | ...   | 2                        | 7     | 61                        | 112   | 282                              | 374   | 1                                  | ...   | 10,367            | 17,188         | 1,909          | 3,157          |          |
|            | Total,           | 35       | 27    | 50                       | 58    | 2,066                     | 2,470 | 4,435                            | 4,998 | 16                                 | 15    | 1,61,591          | 2,00,055       | 44,019         | 54,240         |          |
| BAREILLY.  | Bareilly,        | 11       | 15    | 5                        | 7     | 881                       | 472   | 1,532                            | 2,007 | 3                                  | ...   | 54,822            | 45,199         | 17,596         | 17,618         |          |
|            | Bijnour,         | 5        | 4     | 2                        | 12    | 355                       | 649   | 734                              | 919   | 2                                  | ...   | 27,321            | 36,150         | 5,576          | 9,445          |          |
|            | Moradabad,       | 9        | 14    | 7                        | 4     | 336                       | 420   | 1,859                            | 1,648 | 4                                  | 3     | 39,168            | 34,846         | 6,807          | 13,666         |          |
|            | Budaon,          | 11       | 13    | 5                        | 6     | 464                       | 428   | 1,726                            | 1,451 | 3                                  | ...   | 26,413            | 20,603         | 10,190         | 7,066          |          |
|            | Shahjehanpoor,   | 11       | 18    | 1                        | 8     | 619                       | 873   | 843                              | 788   | ...                                | 1     | 15,871            | 16,455         | 3,393          | 4,716          |          |
|            | Total,           | 47       | 64    | 20                       | 37    | 2,155                     | 2,842 | 6,694                            | 6,813 | 12                                 | 4     | 1,63,595          | 1,53,253       | 43,562         | 52,511         |          |
| AGRA.      | Agra,            | 5        | 22    | 15                       | 16    | 1,132                     | 821   | 2,230                            | 1,636 | 5                                  | 3     | 1,09,508          | 43,204         | 17,437         | 12,927         |          |
|            | Muttra,          | 2        | 2     | 11                       | 17    | 214                       | 170   | 356                              | 720   | 2                                  | 2     | 35,497            | 27,919         | 3,604          | 9,458          |          |
|            | Farruckabad,     | 14       | 15    | 12                       | 14    | 806                       | 553   | 939                              | 828   | ...                                | ...   | 21,196            | 19,621         | 4,074          | 3,441          |          |
|            | Mynpoory,        | 5        | 10    | 9                        | 7     | 243                       | 277   | 635                              | 520   | 1                                  | ...   | 11,160            | 12,392         | 3,955          | 5,652          |          |
|            | Etawah,          | 6        | 11    | 7                        | 13    | 208                       | 324   | 722                              | 964   | 1                                  | ...   | 14,264            | 18,220         | 2,443          | 3,259          |          |
|            | Etab,            | 6        | 10    | 8                        | 8     | 256                       | 479   | 739                              | 1,038 | 3                                  | 1     | 11,933            | 18,086         | 4,703          | 7,022          |          |
|            | Total,           | 38       | 70    | 62                       | 75    | 2,949                     | 2,624 | 5,621                            | 5,706 | 12                                 | 6     | 2,03,568          | 1,39,442       | 36,216         | 41,759         |          |

|                  |                  |     |     |     |     |        |        |        |        |     |     |          |           |          |          |
|------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ALAHABAD.        | ...              | 9   | 10  | 25  | 9   | 392    | 890    | 757    | 1,210  | 5   | 2   | 64,872   | 66,147    | 11,505   | 15,069   |
|                  | ...              | 18  | 22  | 41  | 42  | 186    | 162    | 974    | 944    | 8   | 6   | 41,661   | 31,437    | 5,357    | 6,918    |
|                  | ...              | 6   | 2   | 4   | 13  | 138    | 138    | 172    | 183    | 1   | ... | 7,638    | 19,089    | 851      | 4,577    |
|                  | ...              | 11  | 7   | 2   | 3   | 137    | 201    | 386    | 571    | 2   | 1   | 9,064    | 13,916    | 3,370    | 4,812    |
|                  | Total,           | 44  | 41  | 72  | 67  | 853    | 1,391  | 2,289  | 2,908  | 16  | 9   | 1,23,235 | 1,30,589  | 21,033   | 31,376   |
| BENARES.         | ...              | 9   | 16  | 6   | 6   | 389    | 481    | 642    | 718    | 5   | 5   | 58,824   | 68,546    | 20,283   | 39,836   |
|                  | ...              | 15  | 19  | 21  | 72  | 296    | 699    | 967    | 1,823  | 3   | 2   | 56,660   | 78,739    | 13,223   | 19,671   |
|                  | ...              | 7   | 7   | 16  | 16  | 842    | 763    | 833    | 987    | ... | ... | 26,277   | 80,981    | 7,717    | 4,674    |
|                  | ...              | 2   | 5   | 3   | 5   | 432    | 403    | 503    | 449    | ... | 1   | 23,233   | 22,247    | 4,240    | 6,767    |
|                  | Total,           | 5   | 5   | 7   | 6   | 283    | 351    | 456    | 529    | ... | 4   | 28,552   | 32,432    | 10,177   | 9,266    |
| JHANSIE.         | ...              | 3   | 8   | 14  | 39  | 977    | 920    | 671    | 1,324  | ... | ... | 41,759   | 53,104    | 14,954   | 19,282   |
|                  | Total,           | 41  | 60  | 67  | 144 | 3,219  | 3,617  | 4,072  | 5,830  | 8   | 12  | 2,35,125 | 2,86,049  | 70,594   | 99,496   |
|                  | ...              | 1   | 7   | 6   | 12  | 138    | 212    | 558    | 730    | 1   | ... | 10,005   | 11,329    | 4,016    | 4,503    |
|                  | ...              | 3   | 7   | 2   | ... | 128    | 162    | 828    | 952    | ... | ... | 19,131   | 15,992    | 4,531    | 4,190    |
|                  | Total,           | 11  | 7   | 8   | 9   | 323    | 293    | 371    | 644    | 1   | ... | 10,761   | 13,512    | 1,908    | 2,111    |
| KUMAON.          | ...              | 1   | 1   | 15  | 22  | 106    | 262    | 432    | 789    | ... | ... | 8,460    | 14,236    | 2,038    | 5,272    |
|                  | Total,           | 16  | 22  | 31  | 43  | 695    | 929    | 2,189  | 3,115  | 2   | ... | 48,357   | 55,069    | 12,493   | 16,076   |
|                  | ...              | 11  | 3   | 40  | 51  | 65     | 175    | 694    | 1,256  | 2   | 1   | 40,520   | 51,066    | 9,764    | 20,303   |
|                  | ...              | 2   | 1   | ... | ... | 2      | 1      | 142    | 148    | ... | ... | 3,876    | 3,067     | 947      | 687      |
|                  | Total,           | 6   | 6   | 3   | ... | ...    | ...    | 47     | 84     | ... | ... | 2,111    | 3,446     | 555      | 1,084    |
| GRAND TOTAL, ... | ...              | 3   | 1   | ... | 2   | ...    | ...    | 6      | 14     | ... | ... | 4,099    | 764       | 975      | 404      |
|                  | Total,           | 9   | 7   | 3   | 2   | ...    | 1      | 53     | 98     | ... | ... | 6,210    | 4,210     | 1,530    | 1,488    |
|                  | ...              | 243 | 295 | 345 | 477 | 12,004 | 14,050 | 26,189 | 30,872 | 68  | 47  | 9,86,067 | 10,22,800 | 2,40,208 | 3,17,936 |
|                  | GRAND TOTAL, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ... | ... | ...      | ...       | ...      | ...      |
|                  | Total,           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ... | ... | ...      | ...       | ...      | ...      |

# NO. III.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Return of Area and Population, and loss of property on Population, showing Police work in prevention of Crime.

| DIVISIONS. | Districts.        | Area.  | Population. | Average population per mile. | Total number of persons concerned in offences. | RATIO OF CRIMES TO |             | VALUE OF PROPERTY |            | Net loss by Crime. | Average loss per head of population. |
|------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
|            |                   |        |             |                              |                                                | Area.              | Population. | Stolen.           | Recovered. |                    |                                      |
| MEERUT.    | Meerut, ..        | 2,350  | 1,085,984   | 462                          | 8,157                                          | 0.6                | 344         | Rs. 53,345        | Rs. 20,423 | Rs. 32,922         | Rs. As. P. 0 0 6                     |
|            | Allypore, ..      | 1,845  | 817,354     | 443                          | 2,649                                          | 0.5                | 308         | 30,586            | 5,628      | 24,958             | 0 0 0                                |
|            | Saharanpur, ..    | 1,882  | 801,325     | 426                          | 2,482                                          | 0.6                | 323         | 48,939            | 10,438     | 38,500             | 0 0 9                                |
|            | Muzaffarnagar, .. | 1,646  | 570,468     | 346                          | 1,390                                          | 1.1                | 410         | 21,298            | 7,206      | 14,092             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Bohawalshah, ..   | 1,833  | 771,814     | 410                          | 1,780                                          | 1.0                | 433         | 25,699            | 7,387      | 21,312             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Deyrah Doon, ..   | 852    | 62,184      | 73                           | 640                                            | 1.2                | 97          | 17,188            | 3,157      | 14,031             | 0 3 7                                |
|            | Total,            | 10,458 | 4,109,159   | 393                          | 12,098                                         | 0.7                | 339         | 2,00,055          | 54,240     | 1,45,815           | 0 0 6                                |
| BAREILLY.  | Bareilly, ..      | 2,852  | 1,305,128   | 458                          | 5,629                                          | 0.4                | 231         | 45,199            | 17,618     | 27,581             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Bijnour, ..       | 1,831  | 672,171     | 367                          | 2,172                                          | 0.6                | 309         | 36,150            | 9,445      | 26,705             | 0 0 7                                |
|            | Moradabad, ..     | 2,534  | 1,111,971   | 439                          | 2,958                                          | 1.7                | 991         | 34,816            | 13,666     | 21,180             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Budaon, ..        | 1,946  | 693,627     | 356                          | 2,839                                          | 0.6                | 688         | 20,603            | 7,066      | 13,537             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Shahjehanpur, ..  | 2,483  | 895,651     | 361                          | 2,777                                          | 0.7                | 322         | 16,455            | 4,716      | 11,739             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Total,            | 11,646 | 4,678,548   | 402                          | 16,425                                         | 0.6                | 368         | 1,53,253          | 52,511     | 1,00,742           | 0 0 4                                |
| AGRA.      | Agra, ..          | 1,865  | 1,001,961   | 537                          | 3,567                                          | 0.4                | 281         | 43,204            | 12,927     | 30,277             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Muttra, ..        | 1,613  | 759,058     | 477                          | 1,263                                          | 1.2                | 601         | 27,019            | 9,458      | 18,461             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Farruckabad, ..   | 1,695  | 887,974     | 527                          | 2,690                                          | 0.5                | 330         | 19,621            | 8,441      | 16,180             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Mynpoory, ..      | 1,519  | 590,229     | 394                          | 2,281                                          | 0.5                | 262         | 12,392            | 5,652      | 6,740              | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Etawah, ..        | 1,625  | 580,000     | 357                          | 2,657                                          | 0.5                | 218         | 18,220            | 3,259      | 14,961             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Etah, ..          | 1,468  | 561,532     | 382                          | 2,663                                          | 0.4                | 211         | 18,086            | 7,022      | 11,064             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Total,            | 9,775  | 4,380,754   | 449                          | 15,121                                         | 0.5                | 290         | 1,89,442          | 41,759     | 97,683             | 0 0 4                                |

|            |              |     |     |     |     |     |        |      |       |           |          |          |       |
|------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|
| ALLAHABAD. | Allahabad,   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 387 | 3,713  | 0.6  | 290   | 66,147    | 15,069   | 51,078   | 0 0 9 |
|            | Cawnpore,    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 470 | 2,957  | 0.6  | 373   | 31,437    | 6,918    | 24,519   | 0 0 4 |
|            | Futtehpore,  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 429 | 801    | 1.7  | 848   | 19,089    | 4,577    | 14,512   | 0 0 4 |
|            | Banda,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237 | 1,350  | 2.2  | 532   | 13,916    | 4,812    | 9,104    | 0 0 2 |
|            | Total,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 368 | 8,826  | 1.1  | 405   | 1,30,589  | 31,376   | 99,213   | 0 0 5 |
| BENARES.   | Benares,     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 855 | 2,746  | 0.2  | 310   | 58,546    | 39,836   | 28,710   | 0 0 6 |
|            | Goruckpoor,  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 421 | 4,450  | 1.5  | 694   | 78,739    | 19,671   | 59,068   | 0 0 3 |
|            | Azimgurh,    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 588 | 2,241  | 1.1  | 661   | 30,941    | 4,674    | 26,307   | 0 0 3 |
|            | Jounpoor,    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 737 | 1,325  | 1.1  | 863   | 22,247    | 6,767    | 15,480   | 0 0 2 |
|            | Mirzapoor,   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214 | 1,457  | 3.4  | 757   | 32,432    | 9,266    | 23,166   | 0 0 4 |
| JHANSIE.   | Ghazeepoor,  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 449 | 4,391  | 0.4  | 223   | 53,104    | 19,282   | 33,822   | 0 0 6 |
|            | Total,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 438 | 16,610 | 1.1  | 520   | 2,86,049  | 99,496   | 1,86,553 | 0 0 4 |
|            | Jhansie,     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 | 1,390  | 1.5  | 298   | 11,329    | 4,503    | 6,826    | 0 0 3 |
|            | Jaloun,      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 279 | 1,629  | 1.2  | 347   | 15,992    | 4,190    | 11,802   | 0 0 4 |
|            | Humeerpoor,  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 206 | 1,732  | 1.2  | 276   | 13,512    | 2,111    | 11,401   | 0 0 4 |
| KUMAON.    | Lullutpoor,  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90  | 1,564  | 1.6  | 164   | 14,236    | 5,272    | 8,964    | 0 0 6 |
|            | Total,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 181 | 6,315  | 1.4  | 271   | 55,069    | 16,076   | 38,993   | 0 0 3 |
|            | Ajnere,      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 | 2,340  | 1.1  | 155   | 51,066    | 20,303   | 30,763   | 0 1 4 |
|            | Terraie, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 258    | ...  | ...   | 3,067     | 687      | 2,380    |       |
|            | Kumaon,      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61  | 350    | 17.1 | 1,055 | 3,446     | 1,084    | 2,362    | 0 0 1 |
| KUMAON.    | Gurhwal,     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46  | 188    | 36.2 | 1,691 | 764       | 404      | 360      | 0 0 0 |
|            | Total,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55  | 488    | 22.4 | 1,235 | 4,210     | 1,488    | 2,722    | 0 0 0 |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 332 | 78,465 | 1.0  | 358   | 10,12,800 | 3,17,936 | 7,04,864 | 0 0 5 |



## No. IV.—DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.

Return showing results in the detection and prosecution of crimes cognizable by Police during 1864.

| DIVISIONS. | Districts.           | OFFENCES.     |                                         | PERSONS.                                      |                     |                   |            |                         |                                |              | VALUE OF PROPERTY |               | REMARKS. |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|
|            |                      | Total number. | Number in which investigation was made. | Total number supposed to have been concerned. | Arrested by Police. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted or committed. | Died, transferred, or escaped. | Under trial. | Stolen.           | Recovered.    |          |
| MEERUT.    | Meerut, ...          | 2,605         | 1,090                                   | 3,157                                         | 1,957               | 1,850             | 745        | 1,078                   | 12                             | 15           | Rs.<br>53,345     | Rs.<br>20,423 |          |
|            | Allypore, ...        | 2,138         | 407                                     | 2,649                                         | 642                 | 681               | 246        | 405                     | 11                             | 19           | 30,583            | 5,628         |          |
|            | Saharanpore, ...     | 1,993         | 464                                     | 2,482                                         | 507                 | 807               | 296        | 436                     | 85                             | 40           | 48,939            | 10,438        |          |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, ... | 1,011         | 394                                     | 1,390                                         | 264                 | 709               | 425        | 264                     | 11                             | 9            | 21,298            | 7,206         |          |
|            | Booldandshur, ...    | 1,392         | 682                                     | 1,780                                         | 435                 | 490               | 120        | 357                     | 3                              | 10           | 23,699            | 7,387         |          |
|            | Deyrah Doon, ...     | 522           | 299                                     | 640                                           | 180                 | 188               | 61         | 121                     | ...                            | 6            | 17,188            | 3,157         |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 9,661         | 3,336                                   | 12,098                                        | 3,235               | 4,725             | 1,893      | 2,661                   | 72                             | 99           | 2,00,055          | 54,240        |          |
| BAREILLY.  | Bareilly, ...        | 4,479         | 1,365                                   | 5,629                                         | 1,174               | 2,525             | 1,015      | 1,459                   | 22                             | 29           | 45,199            | 17,618        |          |
|            | Bijnour, ...         | 1,838         | 298                                     | 2,172                                         | 293                 | 522               | 172        | 341                     | 3                              | 6            | 36,150            | 9,445         |          |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | 2,497         | 663                                     | 2,958                                         | 668                 | 1,173             | 373        | 749                     | 24                             | 27           | 34,846            | 13,666        |          |
|            | Budaon, ...          | 2,462         | 615                                     | 2,889                                         | 715                 | 1,042             | 358        | 657                     | 15                             | 14           | 20,603            | 7,066         |          |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | 2,217         | 761                                     | 2,777                                         | 774                 | 1,025             | 237        | 734                     | 24                             | 30           | 16,455            | 4,716         |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 13,493        | 3,702                                   | 16,425                                        | 3,632               | 6,287             | 2,153      | 3,940                   | 88                             | 106          | 1,53,253          | 52,511        |          |
|            | Agra, ...            | 2,915         | 1,315                                   | 3,567                                         | 1,199               | 1,576             | 359        | 1,173                   | 7                              | 37           | 43,204            | 12,927        |          |
| AGRA.      | Muttra, ...          | 1,011         | 1,011                                   | 1,263                                         | 323                 | 357               | 87         | 258                     | 7                              | 5            | 27,919            | 9,458         |          |
|            | Furruckabad, ...     | 1,898         | 831                                     | 2,890                                         | 1,177               | 1,619             | 637        | 976                     | 1                              | 5            | 19,621            | 3,441         |          |
|            | Mynpoory, ...        | 1,370         | 626                                     | 2,281                                         | 692                 | 1,511             | 765        | 730                     | 8                              | 8            | 12,392            | 5,652         |          |
|            | Etawah, ...          | 1,930         | 1,089                                   | 2,641                                         | 687                 | 1,942             | 1,145      | 773                     | ...                            | 8            | 18,220            | 3,259         |          |
|            | Etah, ...            | 2,098         | 457                                     | 2,663                                         | 807                 | 912               | 337        | 527                     | 15                             | 33           | 18,036            | 7,022         |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 11,222        | 5,329                                   | 15,105                                        | 5,185               | 7,917             | 3,330      | 4,437                   | 38                             | 96           | 1,39,442          | 41,759        |          |

|            |                  |     |     |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |     |     |           |          |
|------------|------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----------|----------|
| ALLAHABAD. | Allahabad,       | ... | ... | 2,630  | 2,084  | 3,718  | 1,833  | 2,057  | 491    | 1,377  | 17  | 172 | 66,147    | 15,069   |
|            | Cawnpoor,        | ... | ... | 2,032  | 771    | 2,957  | 1,115  | 1,316  | 567    | 717    | 3   | 29  | 31,437    | 6,918    |
|            | Futtehpoor,      | ... | ... | 639    | 303    | 801    | 261    | 281    | 45     | 213    | 1   | 22  | 19,089    | 4,577    |
|            | Banda, ...       | ... | ... | 924    | 395    | 1,350  | 436    | 675    | 262    | 374    | 8   | 31  | 18,916    | 4,812    |
|            | Total, ...       | ... | ... | 6,225  | 3,553  | 8,526  | 3,695  | 4,329  | 1,365  | 2,681  | 39  | 254 | 1,80,589  | 31,376   |
| BENARES.   | Benares, ...     | ... | ... | 1,927  | 1,230  | 2,746  | 1,500  | 2,028  | 502    | 1,452  | 27  | 42  | 68,546    | 39,836   |
|            | Goruckpoor,      | ... | ... | 2,809  | 2,809  | 4,450  | 1,716  | 1,857  | 780    | 1,027  | 1   | 49  | 78,739    | 19,671   |
|            | Azingurh,        | ... | ... | 1,963  | 401    | 2,241  | 679    | 744    | 323    | 382    | 9   | 30  | 30,981    | 4,674    |
|            | Jounpoor,...     | ... | ... | 1,156  | 281    | 1,325  | 401    | 502    | 186    | 329    | 7   | 30  | 22,247    | 6,767    |
|            | Mirzapoor,       | ... | ... | 1,049  | 453    | 1,457  | 605    | 794    | 189    | 584    | ... | 21  | 32,432    | 9,266    |
| JHANSIE.   | Ghazeepoor,      | ... | ... | 2,604  | 946    | 4,391  | 1,023  | 1,418  | 592    | 781    | 6   | 39  | 53,104    | 19,232   |
|            | Total, ...       | ... | ... | 11,508 | 6,120  | 16,610 | 5,924  | 7,338  | 2,522  | 4,555  | 50  | 211 | 2,86,049  | 99,496   |
|            | Jhansie, ...     | ... | ... | 1,096  | 331    | 1,390  | 358    | 479    | 102    | 369    | 7   | 1   | 11,329    | 4,503    |
|            | Jaloun, ...      | ... | ... | 1,317  | 620    | 1,629  | 730    | 906    | 381    | 510    | 7   | 8   | 15,992    | 4,190    |
|            | Humeerpoor,      | ... | ... | 1,167  | 337    | 1,732  | 388    | 725    | 441    | 274    | 6   | 4   | 13,512    | 2,111    |
| KUMAON.    | Lallatpoor,      | ... | ... | 1,199  | 337    | 1,564  | 535    | 632    | 170    | 379    | 4   | 79  | 14,236    | 5,272    |
|            | Total, ...       | ... | ... | 4,779  | 1,675  | 6,315  | 2,011  | 2,742  | 1,094  | 1,532  | 24  | 92  | 55,089    | 16,076   |
|            | Ajnere, ...      | ... | ... | 1,654  | 1,665  | 2,340  | 654    | 914    | 387    | 480    | 21  | 26  | 51,066    | 20,303   |
|            | Terraie, ...     | ... | ... | 159    | 141    | 258    | 45     | 60     | 24     | 34     | 1   | 1   | 3,067     | 687      |
|            | Kumaon,...       | ... | ... | 222    | 175    | 350    | 105    | 352    | 109    | 243    | ... | ... | 3,446     | 1,084    |
| KUMAON.    | Gurhwal,...      | ... | ... | 87     | 6      | 138    | 3      | 142    | 45     | 88     | ... | 9   | 764       | 404      |
|            | Total, ...       | ... | ... | 309    | 181    | 488    | 108    | 494    | 154    | 331    | ... | 9   | 4,210     | 1,488    |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, ... | ... | ... | 59,010 | 25,702 | 78,465 | 24,529 | 34,806 | 12,922 | 20,651 | 323 | 894 | 10,22,800 | 3,17,935 |

No. V.—DETECTION AND  
Return showing results in the detection and prose

| DIVISIONS.     | Districts.           | MURDERS. |               |            |           |                 |            |            | D A C O I |               |
|----------------|----------------------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
|                |                      | Cases.   |               | Persons.   |           |                 |            |            | Cases.    |               |
|                |                      | Total.   | Investigated. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. | Total.    | Investigated. |
| MEERUT, ...    | Meerut, ...          | 8        | 7             | 17         | 11        | 17              | 9          | 8          | 7         | 4             |
|                | Allypurr, ...        | 5        | 5             | 8          | 7         | 7               | 1          | 6          | 11        | 6             |
|                | Subarunpoor, ...     | 6        | 6             | 9          | 7         | 7               | ...        | 6          | 15        | 15            |
|                | Moozuffernuggur, ... | 3        | 3             | 6          | 5         | 6               | 3          | 2          | 8         | 3             |
|                | Boolundshuhur, ...   | 5        | 6             | 12         | 8         | 12              | 3          | 9          | 8         | 7             |
|                | Deyrah Doon, ...     | ...      | ...           | ...        | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        | 7         | 6             |
|                | Total, ...           | 27       | 27            | 52         | 38        | 49              | 16         | 31         | 58        | 41            |
| BAREILLY, ...  | Bareilly, ...        | 15       | 12            | 31         | 17        | 29              | 17         | 8          | 7         | 5             |
|                | Bijnour, ...         | 4        | 4             | 8          | 7         | 8               | 4          | 4          | 12        | 8             |
|                | Moradabad, ...       | 14       | 14            | 17         | 15        | 15              | 4          | 10         | 4         | 4             |
|                | Budaon, ...          | 13       | 12            | 27         | 22        | 29              | 10         | 18         | 6         | 2             |
|                | Shahjehanpoor, ...   | 18       | 21            | 31         | 32        | 33              | 13         | 18         | 8         | 9             |
|                | Total, ...           | 64       | 63            | 114        | 93        | 117             | 48         | 58         | 37        | 28            |
| AGRA, ...      | Agra, ...            | 22       | 28            | 54         | 47        | 47              | 24         | 23         | 16        | 19            |
|                | Muttra, ...          | 2        | 2             | 4          | 3         | 3               | ...        | 3          | 17        | 17            |
|                | Furruckabad, ...     | 15       | 15            | 30         | 30        | 31              | 6          | 24         | 14        | 9             |
|                | Mynpoory, ...        | 10       | 9             | 33         | 15        | 24              | 10         | 14         | 7         | 7             |
|                | Etawah, ...          | 11       | 10            | 20         | 15        | 18              | 9          | 9          | 13        | 9             |
|                | Etah, ...            | 10       | 13            | 13         | 15        | 15              | 5          | 9          | 8         | 8             |
|                | Total, ...           | 70       | 77            | 154        | 125       | 138             | 54         | 82         | 75        | 69            |
| ALLAHABAD, ... | Allahabad, ...       | 10       | 10            | 28         | 29        | 29              | ...        | 28         | 9         | 9             |
|                | Cawnpoor, ...        | 22       | 24            | 66         | 49        | 59              | 47         | 12         | 42        | 23            |
|                | Futtehpoor, ...      | 2        | 2             | 7          | 3         | 8               | 2          | 6          | 13        | 11            |
|                | Banda, ...           | 7        | 7             | 15         | 13        | 19              | 9          | 9          | 3         | 3             |
|                | Total, ...           | 41       | 43            | 116        | 94        | 115             | 58         | 53         | 67        | 46            |
| BENARES, ...   | Benares, ...         | 16       | 19            | 41         | 38        | 44              | 12         | 30         | 6         | 6             |
|                | Goruckpoor, ...      | 19       | 19            | 28         | 25        | 29              | 4          | 24         | 72        | 72            |
|                | Azimgurh, ...        | 7        | 9             | 15         | 15        | 15              | 3          | 10         | 16        | 11            |
|                | Jounpoor, ...        | 5        | 5             | 6          | 6         | 8               | ...        | 7          | 5         | 5             |
|                | Mirzapoor, ...       | 5        | 6             | 14         | 14        | 20              | 13         | 7          | 6         | 7             |
|                | Ghazeepoor, ...      | 8        | 10            | 35         | 23        | 28              | 3          | 25         | 39        | 20            |
|                | Total, ...           | 60       | 68            | 139        | 121       | 144             | 35         | 103        | 144       | 121           |
| JHANSIE, ...   | Jhansie, ...         | 7        | 5             | 12         | 9         | 10              | 5          | 3          | 12        | 4             |
|                | Jaloun, ...          | 7        | 7             | 20         | 23        | 24              | 17         | 6          | ...       | ...           |
|                | Humeerpoor, ...      | 7        | 12            | 23         | 17        | 25              | 12         | 12         | 9         | 9             |
|                | Lullutpoor, ...      | 1        | 2             | 1          | 1         | 1               | ...        | ...        | 22        | 22            |
|                | Total, ...           | 22       | 16            | 56         | 50        | 60              | 34         | 21         | 43        | 35            |
| KUMAON, ...    | Ajmere, ...          | 3        | 3             | 5          | 2         | 11              | 5          | 6          | 5         | 54            |
|                | Terraie, ...         | 1        | 1             | 1          | 1         | 1               | ...        | 1          | ...       | ...           |
|                | Kumaon, ...          | 6        | 4             | 4          | 4         | 4               | ...        | 4          | ...       | ...           |
|                | Gurhwal, ...         | 1        | ...           | 1          | ...       | 1               | ...        | 1          | 2         | ...           |
|                | Total, ...           | 7        | 4             | 5          | 4         | 5               | ...        | 5          | 2         | ...           |
|                | GRAND TOTAL, ...     | 295      | 282           | 642        | 528       | 610             | 250        | 362        | 477       | 394           |

## PROSECUTION.

*cution of murders and offences against property.*

| TEES AND ROBBERIES. |           |                 |            |            | LURKING HOUSE TRESPASSES. |               |            |           |                 |            |            |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Persons.            |           |                 |            |            | Cases.                    |               | Persons.   |           |                 |            |            |
| Concerned.          | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. | Total.                    | Investigated. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. |
| 17                  | 5         | 12              | 8          | 4          | 477                       | 63            | 491        | 76        | 84              | 27         | 56         |
| 95                  | 20        | 20              | 5          | 15         | 724                       | 53            | 808        | 88        | 90              | 29         | 59         |
| 72                  | 19        | 34              | 15         | 7          | 531                       | 43            | 611        | 73        | 89              | 27         | 38         |
| 42                  | 11        | 11              | 9          | 2          | 272                       | 24            | 304        | 32        | 43              | 21         | 20         |
| 43                  | 7         | 7               | 1          | 4          | 354                       | 168           | 454        | 87        | 40              | 11         | 28         |
| 20                  | 4         | 4               | 2          | 2          | 112                       | 56            | 120        | 13        | 13              | 3          | 10         |
| 259                 | 66        | 83              | 40         | 34         | 2,470                     | 407           | 2,788      | 324       | 359             | 118        | 211        |
| 37                  | 15        | 18              | 13         | ...        | 472                       | 84            | 513        | 119       | 119             | 43         | 73         |
| 16                  | 18        | 23              | 10         | 11         | 649                       | 51            | 732        | 74        | 86              | 33         | 53         |
| 12                  | 6         | 12              | 10         | 2          | 420                       | 99            | 126        | 111       | 127             | 14         | 111        |
| 6                   | 6         | 6               | ...        | 6          | 428                       | 33            | 57         | 52        | 80              | 5          | 52         |
| 10                  | 6         | 6               | 4          | 2          | 873                       | 175           | 962        | 146       | 146             | 38         | 103        |
| 101                 | 51        | 65              | 42         | 21         | 2,842                     | 430           | 2,390      | 502       | 538             | 133        | 392        |
| 47                  | 18        | 32              | 10         | 22         | 821                       | 133           | 892        | 168       | 179             | 54         | 115        |
| 130                 | 5         | 5               | ...        | 5          | 170                       | 170           | 192        | 30        | 32              | 5          | 24         |
| 33                  | 25        | 33              | 10         | 23         | 553                       | 59            | 600        | 106       | 116             | 55         | 61         |
| 25                  | 38        | 49              | 39         | 10         | 277                       | 57            | 370        | 95        | 103             | 45         | 62         |
| 40                  | 20        | 23              | 8          | 15         | 324                       | 21            | 387        | 32        | 36              | 14         | 18         |
| 46                  | 18        | 22              | 7          | 10         | 479                       | 34            | 557        | 63        | 72              | 34         | 37         |
| 821                 | 124       | 164             | 74         | 85         | 2,624                     | 524           | 2,998      | 499       | 543             | 207        | 317        |
| 41                  | 33        | 24              | 16         | 8          | 890                       | 558           | 1,141      | 172       | 237             | 54         | 139        |
| 163                 | 66        | 75              | 37         | 31         | 162                       | 32            | 203        | 46        | 52              | 14         | 37         |
| 43                  | 24        | 26              | 11         | 11         | 138                       | 93            | 180        | 61        | 64              | 5          | 50         |
| 13                  | 11        | 11              | 5          | ...        | 201                       | 52            | 237        | 62        | 63              | 29         | 24         |
| 265                 | 134       | 136             | 69         | 50         | 1,391                     | 735           | 1,786      | 341       | 416             | 102        | 250        |
| 32                  | 15        | 20              | 9          | 11         | 431                       | 70            | 530        | 98        | 123             | 35         | 84         |
| 339                 | 97        | 119             | 59         | 53         | 699                       | 699           | 983        | 211       | 215             | 77         | 118        |
| 43                  | 25        | 26              | 14         | 12         | 763                       | 63            | 810        | 134       | 139             | 65         | 70         |
| 15                  | 8         | 8               | 2          | 6          | 403                       | 54            | 486        | 118       | 126             | 37         | 85         |
| 38                  | 11        | 12              | 2          | 10         | 351                       | 88            | 444        | 148       | 153             | 44         | 105        |
| 145                 | 33        | 39              | 16         | 23         | 920                       | 90            | 1,473      | 140       | 140             | 33         | 102        |
| 617                 | 189       | 224             | 102        | 115        | 3,617                     | 1,069         | 4,776      | 849       | 896             | 291        | 564        |
| 25                  | 9         | 11              | 7          | 4          | 212                       | 33            | 258        | 50        | 53              | 10         | 43         |
| ...                 | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        | 162                       | 45            | 182        | 53        | 64              | 31         | 31         |
| 52                  | 5         | 30              | 27         | 3          | 293                       | 19            | 399        | 29        | 33              | 10         | 23         |
| 144                 | 127       | 134             | 57         | 19         | 262                       | 49            | 293        | 45        | 49              | 2          | 45         |
| 221                 | 141       | 175             | 91         | 26         | 929                       | 146           | 1,132      | 177       | 199             | 53         | 142        |
| 234                 | 37        | 53              | 21         | 23         | 175                       | 176           | 222        | 46        | 55              | 24         | 36         |
| ...                 | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        | 1                         | 1             | 1          | ...       | 1               | ...        | 1          |
| ...                 | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        | ...                       | ...           | ...        | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        |
| 5                   | ...       | 5               | ...        | 4          | 1                         | ...           | 1          | ...       | 1               | ...        | 1          |
| 5                   | ...       | 5               | ...        | 4          | 1                         | ...           | 1          | ...       | 1               | ...        | 1          |
| 2,055               | 742       | 910             | 439        | 258        | 14,050                    | 3,488         | 16,094     | 2,738     | 3,008           | 928        | 1,914      |

*Return showing results in the detection and prosecution of murders, and offences  
against property.—(Concluded.)*

| DIVISIONS.       | Districts.         | THEFTS. |               |            |           |                 |            |            |
|------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
|                  |                    | Cases.  |               | Persons    |           |                 |            |            |
|                  |                    | Total.  | Investigated. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. |
| MEERUT, ...      | Meerut, ... ..     | 1,272   | 390           | 1,253      | 393       | 482             | 200        | 272        |
|                  | Allygurh, ... ..   | 1,037   | 219           | 1,233      | 310       | 321             | 107        | 208        |
|                  | Subarnunpoor, ...  | 1,066   | 193           | 1,191      | 204       | 271             | 103        | 155        |
|                  | Moozuffernuggur,   | 442     | 86            | 529        | 79        | 194             | 74         | 58         |
|                  | Boolundshuhur,     | 807     | 398           | 920        | 187       | 198             | 61         | 130        |
|                  | Deyrah Doon, ...   | 374     | 208           | 439        | 111       | 119             | 48         | 70         |
|                  | Total, ...         | 4,998   | 1,434         | 5,565      | 1,284     | 1,525           | 593        | 893        |
| BAREILLY, ...    | Bareilly, ... ..   | 2,007   | 517           | 2,212      | 687       | 750             | 226        | 488        |
|                  | Bijnour, ... ..    | 919     | 90            | 986        | 82        | 139             | 62         | 77         |
|                  | Moradabad, ... ..  | 1,648   | 273           | 428        | 294       | 442             | 149        | 270        |
|                  | Budaon, ... ..     | 1,451   | 263           | 387        | 309       | 396             | 162        | 231        |
|                  | Shahjehanpoor, ... | 788     | 316           | 923        | 302       | 344             | 71         | 264        |
|                  | Total, ...         | 6,813   | 1,459         | 4,936      | 1,674     | 2,071           | 670        | 1,330      |
| AGRA, ...        | Agra, ... ..       | 1,636   | 649           | 1,856      | 624       | 656             | 141        | 495        |
|                  | Muttra, ... ..     | 720     | 729           | 782        | 208       | 220             | 51         | 181        |
|                  | Furruckabad, ...   | 828     | 404           | 1,156      | 702       | 710             | 346        | 360        |
|                  | Mynpoory, ... ..   | 520     | 272           | 849        | 261       | 513             | 229        | 281        |
|                  | Etawah, ... ..     | 964     | 169           | 1,167      | 266       | 302             | 121        | 173        |
|                  | Etah, ... ..       | 1,038   | 207           | 1,319      | 326       | 368             | 170        | 186        |
|                  | Total, ...         | 5,706   | 2,430         | 7,129      | 2,387     | 2,769           | 1,058      | 1,656      |
| ALLAHABAD, ...   | Allahabad, ... ..  | 1,210   | 1,014         | 1,413      | 737       | 841             | 224        | 504        |
|                  | Cawnpoor, ... ..   | 944     | 370           | 1,284      | 503       | 541             | 218        | 309        |
|                  | Futtehpoor, ... .. | 183     | 128           | 217        | 97        | 103             | 18         | 80         |
|                  | Banda, ... ..      | 571     | 186           | 678        | 200       | 210             | 83         | 116        |
|                  | Total, ...         | 2,908   | 1,698         | 3,592      | 1,537     | 1,695           | 543        | 1,009      |
| BENARES, ...     | Benares, ... ..    | 718     | 473           | 973        | 540       | 706             | 196        | 482        |
|                  | Goruckpoor, ... .. | 1,823   | 1,823         | 2,719      | 1,043     | 1,101           | 499        | 593        |
|                  | Azimgurh, ... ..   | 987     | 202           | 1,089      | 361       | 388             | 187        | 186        |
|                  | Jounpoor, ... ..   | 449     | 110           | 466        | 211       | 246             | 65         | 170        |
|                  | Mirzapoor, ... ..  | 529     | 239           | 669        | 369       | 381             | 90         | 282        |
|                  | Ghazeepoor, ... .. | 1,324   | 542           | 2,045      | 572       | 715             | 359        | 327        |
|                  | Total, ...         | 5,830   | 3,389         | 7,961      | 3,096     | 3,537           | 1,396      | 2,040      |
| JHANSIE, ...     | Jhansie, ... ..    | 730     | 215           | 953        | 247       | 321             | 62         | 254        |
|                  | Jaloun, ... ..     | 952     | 444           | 1,032      | 373       | 449             | 188        | 252        |
|                  | Humeerpoor, ... .. | 644     | 191           | 866        | 236       | 314             | 189        | 118        |
|                  | Lullutpoor, ... .. | 789     | 169           | 892        | 214       | 254             | 57         | 183        |
|                  | Total, ...         | 3,115   | 1,019         | 3,743      | 1,070     | 1,338           | 496        | 807        |
| KUMAON, ...      | Ajmere, ... ..     | 1,256   | 1,260         | 1,506      | 307       | 379             | 165        | 249        |
|                  | Terraie, ... ..    | 148     | 130           | 245        | 36        | 42              | 23         | 18         |
|                  | Kumaon, ... ..     | 84      | 57            | 95         | 87        | 98              | 46         | 50         |
|                  | Gurhwal, ... ..    | 14      | 5             | 17         | 2         | 17              | 8          | 9          |
|                  | Total, ...         | 98      | 62            | 112        | 89        | 115             | 54         | 59         |
| GRAND TOTAL, ... |                    | 30,872  | 12,877        | 34,789     | 11,480    | 13,471          | 4,998      | 8,061      |

**No. VIII.—GENERAL RETURN.**  
*Caste Return of the North-Western Provinces' Constabulary.*

| DIVISIONS. | Districts.      | CHIEF AND HEAD CONSTABLES. |             |           |           |                                 |        |            | MOUNTED AND FOOT CONSTABLES. |        |             |             |           |           |                                | Grand Total. |        |            |           |        |
|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------|------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|
|            |                 | Christians.                | Mahomedans. | Brahmins. | Rajpoots. | Hindoo of in-<br>terior castes. | Sekhs. | Punjabees. | Goorkhas.                    | Total. | Christians. | Mahomedans. | Brahmins. | Rajpoots. | Hindoo of in-<br>terior caste. |              | Sekhs. | Punjabees. | Goorkhas. | Total. |
| MEERUT.    | Meerut,         | ...                        | 85          | 20        | 13        | 49                              | 26     | 8          | 17                           | 218    | ...         | 526         | 124       | 125       | 289                            | 108          | 81     | 117        | 1,370     | 1,588  |
|            | Allyghur,       | ...                        | 51          | 27        | ...       | 62                              | 15     | ...        | 1                            | 156    | ...         | 224         | 166       | 15        | 398                            | 31           | 1      | 1          | 887       | 993    |
|            | Saharanpoor,    | ...                        | 62          | 7         | ...       | 25                              | 8      | ...        | 2                            | 130    | ...         | 392         | 87        | 49        | 87                             | 51           | 78     | 12         | 757       | 887    |
|            | Mozuffernuggur, | ...                        | 56          | 7         | 7         | 19                              | 6      | 1          | 3                            | 100    | ...         | 300         | 67        | 70        | 97                             | 17           | 8      | 12         | 571       | 671    |
|            | Boondshuhur,    | ...                        | 26          | 21        | 9         | 51                              | 3      | 13         | 7                            | 120    | ...         | 164         | 109       | 113       | 217                            | 31           | 57     | 30         | 714       | 844    |
|            | Deyrah Doon,    | ...                        | 9           | 7         | 14        | 4                               | 7      | ...        | ...                          | ...    | 41          | ...         | 27        | 9         | ...                            | 43           | 22     | ...        | 85        | 186 | 227 |
| BAREILLY.  | Total,          | 8                          | 239         | 89        | 53        | 210                             | 65     | 31         | 30                           | 775    | 4           | 1,633       | 553       | 372       | 1,131                          | 260          | 225    | 257        | 4,435     | 5,210  |
|            | Bareilly,       | 1                          | 53          | 13        | 2         | 79                              | 15     | 2          | ...                          | 170    | ...         | 349         | 164       | 23        | 470                            | 98           | ...    | 40         | 1,144     | 1,314  |
|            | Bijnour,        | ...                        | 26          | 14        | 18        | 35                              | 2      | 1          | 2                            | 98     | ...         | 101         | 71        | 60        | 208                            | 7            | ...    | 12         | 459       | 557    |
|            | Moradabad,      | ...                        | 56          | 6         | ...       | 37                              | 8      | ...        | 28                           | 135    | ...         | 339         | 67        | 21        | 177                            | 46           | 2      | 30         | 682       | 817    |
|            | Budaon,         | 2                          | 38          | 11        | 2         | 60                              | 3      | ...        | 2                            | 118    | 1           | 178         | 95        | 20        | 275                            | 5            | ...    | 48         | 622       | 740    |
|            | Shahjehanpoor,  | ...                        | 38          | 14        | ...       | 45                              | 9      | ...        | 10                           | 116    | ...         | 209         | 100       | 1         | 173                            | 55           | 12     | 46         | 601       | 717    |
| AGRA.      | Total,          | 3                          | 216         | 58        | 22        | 256                             | 37     | 3          | 42                           | 637    | 1           | 1,176       | 497       | 125       | 1,308                          | 211          | 14     | 176        | 3,508     | 4,145  |
|            | Agra,           | ...                        | ...         | ...       | ...       | ...                             | ...    | ...        | ...                          | ...    | ...         | ...         | ...       | ...       | ...                            | ...          | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...    |
|            | Muttra,         | 7                          | 105         | 10        | 11        | 45                              | 22     | ...        | ...                          | 200    | 1           | 487         | 214       | 181       | 197                            | 91           | ...    | ...        | 1,171     | 1,371  |
|            | Furruckabad,    | 2                          | 65          | 10        | 3         | 38                              | 6      | 3          | ...                          | 127    | ...         | 339         | 129       | 54        | 174                            | 14           | 4      | ...        | 714       | 841    |
|            | Mynpoory,       | 3                          | 39          | 18        | 7         | 51                              | 8      | 10         | ...                          | 131    | 3           | 232         | 194       | 116       | 131                            | 10           | 17     | ...        | 753       | 884    |
|            | Etawah,         | 1                          | 37          | 12        | 8         | 23                              | 8      | 2          | ...                          | 96     | 1           | 143         | 96        | 88        | 112                            | 25           | 5      | ...        | 470       | 566    |
| AGRA.      | Etah,           | 3                          | 37          | 9         | ...       | 43                              | 11     | ...        | ...                          | 103    | 1           | 143         | 70        | ...       | 168                            | 23           | 17     | ...        | 422       | 525    |
|            | Total,          | 16                         | 317         | 62        | 35        | 222                             | 71     | 18         | ...                          | 741    | 6           | 1,510       | 749       | 573       | 847                            | 213          | 54     | 1          | 3,953     | 4,694  |

( 111 )



## APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF  
POLICE, FOR 1864.

## MEERUT AND ROHILCUND DIVISIONS.

*Reserves of Police* (Para. 55.)—These are sufficient to meet the requirements of each district, if not frittered away in extra guards, and in Courts and Police offices. I have issued orders on this subject, and have also directed that a new constable is not to be detached on duty (except in emergent cases) until he has gained an insight into his duties. I have also tried to raise the *morale* of the Police, by directing District Superintendents to seek for new men from the country, rather than from the sudder towns, where the worst characters dwell.

*Training, discipline and efficiency of the Police as an armed body* (Para. 56.)—Fears have been expressed by some portion of the Press in India and England to the effect that, in the Police of the North-West, a new armed Force, amounting to 20,000, had arisen, which was second only to the late Native Army. Such fears are groundless. Constituted as the Police Force is, it is impossible that more than 40 or 50 men can ever be at Head-Quarters at a time; the rest of the force are dispersed at different stations in each district, and they do not handle a musket for months at a time. The men on duty at jails, treasuries, and in the reserve are certainly instructed to the best of the means at our disposal; and considering that they are responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners in the jails, the treasure and records in the cutcheries, the escort of treasure from station to station (which was formerly conveyed by the Regiments and Detachment of Native Regiments), the escort of life-prisoners, and the general protection of the sudder station, it is only right that they should be so. In former days detachments of Native Infantry were quartered at each Civil Station. The instruction imparted, though it makes the Police a useful and responsible set of men, would go but a small way to render them formidable in the field as an enemy. Were they not taught the use of the arms placed in their hands, the arms would be dangerous to themselves, and useless for the protection of what is entrusted to their charge.

Military men know well that it is only by continued and incessant daily drill and instruction that a Regiment can be kept up to a proper state of discipline and efficiency; such a state is not only unnecessary for the Police Force, but it is impossible, as the men are, with few exceptions, all employed on Civil duties, which alone precludes any amount of Military organization; in fact they have none.

*Caste Roll* (Para. 57.)—I forward, with this Report, a roll of the caste of the men employed in the Police Force of the Meerut and Rohilcund Divisions; this roll is not without interest, showing as it does that men from all parts of India seek employment in the Force. On these men's employment hundreds of families, I may almost say thousands, participate, as nearly every Oriental is a family man.

Great discrimination should therefore be exercised when punishment is given, and care should be taken to discriminate between errors of judgment and wilful criminal mistakes.

In comparison with other Civil employment, the Police service is but little sought after by men of family and consideration residents in the districts; they have a fear of the penalties which they may incur, not through wilful crime, but through negligence and errors of judgment. My opinion is that the *morale* of the Police would be much improved if, instead of fine and imprisonment (the usual punishments awarded to all Police officers), reduction and drills were substituted. If criminally guilty, by all means punish to the extent of the Law. It is the uncertain tenure of the appoint-



ment, and the fear of unwillingly transgressing the Law, and thereby incurring a severe punishment, which keeps men of respectable family out of the higher grades of the Force.

Of Mahomedans, Moozuffernuggur, in proportion to its strength, has the largest numbers; then Suharunpore, Meerut, Bareilly and Moradabad.

Of Brahmins, Allygurh has 198, Bareilly 177, and Meerut 144. Rajpoots and Thakoors exceed more in the Bareilly and Allygurh districts.

The Kaiths, I regret to say, flourish everywhere, but principally in Budaon, where there are 95: of whom 36 are chief and head constables. Bareilly has also 97: of whom 34 also are of the chief and head grades. In Allygurh there are 62: of whom 29 occupy chief and head's places. They are a caste untrustworthy and cowardly, and I have stopped the further enlistment of them into the Police.

Of the Buniyah caste, Moozuffernuggur has 53: 12 of whom are petty officers. Meerut has 35: of whom 11 are petty officers. They do not exceed in other districts. This class rarely turns out a good Police officer.

The Jats, but few in number, amount altogether to 448 in the two Divisions. I wish we had more of them; but being well-to-do, they care little for service, except as Mounted Constables.

The Seikhs and Hillmen are few in number, and Meerut has the largest number. They are the remains of those sent down in 1857, and are principally occupied in the Military Police duties, for which they are much better qualified than the main body of the Police. Strangers in the land, they keep much to themselves and have no sympathies and little intercourse with the other men.

The lower class of Hindoos are by no means out of proportion to the strength of the force; they amount to 992, and exceed in the small district of Bijnour.

*Police employed at Railway Stations* (Para. 58.)—Before concluding this report there is one point I wish to bring to your notice, and that is the great amount of work thrown on the Police stationed near a Railway Station. When the force was estimated for, the employment of the Police about a Railway Station was not taken into consideration. I can only say that if at large stations like Allygurh, Ghazeeabad, and the terminus, Police were not kept on duty, neither life nor property would be safe. A fat old buniyah comes up in the train with a bag of Rupees and a bundle or two; a smart active scamp on the look-out seizes the bag of Rupees, another takes the bundle, and off both go on different ways right across the lines of Rail, leaving the fat unwieldy man helpless and roaring on the platform. This has been, and would frequently be, the case, were not our Police on the watch. As the one or two Railway Police are useless, having many other duties, such as ringing the bell and pushing 3rd class passengers into their places, it is not for the sake of the Railway Company that I urge addition to the Police Force for these duties; but it is because blame falls upon the Police in case of crime at the stations, and the property stolen is entered against us, and the duty is an extra and a very hard one.

*The Bowreeahs* (Para. 59.)—I have now to report the state of the Bowreeah tribe located principally in the Moozuffernuggur and Suharunpore districts.

A portion of this restless tribe, counting some 1,200 men, women and children, has been located in and about Bidowlee and Jhinjhana, in the Moozuffernuggur district, on land belonging to Mehdee Hossein of Lucknow. This colony was started by Mr. Martin in 1863. To control these people, a Bowreeah Police was sanctioned by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in April, 1864; but as it was not deemed expedient, on the first location of the Bowreeahs, to exercise too vigilant a surveillance over them, it has not been found to work so well as was expected, and

more stringent measures are now being adopted, of which you are aware, as we visited the colony in company with the Magistrate and District Superintendent in February. Had too much pressure been put upon these people at first, they would all have left the place.

The great difficulty has been to provide them with work, so that they might earn food for themselves and their families. It is useless to preach the doctrine of honesty to people who are starving, and who have been accustomed to live luxuriously on the product of their thieving expeditions.

Most of the Bowreeahs have two wives, and as these women have been always well-fed, well-clothed, and well-supplied with ornaments by the men, they naturally look distastefully on the new state of affairs, where they have to work hard to gain a livelihood. They are, moreover, notoriously unfaithful, and when the adults proceeded on their expeditions, they lived under the protection of the zemindars, who provided them with clothes and food and treated them as members of their families.

The Bowreeahs start on their expeditions at the close of the rainy season, and return in March or April; one-half and often two-thirds of their plunder is paid over to the zemindars who give protection to their families during their absence, and as they invariably live on the best of food procurable, but little is left for them to live upon; and the zemindars, not wishing to have the men on their hands longer than they can help, drive them out by threats, or force them to proceed on fresh expeditions.

The men consequently have but little rest and small gains; but they have work which, as performed for zemindars, would bring in but a poor livelihood. There are therefore strong grounds to believe that if located on land of their own (well irrigated by the Jumna Canal, as will most probably be the case between Jhinjhana and Bidowlee before the end of the year,) they will, in the end, cultivate and settle down.

The difficulty now is how to supply them with work for the current year. The Magistrate stated that, for the next two months, there would be occupation for them in road-making; and then comes the difficulty, and how to deal with it. It is not in my province, but I mention it with the hope that the Government of the North-Western Provinces will take the circumstance into consideration, as the future of these people depends on the action of this year.

They have cultivated some small portions of the land made over to them, and would do more, I think, had they means to cultivate more.

It must be remembered that the colony in the Moozuffernuggur district forms but a small portion of the tribe of Bowreeahs in the North-West, but before stirring up these people, it will be as well to consider what is to be done with them. Many are in Kurnaul, Goorgaon and Suharnpore, living, as I have described, under the protection of zemindars, and pursuing their avocation as professional thieves.

As you are fully aware of the measures taken for the surveillance and organization of the colony, I will not enter further upon the subject.

*Bowreeah Police* (Para. 60).—At present these men are borne on the strength of the District Force; this is a mistake for many reasons, too numerous to detail, but especially as regards Superannuation Fund, and clothing. Being utterly without principle they will be repeatedly dismissed, and others of their brethren enlisted. I suggest that they be kept separate from the Police Force, and that a certain amount from the pay abstract be retained for their pay.

*Professional Poisoners by dhutoorah, &c.* (Para. 61).—This atrocious crime, rendered so facile by the ease with which the vegetable poison is procured, and the difficulty of detection, owing to the victim being for so many hours in a state of coma before he can give information, is, I am glad to say, not much on the increase.

The course pursued by the professional dhutoorah poisoner, in entrapping and drugging his victim, is so well known to yourself and the Police Officers of the North-West Provinces, that it would be a work of supererogation for me to enter into it in this report. To those who have lately joined the Police, I recommend a perusal of Major Chamberlain's Report for 1862.

Suffice it to say, that the usual victims are travellers and men of the Native Army proceeding on leave, and that a large number of bhylees and cattle are stolen by the use of this drug, as evidenced in the case of Deesa of the Etah district, and Sireea of Kurnaul, arrested in the Moozuffernuggur district.

From information received, I have much reason to believe that this crime was in full swing in the Allygurh and Etah districts during the cholera epidemic of 1861; and that numbers of persons poisoned and found dead were entered in the Police *raznamchas* as having died from cholera or starvation. The drug is administered in various ways, but the chillum and sweetmeats are the favorite forms of the professional poisoners.

The accompanying Return, for the Meerut and Rohilcund Divisions, shows that from January, 1861, to 1st January, 1864, there remained 23 cases undetected: of these two (2) cases of 1863 were detected in 1864, viz., one at Moozuffernuggur, and one at Boolundshuhur. During 1864 13 cases occurred, eight of which were detected within the year.

In August I proceeded to Agra and examined two life-prisoners, Mohun and another. Mohun gave valuable information in the case of Kulloo, who was the perpetrator of the poisoning case at Bhoor in the Boolundshuhur district, and he is now at Allygurh working fairly under Mr. Williams. A further report will be forwarded about him in the middle of the year.

I now proceed to give a short statement of the principal cases of 1864.

#### *Allygurh District.*

*Government versus Chaita and Jankee.—Plaintiff, Dhokul.*—This case is one of the usual stamp. On 31st January, 1864, Bida Ram, Constable, while proceeding on duty from Chundose to Coel, observed a bhylee passing him, and being struck with the appearance of the driver (Dhokul), who looked intoxicated, he stopped him; a man, a woman, and a girl were walking alongside. Dhokul was too ill to speak, but he made signs that the people with him had given him something to eat, upon this he took all three into custody, but being alone the man ran away. Some arsenic and poorees were found in the bhylee. On recovering, the bhylee driver gave evidence against the man and woman. The man was subsequently arrested and sentenced to ten years' and the woman to seven years' imprisonment.

#### *Moozuffernuggur District.*

*Superintendent's Report No. 11 of 1863. Ditto No. 2 of 1864, viz., the sale and recovery of bullocks. Government versus Sireea.*—This is a very curious case. Both crimes were committed by the same man, and almost on the same principles. In December, 1863, plaintiffs (two farmers) wanted to purchase a bullock. Defendant, Sireea, came as a stranger to the village, and said if he would go with them he knew of a nice lot; they went, and in the evening put up at Gungeroo where they cooked food, became insensible, and the stranger robbed them and bolted.

*2nd Case by Sireea.*—On 12th July, 1864, defendant, Sireea, went to Nuthun Jat's house, and told him he could recover his bullock which had been stolen; so Nuthun taking Rs. 11 started off with defendant. He did not return home, and his father and relatives being alarmed at his absence, commenced enquiries; and reported at Barote Police station that his son had gone away with Sireea, and he feared he (Sireea) had murdered him. The Police commenced enquiry, and ascertained that Juga Ram, Nuthoo's uncle, had gone to the Kurnaul district to look for Sireea, whom he had recog-

nized when going with his nephew Nuthun, and that Sireea was arrested and made over to the Police by the zemindars of Sireea's village in the Kurnaul district, on 25th July, charged with suspicion of having murdered Nuthun; at this time it was not known that Nuthun had been drugged, only that he was missing. Now comes the curious part: It so happened that, on the 10th July, a requisition came from the Superintendent of Police, Suharunpore, to search for a lunatic in this district,\* and

\* *i. e.* Moozuffernuggur. on the 13th July a man laying on a charpoy (who afterwards turned out to be Nuthun,) and very like a lunatic, was taken to the Kyranah Police station. The Sub-Inspector thought the man was the lunatic in question, and forwarded him to the Sudder station. On arrival here he was forwarded on, by order of the Magistrate, to Suharunpore. On arrival at Suharunpore he turned out *not* to be the man that was required, and was accordingly sent back to this station, when he was released by the Magistrate and he returned to his village. On the 30th July "Nuthun" went to Barote, and recognized Sireea as the man who had drugged him near Kyranah. The case was transferred from the Meerut district to this. The Magistrate of the district has tried the case, and the crime has been clearly proved against "Sireea." I may also add the poisoning case that occurred in this district last December (*vide* my Special Crime Report No. 11, dated 4th December, 1863) has also been proved against the defendant, and he now stands committed to the Sessions on the two charges of having "committed theft by the administration of poisonous drugs."

Sireea has since been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, seven for each offence.

There is no doubt but that Sireea is an old offender, and worked principally on the Kurnaul road. He will not yet speak out, as he is waiting the result of his appeal to the Sudder Court, Agra.

#### *Boolundshuhur District.*

*Government versus Kulloo, Kachee, 1863.—Government versus Kulloo, Kachee, 1864.*—Kulloo is a professional poisoner, and has been at work for years. He was denounced by life-prisoner Mohun. There are no peculiar features in these cases. He has been recognized and sworn to in both these cases, and has been committed to the Sessions, and has been awaiting trial for the last six months.

Mr. Walter Williams, Officiating District Superintendent at Allygurh, has shown himself peculiarly adapted for the investigation of these cases. He is one of the best detective Police Officers of the force; possessing a thorough knowledge of the habits and customs of the lower classes. He has gained a most extraordinary influence over the Aheeria and other predatory tribes, the professional poisoners about Hatrass, and the Sanseeas in the Allygurh district. His information is of the best, and his energy is untiring—no matter whether work is to be done in January or June.

If we were permitted to select our own staff of informers from the recently committed life-prisoners now undergoing sentence, I feel convinced that the results would be most satisfactory; but it is necessary that Mr. Williams should be occupied with no other work, as it is impossible for him to perform district duties and investigate poisoning cases together.

62. Dacoitee by professional gangs is not in practice in these parts. Ten or twenty men from neighbouring villages sometimes attack a boat or waggon, but not on an organized plan as pursued by the thieves, consequently I have nothing to report on this subject.

(Signed) E. TYRWHITT, MAJOR,

*Depy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, Meerut and Rohilcund Divns.*

## AGRA AND ALLAHABAD DIVISIONS.

I ANNEX returns of certain crimes specified in paragraph 12 of Circular 8 of 24th June, 1864. It will be observed that there are no cases of thuggee. Dacoitee by gang has increased from 8 in 1863 to 14 in 1864. Two of these merit prominent notice, as they influence the large amount of Rs. 50,250-8-0, which is exhibited as the amount of property stolen in 1863, whilst in 1864 it amounts only to Rs. 2,730-6-6. The two cases are the "Hurbola" and "Synea" dacoitees which occurred in the Agra District, —in the former Rs. 15,000, and in the latter Rs. 21,846, were plundered. In the Hurbola case three persons were apprehended and brought to trial. The evidence against them was clear, but as it necessarily had to be gained from members of the gang who turned Queen's evidence, and as this was not considered sufficiently reliable by the Sessions Judge, because it was unsupported by facts, the case fell through. The Synea case is still having the close attention of the District Superintendent, Agra, and strong hopes are entertained that conviction may ensue. The dacoitee having been committed on the confines of a Native State, the difficulties in this case have been proportionally great; still a clue has been gained, and it is pretty well known who the real perpetrators are, but as the case is, as regards the evidences obtainable, parallel with the Hurbola one, the Magistrate is of opinion that conviction could hardly follow their arrest as matters at present stand.

Robbery by administration of poison, whilst it numbered 22 cases in 1863, is reduced to 13 in 1864. Few of these present any serious features, such as would lead one to think them, as a rule, the work of organised and wide-spread gangs. They are mostly cases of one man taking advantage of simple villagers, casually met, to stupefy and then rob them of what little they possessed (the exception to this case is the gang of poisoners convicted in the Banda district, but as that occurred in 1863, and has doubtless been prominently brought under notice in the report for that year, it is unnecessary here to mention it). The amount stolen in this way in 1864 is Rs. 246-2-0 in the 13 cases which have occurred. Out of 65 persons concerned in poisoning cases, 30 were brought to trial: of these 21 may be said to have been convicted, against nine acquitted,—an average which seems fair when the nature of the crime is considered, and that in most cases *all* the party acted on, are victims to the stupefaction caused by dhotoora, and which prevents their giving much or any information to identify the poisoner.

*Village Chowkeedars.*—Great care is now being taken in some districts to look after the village chowkeedars. Too much importance can hardly be paid to the subject; they are the connecting link between the Police and the people, as regards the divulgence of crime; and if we can only free them more from the trammels of the zemindars, and make them look more to District Superintendents, their utility will be enhanced ten-fold. In Mynpoory and one or two other districts, their pay has lately been disbursed by the District Superintendent, and with marked good effect; for numerous petitions for an extension of the system proves the pecuniary bondage they were under, when dependent for their pittance on the caprice or good-will of the zemindars.

One point merits attention, as it intimately affects the character of the force in its very vitals. I do not think the higher, and therefore more responsible, posts in the Police are sought with the same avidity as formerly.

I have tried to fathom this, and think it springs from the too frequent desire, on the part of District Superintendents, to make dismissal from the service an inevitable sequence to a man's arraignment before a Magistrate. Now when we consider that any man may, from sinister motives, be charged with offences, which may be almost said to be peculiarly "Police," viz., bribery, extortion, &c., &c., and that it serves alike his interests (if honest) and those of the State to bring him to trial, it is a very hard case if he feels loss of service and honor to be the least misfortune that can follow a charge, if it be entertained at all.

Yet such I fear is the case. Some District Superintendents seem to take the thing almost personally, and if conviction in Court does not ensue, they are not the less hot on dismissal. The only remedy lies in appeal, which is happily open to the sufferer ; and I have, whilst upholding authority so far as justice permitted, studiously tried to disabuse this practice, and the feeling of insecurity of service it engenders, and which is the surest high road to corruption, and a fear and dislike to the service.

*Mounted Constable and Chunda Fund.*—There is now one important subject on which I wish to engage the attention of the Inspector-General, as it intimately affects the efficiency of a part of the Force who are not readily replaced, and who have so often proved of real use in an emergency.

The Mounted Constables of the force I fear, it must be admitted, that they are not what they were. The pay of the men is small as compared with other mounted men, and allows but a small margin for expenditure beyond the mere maintenance of man and horse, but it is *fixed*; and my object has been, accepting facts as they are, to see how their condition, &c., can be ameliorated, and utility extended. In Allahabad, where every thing is ruinously dear, the sowars are worse off than Foot Constables. Seventeen seers of gram per Rupee is a fair average price on the year,—thus Rs. 7½ for gram, Rs. 4 for grass, Rs. 7 his pay, Rs. 1 his chunda, total Rs. 19-1-0, leaving him a margin of 15 annas for shoeing and miscellaneous expenses. Thus any outlay for remounts, or accoutrements (and such cannot last for ever, seeing they have mostly been in use since 1857) plunges the men hopelessly into debt, without the hope of *any* promotion (as mounted men) by means of which they might eventually retrieve themselves. The peculiar position of Allahabad could never have been contemplated when the Nynce Tal Committee fixed Rs. 20 as the pay of a sowar in it, and the matter deserves consideration. The change at present is taken out of the horse, as may be seen from their too general emaciation in this district.

Now, the chunda of districts generally may be said to be virtually insolvent. I found the Agra district with 15 horses avowedly unfit for any work, and the chunda had Rs. 180 in hand to meet it; true some Rs. 260 had been misapplied in purchasing horse trappings, and which is being refunded, but the fact remains. Now Futtehpore has some 12 sowars; their monthly subscriptions can only aggregate that number of Rupees, and whilst they suffer the pecuniary inconvenience, any *real* benefits they can derive, when a contingency arises, must obviously be nominal. In most districts I find the chunda was only established in 1868; men were allowed to join irrespective of the liabilities they imposed on such a fund. Thus, men who had entered the service in 1857, and whose horses were nearly used up, joined on the same terms as the recruit of the previous day, on a young and sound horse,—whereas the sowar should have paid a bonus on entrance, calculated on the time he had had his horse and saved his chunda. That they should all fall now in a lump on an insolvent and ill-digested fund, can be no matter for surprise.

The remedy I beg to submit for the favorable consideration of the Inspector-General is, that the amount of chunda in hand in each district shall be lumped for the Division they constitute. I fear we must accept the errors of the past system; but it is obvious, if we can get from a whole Division a large sum a month, many casualties can be met, without extra calls, as at present, on the men, whilst the amount each pays will be exactly what it is at present, and, as instanced at Futtehpore in such cases, the payment is made without the hope of any return against an emergency. If this is acceded to (and I submit *something* must be done to prevent deserving but poor men from losing service because their horses die or are cast) each Divisional Fund should be under its Deputy Inspector-General, who will be responsible for a fair application of its proceeds. He should from time to time give District Superintendents such orders as may be necessary to re-place *death* casualties, but rolls of horses recommended to be cast should be submitted periodically; these

can be decided on when the Deputy Inspector-General visits the station, and the remounts can be purchased both cheaply and effectively at any of the local horse-fairs, and where also the cast horses might be disposed of to better advantage than at the kotwallee of a small Sudder station.

(Sd.) W. DAVIS, MAJOR,

*Dy. Inpr.-Genl. of Police, Allahabad and Agra Divisions.*

#### BENARES DIVISION.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Statements I. and II. of aggravated professional dacoitees, &c., committed in this Division during the year 1864, as called for in the 23rd paragraph of your Circular 8 of 1864.

2. From these statements it will be seen that four professional land and one river dacoitees, with ten cases of poisoning, is the aggregate of these heinous offences which were perpetrated during the past year in this Division. Of these—

|                                                                                 |     |     |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| 3 Land dacoitees are reported from                                              | ... | ... | Goruckpoor. |
| 1 Land dacoitee, ditto ditto                                                    | ... | ... | Mirzapoor.  |
| 1 River dacoitee, ditto                                                         | ... | ... | Ghazeepoor. |
| 5 Robberies by administration of poison and deleterious drugs are reported from | ... | ... | Benares.    |
| 4 Ditto ditto ditto                                                             | ... | ... | Mirzapoor.  |
| 1 Robbery, ditto ditto                                                          | ... | ... | Jounpoor.   |

3. Of the land dacoitees, the three that took place in the Goruckpoor district were brought to light. The Mirzapoor dacoitee occurred on the borders of the Division, near a place called Oojah, on the Grand Trunk Road, and consisted of the robbery of the Government parcel-vans. This case has already been fully reported to you; but, although the strongest suspicion rested on certain Post-office subordinates as the instigators of this robbery, I regret to say that want of sufficient proof prevented any judicial measures being taken against them, and thus the case still remains in apparent obscurity.

4. The three Goruckpoor dacoitees, as reported by the Superintendent in his Statements I. and II., occurred as follows :—

1st.—On the night of the 12th March, at the village of Taccoor Deoriah, some 25 to 30 men, armed with iron-bound lathes, &c., with torches, surrounded the house of Hurgobind Lall, and having broken in assaulted the inmates and plundered every thing that came within their reach to the value of Rs. 812. The dacoits made their appearance from the south, and retreated in the same direction after the robbery, and it is conjectured, as the village of Taccoor Deoriah is not far from the Gogra, that a portion of the band belonged to the Azimgurh district. Some of the dacoits were doubtless well acquainted with the premises and its interior arrangements, as, on examination by the Police, a large hole in the ground was discovered, whence it appears Rs. 100 or more (which were buried) had been extracted. In fact, from subsequent Police enquiry, it was ascertained that Hurgobind Lall had only about a year previous built this house; and that, some days before the dacoitee, the workmen who had been employed went and asked the plaintiff to settle the balance of their account which was still due, and vowing vengeance if he did not do so without delay; and as some of the men arrested belonged to the Bhur and Noonea caste, it is not unreasonable, after the threats made, to suppose that some of these very men were concerned and assisted in the plunder. Some of the villagers who went to the rescue were assaulted and beaten back by the dacoits; and, on their retreat towards the river, they appear also to have committed much mischief: damaging sugar-cane crops, &c., and beating the men in charge when remonstrated with.

5. The first intimation given to the Police did not reach them till the following evening, when they proceeded to the scene without delay, consequently the dacoits had at least 24 hours' start before they were followed, and were only tracked as far as the river, where the clue was lost. During the first few days, the enquiry was unsuccessful; three or four people volunteered information, but it was unsatisfactory; nor was any property recovered beyond a pugree, a petticoat, and a couple of lathees, found on the road, although the houses of several suspicious characters were searched. On the 18th of the month, or six days after the dacoitee, the first reliable information appears to have been obtained, when one Gunesh, an Aheer, brought in a petticoat, and mentioned that, on the night in question, he was looking after sugar-cane when he saw the dacoits retreating, and afterwards picked up the petticoat on the road leading towards Burhuj. He recognized two of the band, Khadoo and Sookdas; a third, by name Billas, of the Bhur caste, was also found to be an accomplice. On the following day, the house of one Gokul Koomhar was searched, when clothes, jewelry and cooking utensils were found and recognized (together with the above mentioned petticoat) by the plaintiff. Gokul was consequently arrested. This was followed up by the arrest of Billas, who volunteered information regarding the dacoitee to the effect that, he had been taken off by Gokul, Jeet Pandey and Gopal; that Sookdas had collected about 20 or 25 others; that they had concentrated at the Koorna nullah and went straight to Taccoor Deoriah to plunder the plaintiff's house, after which they returned to a tank near the said nullah, where they divided the spoil,—Jeet Pandey and Gokul taking the lion's share;—that as he himself got nothing, he thought it as well to mention what had occurred. He also recognized the lathees dropped by the dacoits as the property of Gokul and Sookdas, whom he denounced as the principals in the affair.

6. I may here state that, on the 15th idem, the Police got information of some jewelry (answering to the plaintiff's) being in the possession of a Noonea, named Chumroo, who was said to have received it from his younger brother Bhudoo. Chumroo mentioned that the jewelry had been found by his brother at the tank near the Koorna nullah, but through fear he had put it back, when it was taken off again by some woman whom he could recognize. The said jewelry however was not forthcoming, and Chumroo was afterwards arrested under Section 412 of the Penal Code.

7. Beyond the story told by Billas Bhur, there was no evidence to justify the arrest of Jeet Pandey or Gopal. Proof was obtained against Sookdas, but it appears he absconded immediately after the dacoitee. He is known as a man of the worst character. A few days after a Jolaha, by name Azmut, with his mother and grand-mother, were found with some of the stolen property in their possession and arrested, as also the mother of the dacoit Gokul, who confessed having taken the property to Azmut's house at the advice of her son.

8. Of the defendants arrested, one was released in the Magistrate's Court, one died under trial, and the remainder were, for want of evidence, released by the Sessions Judge. The value of the property recovered is reported at Rs. 89-12-0.

9. The second dacoitee, in the Goruckpoor district, occurred on the night of the 25th August, when some 20 men with torches and clubs, and their faces concealed by cloth, attacked the house of Gobind Lall at the village of Futtehpore, in the Bansee Division. They first intended simply a burglary, as a large excavation in a wall was discovered; they then lit their torches, and inspecting the premises, gained an entrance through a window. They assaulted the inmates, and plundered the place of about Rs. 76 worth of property. The band consisted chiefly of Kahars and Aheers.

10. It appears that some of the former had been employed by the plaintiff, a few days previous, to bring his daughter to his house from her own abode, the son-in-law arriving subsequently; with them came also a good deal of their property; and these Kahars, imagining there would be a good haul, planned the robbery. The day previous



the plaintiff happened to be in the Dhurumsingapore bazaar, and was accosted by one Neebu, Kahar, who in conversation remarked to him—"that a great deal of property had come to his village," when Hurgobind replied, how? He was told not to deny, as his daughter had only just returned with a considerable amount of jewelry, &c. That same night the dacoitee took place. The Police, on being informed, at once repaired to the spot. The plaintiff stated that when the dacoits entered, four of them, viz., Neebu Kahar, Jewrakhun Kahar, Budla Kawut and Nunkoo Aheer, seized and held him down, while the rest were looting the place; this is confirmed by some of the villagers who came to the rescue. From Jewrakhun and Nunkoo's houses some of the plaintiff's property was recovered. In Budla Kawut's house a liquor still was found. All the four men were arrested and forwarded for trial. Subsequently more property was recovered and more arrests effected, and eventually by the 17th November, through the exertions of Sub-Inspector Ameer Bux, who conducted and displayed great interest in the case, the whole of the defendants were captured.

11. The Superintendent of Police reported that fourteen of the defendants had been released by the Magistrate, four had been committed to the Sessions, and four were still under trial. The value of the property recovered amounted to Rs. 13-10.

12. The third dacoity in Goruckpoor took place on the night of 3rd October last, when the house of Shewdeen Singh, resident of village Umooleah in the Doomuriagunj Division, was attacked by about twenty odd men, and plundered to the extent of Rs. 552; after which they fired the place and retreated towards the north-west, the direction whence they came. The fire was fortunately extinguished without causing much damage, by the villagers who came up after the dacoits had disappeared.

13. The plaintiff was absent on the night in question, and had been so some eight or ten days, and the only occupants of the house were the females of his Establishment, and one male servant. The latter was asleep at the doorway outside, when he was awoken by a great noise, and saw the dacoits surrounding the place. When he got up, one of them gave him a crack on his head with a *lathee*; he bolted and tried to get assistance from the neighbours, but failed in doing so until the robbers had left, when a crowd appeared and extinguished the fire; but there was no attempt to pursue the dacoits.

14. The first intimation to the Police was at 4 P. M., on the 4th, and they reached the spot the same evening about nine, consequently not much could be done in the way of investigations till next morning; and even on the 5th, owing to the absence of any male representative, not much took place beyond preliminary enquiries. However, on the 6th, the plaintiff fortunately returned, when the Police Officer learnt from him the amount of his loss, and his suspicions against Rajahram (an old servant), and some

\* Rajahram.  
Pultum, Tewaree.  
Sree Bookhum.  
Rughobur.  
Guneah.

others, who had a spite against him; the result was that on the same day \* five men, all Brahmins, were arrested, and Rs. 20-3-0 worth of property recovered. The scene of the dacoitee is close to the frontier of Nepaul and the Gondah district, and it was

through the assistance of the Bulrampoor Police, who had been requested to co-operate, that the above arrests took place in their jurisdiction. These five men are residents of Bulrampoor. The three first confessed to the crime, and stated that the dacoits collected in two places, Bulrampoor and Muharajgunj, and that Kashee Ram, a resident of the plaintiff's village, was the originator of the affair. On the above statement, and from other suspicious circumstances which came to the knowledge of the Police, Kashee Ram was also arrested, as also Ajoodiah Byragee, a day or two after. Some days subsequent the Sub-Inspector of Doomuriagunj station obtained information that he would probably recover some property at the village of Bhojpoor, in the Toolseepoor pergunnah, and proceeded there without delay. He searched three houses; found a good deal of the plaintiff's property, and apprehended three more of the culprits, viz., Gheram, Lohar, Hakbasee and Rughobur; the latter—who was arrested

with four others the first day, as already mentioned—was released in the first instance on bail, there not being sufficient proof of his presence with the dacoits. On the following day (15th) some more property, to the value of Rs. 25, was discovered in the possession of a man by name Mungre Orackh; and, being recognized by the plaintiff, he was arrested, likewise Ramdeen who had also some of the stolen property.

15. Altogether twelve men were arrested, of whom six are supposed to have been concerned in the dacoitee, and the others were receivers of the property. Of the remaining criminals, it was ascertained that only six\* are regular dacoits. They have disappeared, and are reported as secreted in the Nepaul territories; so that out of the number about half only were practised hands, the remainder being employed merely for the occasion to swell the party. These latter, however, appear also to have followed their brethren into Nepaul, as no trace can be found of them. Of the number arrested, six were committed to the Sessions, four of whom were awarded 10 years' imprisonment. Nearly a hundred Rupees' worth of property was recovered altogether.

\* Bhagirothee.  
Seetaram.  
Datto, Byragee.  
Mungul Singh.  
Muthera, Brahma.  
Prag Tewaree.

#### *G h a z e e p o o r .*

16. In the Ghazeepoor district but one dacoitee is reported, and which occurred on the banks of the Ganges between Belaspoor and Umerpoor, in the Bulleah Division, on the 19th February, 1864, when two individuals, by name Pram Doobey and Nepal Roy, had five bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 500, stolen from their boat by some ten or twelve men. This case, although reported a dacoitee, cannot be considered in any other light than as one of simple theft; there was no disturbance of any kind, and the cotton appears to have been taken off most stealthily, for there were twenty other boats at anchor close by, and none of their occupants heard any noise.

17. The gorait at the ghât was either asleep or absent, and his statement of the affair was very unsatisfactory; in fact at first there were suspicions of his being an accomplice. The constable on beat in that locality was at the village of Belaspoor (about a mile distant), attending to a large fire which had broken out and destroyed 26 dwellings.

18. Some Rs. 50 worth of cotton was found on the sands close by, and the remainder is supposed to have been taken off to the opposite bank, as shortly after, a large quantity, valued at Rs. 850, was discovered in the house of Sheohabut a banneah of Belhor, in the Shahabad district, and a well-known receiver of stolen property; but owing to non-identification, Sheohabut, who had been arrested, was released.

19. As you are already aware, the Police of Shahabad did not co-operate in the least degree, which resulted in your bringing their misconduct to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal. Byrodya, the then energetic inspector of the Bulleah Division, did his utmost in the case, but without assistance from the Shahabad Police, and in an unknown country, it was almost impossible to detect the culprits, who thereby escaped.

#### ROBBERIES BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF POISON OR OTHER DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

20. I now come to the second portion of my report, viz., "Robberies by the administration of poison, or other deleterious drugs." Of these, as I have already stated in the second paragraph, ten cases occurred in the Division, viz., five in the Benares district, four in Mirzapoor, and one in Jounpoor.

#### B E N A R E S .

21. Of the Benares cases, the first was reported on the 18th August, when a constable found two young *chamar* girls insensible in Binsargunge in the city,

and having removed them to his station, it was discovered, and also confessed to by the defendant, that they had *bhang* mixed in *goor* given to them by a chummar lad named Bundhoowa, in view to his having criminal connection with them. After they had become intoxicated, the young women, on reaching the Superintendent's house shortly after, had quite recovered their senses, and recognized the defendant as the person who had been in their company, and gave them the *goor*, and the whole story was confirmed by three other lads who were with Bundhoowa, when he purchased the *bhang* and administered it to the plaintiffs. The prisoner was duly forwarded for trial, under Section 328 of the Code, and committed to the Sessions, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

22. As there is no robbery in this case, nor apparently any intention of such, perhaps it should not have found entry in this report, but as it has been shewn in the Benares Statements I. and II., I have also deemed it advisable to mention it.

23. The second case also occurred in the city, and was reported on the 12th August, 1864. It appears that three travellers, Sheokurn, Khooseeram, and Sookram Dass, residents of the Meerut district, were travelling towards Juggernath. At Allahabad they were joined by one Girwur, who made himself exceedingly agreeable on the journey. On arrival at Benares they put up at a dhurumshalah, when Girwur went and purchased *poorees* and sweetmeats, and the whole party eat their meals together. In the evening, the said Girwur brought some *choora* and *goor*, of which Khooseeram and Sookram Dass partook, but Sheokurn declined. Soon after the two former got stupified, and about midnight Sookram Dass began to vomit; on this Sheokurn got frightened, and, suspecting foul play on the part of Girwur, searched his brother Khooseeram to see whether his purse which contained Rs. 8 was safe; not finding it he at once suspected Girwur of the theft, and complained to the Police. Rs. 11 were found on Girwur, but Khooseeram's purse was not forthcoming. On being questioned, he confessed to the theft, but denied having tampered with the evening meal. However, from the condition of the two men and the Medical Officer's report, there was no doubt that something deleterious had been mixed with the food. The case being strong against Girwur, he was arrested and forwarded for trial, committed to the Sessions, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

24. The defendant mentioned that he came from Ghosea in the Muttra district, and measures were at once taken to discover the truth of his asserted residence and antecedents. The Superintendent of that district made the necessary enquiries, from which I learnt that Girwur did live for some time at Ghosea, and gained his livelihood as a labourer, but that, some 18 or 20 months previously, he left the place with his family and returned to his original home in the village of Nudmee in the same district. Some four or five months ago he came back to Ghosea alone, and after a few days' stay went off again, since which nothing more was known of him in that part of the country.

25. The third case was taken up by the Ramnugger Police, and the particulars are as follows:—An insensible traveller was, on the 17th November, found by the chowkeedar of village Shoojabad, lying close to a jowar field near the river bank, and was brought by him to the Rajghât out-post. The sub-inspector of Ramnugger happened to be there at the time, and, imagining the man had an epileptic fit, sprinkled his face with water, &c. The Officer should have sent him on at once to the Medical Officer, and he was afterwards duly admonished for this neglect of duty. After two or three hours the man came to his senses, and told his tale:—that he was travelling from the Upper Provinces towards Gya, and on reaching Mohun serai (about eight miles from Benares) was accosted by a man calling himself an Aheer, who said he was going to Patna where he had a brother; they walked on in company, crossing during the afternoon the bridge-of-boats at Rajghât, where they pulled up and seated themselves by the river bank. Ramasur (the plaintiff) then told his companion to get some *suttoo*, which he brought tied up in two bundles; one portion he gave to Ramasur, and eat the other

himself. After taking a little, he detected a bitter taste in the *suttoo*, and threw the remainder away into the river, and asking his friend what sort of *suttoo* he had bought, he replied that it was the best to be had. Shortly after, Ramasur became giddy, the Aheer then led him along the bank of the river for about half a mile when he became insensible. He had a *lota*, a *ruzzai*, and Rs. two in cash, with him; these must have been taken from him by the Aheer, who had disappeared. The search after the defendant was unsuccessful at the time, but shortly after (as will be seen in a subsequent paragraph) he was engaged in a similar crime and arrested.

26. The fourth case occurred, in the Dussasoomade Division of the city, on the night of the 5th December. About 5 P. M. two men, one calling himself Gokul, the other (name unknown), apparently his servant, visited a prostitute, by name Chunder Monee. The former gave her a Rupee and proposed remaining the night. Two other women who lived close by happened to be there at the time, but went away soon after. Gokul then sent his servant for *poorees*, sweetmeats, and cream, and they all partook; soon after Chunder Monee became insensible, and remembered nothing till seven the following morning. When she awoke she found she had vomited all over the floor, and that the two men had disappeared. On looking about, she discovered a box of her's had been broken open, and the contents, consisting of cloths and jewels, valued at Rs. 114-8-0, stolen.

27. The first intimation to the Police was at 10 A. M. on the 6th, when the sub-inspector proceeded to the plaintiff's house, and having collected the substance vomited, forwarded it to the Civil Surgeon. He then obtained a descriptive roll of the culprits, and after a few hours' search found Gokul in another prostitute's house. When brought before the plaintiff he was at once recognized by her, as also by the two women who were visiting her the previous evening, and was duly forwarded for trial; but the fact of his having given any drug not being properly established, he was released on that charge. However, on further enquiry on the part of the Magistrate, he was disposed of under Section 280 of Act XXV. of 1861. Although every endeavour was made to trace the second culprit, the efforts of the Police were unsuccessful, and he is still at large.

28. The fifth and last case in this district occurred near Rajahtalao on the 10th December. The sub-inspector of the Mirza Moorad station had been in that direction enquiring into a case, and returning about noon, saw a man lying down about a stone's throw from the tank. On being called, he raised his head for a moment. The sub-inspector then went close to him, when he informed him that his name was Hookmee Hujjam, and that he had come from Allahabad; that some three koss back he had met a man, calling himself an Aheer, who had given him some *suttoo* whilst seated at a tank; and that, on arrival at Rajah talao, feeling himself heated and dizzy, he had laid down, and that his companion had gone on a-head.

29. The sub-inspector, suspecting foul play, at once obtained a description of the supposed Aheer and started in pursuit. Immediately after, seeing a man going in the direction of Hookmee, and his appearance tallying with the descriptive roll, he arrested him, when the plaintiff at once recognized him as the person who had given him the *suttoo*. The defendant on being questioned was found to be a *Passee*; his name was Shewdeen. He confessed to having given Hookmee some *bhâng* to drink mixed with a small quantity of opium, then the *suttoo*, and concluded by making him a *ganja chillum* mixed with two dhuttoora seeds, and that it was his intention to rob his victim when quite insensible. Hookmee was at once sent in to the Medical Officer, and sufficient evidence, in support of the confession, being forthcoming, Shewdeen was forwarded for trial.

30. When first seen by the Superintendent of Police, he was identified as the person who had escaped in the Ramnuggur case (*vide* paragraph 25), and on him were discovered the articles stolen on that occasion. He acknowledged his guilt, and

mentioned that he had been initiated into the system by the professional poisoner Bishoondyal, who was arrested, convicted, and hanged at Benares in 1868. Shewdeen was duly tried and convicted, and is now undergoing 10 years' imprisonment. The first case against the defendant was not gone into, owing to the absence of the plaintiff, and to there being no other direct evidence against him.

#### M I R Z A P O O R .

31. In the Mirzapoor district there were four cases last year.

32. The first case occurred on the 10th May, when a man was found lying insensible near a liquor shop, a short distance from the Kuchwa bazaar, by the head constable of that station when out patrolling. The Police officer learnt that the man had been there since 12 o'clock, and that he had shown signs of intoxication when he arrived, and had remained so up to the hour (6 P. M.) of the head constable's coming up. The officer tried to move him, but failed, and, thinking his appearance different from that of a drunken man, forwarded him for Medical examination, when it was ascertained to be a case of drugging. The man did not recover his senses sufficiently for twenty-four hours after his arrival at Mirzapoor, when he stated that he was proceeding from Allahabad to Benares, and at Gopeegunj was joined by a man who, after administering some drug (discovered to be dhutoora) in his food, decoyed him off the main road. Soon after they must have reached the above-mentioned liquor-shop, when the prisoner, finding his companion getting worse and worse, decamped, after relieving his victim of property valued at Rs. 5-8-0. From the time of the first discovery, the Kutchwa Police did their best in the case, but without any good result. The culprit however was subsequently arrested in another case, when the commission of this one was traced to him.

33. The second case occurred at Gopeegunj on the 16th May. A party of ten baiparees came into the bazaar with grain for sale; six of them were in one partnership, and four in another. They all put up at one Fukeer Hulwae's house, where they were always in the habit of lodging. Having disposed of their goods, the former party returned to their homes on the following morning, leaving the four others behind, three of whom had during the night become insensible, the fourth man, Ram Koomar by name, being all right. From the statement of the chowkeedar, who reported the case, it appears the said Ram Koomar had done his utmost to keep the other three from the public gaze and the Police the evening before, and apparently succeeded until the report was made. It was ascertained that the victims had sold their grain for Rs. 65-8, and the money made over to Ram Koomar, who, wishing to appropriate the whole amount, mixed some dhutoora seeds into the food of his partners, in view to making off when the drug had taken proper effect. The money had for some time been made over to one Oujoodhia, in whose house it was found tied up in a jacket belonging to the said Ram Koomar. Ram Koomar was duly committed to the Sessions, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

34. The third case occurred in the city of Mirzapoor on the 24th June, when a little girl, Dilbahar, informed the Police that her mother (a prostitute), Mussumat Budma, was lying insensible at her house, and that a man had been there at 8 A. M., who shortly after asked her (Dilbahar) to go out and purchase a little sugar; when brought he made a shurbut, of which the mother partook. He then sent her out again for pân. On her return, half an hour after, she found her mother insensible, and the man gone off with jewelry valued at Rs. 28-6. The report was made at 1 P. M., and at 4 P. M., from the description obtained from Dilbahar, the man was arrested at the Railway station, and on being brought to Mussumat Budma's house was at once recognized by the girl and a neighbour. His name was Mungur, and on further enquiry he turned out to be the individual who drugged the man above reported in paragraph 32. He was committed to the Sessions, convicted, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

35. The last case in the Mirzapoor district was reported at the Bhudoe station, and occurred on the 31st October. A woman, calling herself Kutree, went to the house of Bechoo Kulwar in Bhudoe and claimed relationship with the family through Debee Kulwar of Gopeegunj, and said she had come to talk about some marriage in the family, which she was anxious to prevent. She then proposed having some food with Bechoo and his family, consisting of his wife and two or three other persons. The chupatees were ready cooked, and preparations were made for cooking some vegetables, and one of Bechoo's children, about eleven years old, began to grind spices to flavor them. The stranger talked about family matters, and presently suggested to the little girl that she should help her to grind the spices; shortly after, the little girl and her mother went out for natural purposes. When the food was ready, Bechoo and his father partook, but another daughter who joined them in the meal, thinking it tasted nasty, spat it out. When the meal was over, Bechoo and his father became insensible. Bechoo's wife returned, and finding them in this state, tried to bring them round; and in the confusion the stranger decamped with her ornaments valued at Rs. 17. From the way in which she went to work, there is every reason to suppose that Kutree must be a professional poisoner. A woman answering to the description was subsequently arrested at Gopeegunj, but the plaintiff failed to recognize her as the culprit, and no report having been made to this Office of her capture, I conclude Mussumat Kutree must be still at large.

#### JOUNPOOR.

36. In the Jounpoor district but one case of this kind occurred during the year under report, and the only one which terminated fatally. The particulars are as follows:—On the 16th May, the gorait of mouzah Sikrara, in the Buxsha Division, brought a body to the station accompanied by a young woman, Murreeum, daughter of deceased, whose name was Zynut Huzzeer. It appears that mother and daughter had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on their return they were joined by a man named Girdharee Kaunt, at a place called Bheopal Tâl, who mentioned he was a resident of Jounpoor, and was on his way there; they proceeded in company as far as Muchleshuhur where they put up at a serai. During the night, Girdharee cooked food, and asked deceased to partake. He also gave the daughter some thing in a chilum which made her giddy and sick; the mother, too, shortly after her meal, became insensible, when Girdharee robbed her of Rs. 9-5-3 and decamped. Early next morning the daughter finding her mother still in a precarious state got alarmed, and hired an ekka for the purpose of taking her into Jounpoor. The ekka driver, however, probably from fright, seeing the mother's state, did not take them the whole way but left them under a tope of trees at Sikrara and drove off. The same evening the mother died. Although every endeavour has been made to trace the culprit, he has not yet been heard of.

37. From enquiries instituted, it appears that Girdharee is unconnected with any similar undetected cases in the Division. He is however an absconded offender from the Jounpoor district in a case of theft.

38. In concluding this Report, I beg to apologize for the delay which has occurred in its submission, and which has, to a great extent, been caused by sundry references which I found it was necessary to make relative to some of the cases under review.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. D. MANNING, MAJOR,  
Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

## J H A N S I E   D I V I S I O N :

*Lullutpoor District.*

*Para. 43.*—This district is exceptionally situated : covered to a great extent with dense jungle, thinly populated, and surrounded, except on the south and north-west, by Native independent States, it has until lately scarcely ever been free from marauding parties of rebel Bundelaha, either from our own or some neighbouring foreign territory. Rebellion in “ Bundelcund khas ” is not a word of such grave import or significance as in other places. For the Bundela, it is the readiest solution to any difficulty, real or imaginary : if he has a spite against a neighbour, he murders him ; or if he owes more money than he can conveniently pay, he invariably takes refuge from the terrors of either the Criminal or Civil law in rebellion.

Under Native government this was a most profitable speculation, and an enterprising individual of this kind seldom failed in obtaining what he wanted, whether pardon for a crime committed, or a settlement with his creditors ; as after a few years of productive raids on his part, and unsuccessful pursuit on the part of the Native Ruler, the latter was glad to agree to condone the past, and to offer the rebel a grant of land as an inducement to settle down.

The excitement of the mutiny revived and agitated this old traditional spirit, the effects of which have been, up to the past year, felt in this district ; and I am only echoing the statement of the Deputy Commissioner, when I say that it is due to the energy, activity, and local knowledge of Lieutenant Thain, that the Lullutpoor jungles are not now infested by such predatory parties. Bujbul Singh, the last Lullutpoor rebel, no longer ventures to remain for any time in his old haunts, and he too will, I have no doubt, be soon taken or killed.

\* \* \* \* \*

51.—*Caste.* On the subject of caste, I would remark, that the same classes which seek enlistment elsewhere are to be found in the several Forces of this Division.

In 1858, and again in 1861, a number of Gonds were enlisted from zillah Baitool into the Jhansie and Oraie Military Police Battalions. In order to induce them to remain in this part of the world, and to ensure a constant supply of the raw material for future enlistments, small villages were built for them near the Police lines at both district Head-Quarters. The plan succeeded well ; they brought their wives and families to live with them in these villages, which are known, both at Jhansie and Oraie, by the name of Gondpoorwa, and they now appear to have permanently taken root in both places. The Gonds are honest, faithful, and brave, but generally of most limited mental capacity ; it is astonishing, however, how much the contact of civilization—even such civilization as Jhansie and Oraie can afford—has brightened them up ; and I do not despair of seeing them ultimately furnish some Officers who will be able to read and write, and be as fit for the charge of a Police Station as individuals of other castes.

Mahomedans are every where the most numerous class, both as Officers and men, particularly so in the district of Humeerpore, from which I have made arrangements to transfer some of this excess, in order to bring all the districts more nearly to the same level. I have also, for a time, stopped their further enlistment. Mahomedans, Brahmins, Kaiths, and some thakoors and buniahs compose the majority of the literate class—the three first are in larger numbers ; but Police Schools are everywhere bringing on lads of other castes who will serve to dilute the mass, and do away with this monopoly.

There are several Seikhs and other Punjabees in the Jhansie and Lullutpoor districts, who are, with very few exceptions, illiterate and fitted only for Military duty. Kunjars have also been sparingly entertained. These men belong to an essentially

thieving class, and on the principle of "put a thief to catch a thief" are often useful as detectives.

\* \* \* \* \*

53.—*Dacoitee, Thuggee, &c.* This Division has been altogether free from dacoitee, thuggee, or robberies by the administration of poisonous drugs, during the year under review.

54.—I have at present on my file three cases of administration of poisonous drugs, one of thuggee, and two of dacoitee. They are all of 1861 and 1862, but the perpetrators of the two former crimes are birds-of-passage in this Division,—Humeerpoor being the district which they favor most. They have but little clue, and that little I have found it difficult, after such a long interval, to take up. Dacoitees too are here of a purely exceptional nature; they are generally committed on the borders of our territories by bands who come in from some neighbouring Native States, and return there without delay with their plunder; and although in some cases the perpetrators have been traced, it is difficult to collate evidence such as to ensure punishment.

55.—*Cattle stealing.* The crime of cattle stealing is of frequent occurrence in a great portion of this Division, and from the facility with which the theft is committed in the jungle tracts, and the almost certain refuge and immunity from pursuit offered by the vicinity of Native territory, it is an evil with which it is difficult to cope with success.

The castes of "Kunjar," "Chumar," "Kunjir," "Nut," and "Beria," are those which supply the most daring and successful cattle-lifters. Individuals of the two former castes generally go to work separately; those of the three latter, in parties of three or four.

The cattle stolen are, as a rule, disposed of in the Native States nearest to the scene of the theft; but some are also sold in our territories, in the cities of Mow, Konch, Jaloun, Calpee, Oraie, Raat, Humeerpoor, Bazzar Bundkee (Futtehpoor,) Banda, and Saugor;—in short, wherever butchers are to be found, who, by slaughtering the animal, reduce the chance of detection to a minimum.

56.—The herdsman is often, particularly in the Lullutpoor district, in league with the thieves, and for a small consideration winks at the disappearance of the best of his employer's animals. It is not unusual either to see 150 or 200 cattle feeding in the jungles under the charge of a boy of 10 or 12 years of age, who, although he may have the best intentions in the world, must obviously be unable to look after so many.

In the Balabut and Lukangeer jungles of the Lullutpoor district, Bunjaras and other large owners of cattle habitually make them over to the zemindars in certain seasons, paying them a small sum for grazing. The zemindar will not probably employ more than one or at most two men or boys to herd all the cattle in his charge, however numerous they may be; and it is not to be expected that people, often so careless and apathetic about their own property, will exert themselves much to protect that of others; thus when the Bunjaras come to claim their beasts they sometimes find the number diminished.

57.—Cattle thus stolen are often recovered and the thieves arrested in our territory. Occasionally even this result is obtained in Native States, but this latter is the exception, not the rule. Police who have tracked depredators of this description into foreign territory, are obliged, under existing Regulation, to apply immediately for assistance from the officials of the State which they may have entered. Outwardly the assistance applied for will be probably given, but in point of fact every difficulty will be thrown in their way, and the most secure arrangements made for the disappearance of the "*corpus delicti*" and, if necessary, of the criminal himself. The ends of justice are thus defeated, and the Police Officer perhaps assailed with virtuous indignation for his unwarrantable suspicions by the Native official who has accompanied



him to the spot. This is, I can assure you, a faithful and unexaggerated picture of what constantly occurs in these cases, more particularly in the Jhansie and Lullutpoor districts; and it must be of constant recurrence as long as the present rules as to arrest in Native States are in force. It is, I admit, a difficult question to deal with satisfactorily; but I would almost prefer to see Native Rulers have, under certain restrictions, the right of arrest in our territories, to a continuance of the present most unsatisfactory procedure.

58.—*Infanticide.* The crime of infanticide is not of common or general occurrence in this Division. Certain villages in the Humeerpoor district, principally in the pergunnah of Raat, appear to me to be those which are most open to strong suspicion on this head. They are, some altogether, and others partially, inhabited by Puriar thakoors; and my enquiries on the subject have resulted in the belief that, although these people may not usually murder their female children, they do so occasionally. In this I am borne out by the disproportion shown in the Returns between the number of male infants reported alive, and that of females of the same age.

I have reason to believe that Mr. Benson, the Magistrate of Humeerpoor, was also under the impression that this crime existed to a certain extent in this locality, and made, through his tehseeldars, some arrangements with a view to checking it, but as he deprecated the interference of the Police in the matter, except in the usual course of taking procedure in cases of discovered and reported crimes, no active measures were initiated either by me or the District Superintendent.

59.—Although a number of thakoors of the Puriar and Paruck denominations are to be met with in the villages of the Jhansie and Lullutpoor districts, I have at present no reason to believe that the practice of infanticide prevails among them, certainly not to any extent.

60.—*Sunoriahs.* A large community known as Sunoriahs occupy several villages in a portion of the district of Lullutpoor, near Banpoor and Mehrownnee, in the Tehree State, and also, but in smaller numbers, in the Duttia territory.

They appear to have been formerly a distinct tribe, which claimed to be one of the many sub-divisions of the thakoor caste. From time immemorial, they have one and all followed the sole profession of thieving, but in the course of years, probably from the fact of their always marrying in and in, and exclusively in their own tribe, their numbers diminished, and they recruited themselves by the purchase of children of other castes: "Thakoors," "Aheers," "Kunjars," "Telees," "Kachees," and Chumars," indiscriminately.

These children were in their youth taught the particular branch of the profession of their adopted fathers, in which, as will be seen below, their assistance was necessary, and were made use of by the "Sunoriahs" to effect their projected thefts. When they out-grew the age in which they could be useful as apprentices, they, in their turn, became master-thieves, and carried on the trade with the help of the generation immediately succeeding them.

61.—The "Sunoriahs" thus now no longer exist exclusively as a caste, but they do most certainly exist as a community, banded together for the sole purpose of theft, having their own Officers, Code of Regulations, customs, and, to a certain extent, language, or rather thieves' slang.

It is a point of honor with them never to steal at night, and any one infringing this rule is put out of caste by his more scrupulous brethren.

62.—The lineal descendants of the original "Sunoriahs" arrogate to themselves the rank of Officers or head-men of the different villages. This rank is hereditary, but in case of failure of lineal descendants of any head-man, the vacancy is filled by election, always from among the original "Sunoriahs," and, in the case of the person

so elected, the post is also held to be hereditary for his descendants. There are two head-men in each village, the older of whom always remains at home, while the other accompanies any party going on a plundering expedition.

63.—The scene of their operations is decided upon before hand ; it is invariably at a long distance from their villages, often several hundred miles, never less than a hundred or a hundred and fifty. Allahabad, Agra, Delhie, Lucknow, Patna, Moorshedabad, Lahore, Dacca, Bombay, Calcutta, Jeypoor, &c., &c., in fact all the large cities of India are in turn put under contribution by these enterprising, and in most cases successful, plunderers. They start in bands of fifty or sixty from their homes, and when near the tract chosen as the theatre of their exploits, separate into "tâls" or companies of eight or ten each, which again divide on reaching a large city into parties of two or three ; with each of these smaller parties are told-off one or two children of between ten and fifteen years of age, who are destined to play an important part on the scene.

64.—With regard to their *modus operandi*, the following may be taken as a fair illustration :—Two well-dressed, and apparently rich and respectable, persons, present themselves at the shop of some well-known "sahoocar," and intimate their wish to inspect and purchase some jewels. They talk big, and are treated with deference. Many valuable ornaments are in turn displayed for their approval, and but little attention is paid to a poorly-dressed and wretched-looking boy who importunes them and the owner of the shop for charity. He is perhaps repeatedly told to go away, but Native beggar-like, he will take no denial, until an opportunity offering, he manages to secrete one or more of the ornaments laying about, which one of the *pseudo* purchasers leaves in his way or succeeds in transferring to him, when he immediately disappears. After some further discussion and bargaining, the wealthy strangers, being unable to make up their minds to pay the prices asked by the "sahoocar", or on some other excuse, also take their departure.

Should the boy be detected before he can get clear away with his spoil, the wrath of the "sahoocar" is deprecated, and perhaps appeased by the intercession of the kind-hearted and respectable accomplices, who, pleading the extreme youth and apparent poverty of the offender, often manage to induce the shop-keeper, on the restoration of his property, to let him off with a flogging.

These light-fingered gentry are however rarely taken in the fact, and even if such should be the case, and the owner of the property prove inexorable, it is the duty of the "mookhia" or officer, who is immediately communicated with, to exert every means in his power to get the lad off. Large sums, the proceeds of other thefts, are often expended, with this end, and often too, I am led to believe, with success.

65.—This is but one of the many clever devices by which these expert thieves collect a considerable booty. They assemble each evening at some convenient place, the results of the day are reported, and the arrangements for the next discussed with the "mookhia," who takes charge of the property collected. A portion of this is appropriated by him in defraying the expenses of the party, purchasing fine clothes and other necessaries, &c., but the principal part is destined to remain untouched until their return to their homes, when it is finally distributed, under the orders of one or more of the superior officers of the community,—the chiefs, of course, getting larger shares in proportion.

66.—Parties are in this way absent for several months from their homes. Those going in October (the general time of starting) returning in, perhaps, June or July of the following year, while it occasionally happens that they do not come back for two or three years. But, however long or short their absences may be, they do invariably, if alive and untaken, return to their villages and their families, to settle down for a time on the proceeds of the expedition. This at least is the case in the Tehree Duttia States ; but the measures taken against these people by the Lullutpoor Police have so

inconvenienced them, that many whose homes are in that district now scarcely ever return. Their names and descriptions are known to the Police, the dates of departure of individuals from their homes reported, and on their return they are, if they are suspected of having been on a thieving excursion, arrested and chullaned under Section 401, Penal Code.

On one occasion property stolen in Calcutta was recovered in the Lullutpoor district; but the proceeds of thefts are now always disposed of in the Tecumgurrh or some other foreign illaquah, and no '*pieces de conviction*' are allowed to come into our districts.

67.—Scarcely any one, but women and old men, are at present to be found in any of the villages under this Government; and husbands returning from a long absence send for their wives to go and see them at some friendly village in the Tehree State.

68.—The chiefs, male and female, of the whole community, are at our villages of Banpoor and Beer, respectively; their names are "Heera Lall," "Dikhut," and Mussummat "Nunnee, Mehtun." The other principal Officers are "Beharee Gootia" of Jumrar; "Chuttroo Boolia" and "Huttee Purbena" of Jerema; both villages of the Tehree Raj.

69.—Annexed is a list of the villages in this and the Tehree illaquah, with the number of male "Sunoriahs" in each. Some of these villages are altogether inhabited by Sunoriahs, others they only partially occupy. I have not yet completed my information about the people of this caste in Duttia, but I am continuing the enquiry in that State, and will in due time submit to you its results, together with any new facts which may come to my notice. I also append a list of some words of the "argot," or thieves' slang, which these people commonly use.

70.—I have communicated with Colonel Meade, Governor-General's Agent; Doctor Stratton, Political Agent, Nowgong; and Major Thomson, Assistant Agent at Duttia, on the subject; and I have reason to believe that stringent measures to watch and punish the "Sunoriahs," in the territories under the supervision of these Officers, will be taken without delay. I am informed, however, that it is the custom of these people to purchase the forbearance of influential members of Native Governments and Durbars by valuable yearly presents or "nuzzeranas," and fear that the best organised measures may be rendered abortive in those States if undertaken by purely Native agency. I would therefore submit whether, in addition to any coercive measures which may be necessary to break up the combination and system pursued by these people for so many years, and to uproot this thieving community, it might not be considered advisable to bring them more immediately under control and observation, and by giving them a means of honest livelihood, to encourage habits of industry, while watching them closely enough to render impossible a successful return to their former mode of life.

Near Doodhai, at the southern extremity of the Lullutpoor district, there is a great deal of waste, but rich and easily cultivable, land. Doodhai was once a rich and considerable town, and all the surrounding country was under cultivation, but owing to the bursting of the bund of a lake which had contained the only water available, for miles round, for the purposes of irrigation, the once populous town was deserted, and but little now remains, except ruins, to mark how far it had once extended. The bund has lately been repaired, and the lake is full again and ready again to fertilise the soil. The whole tract, however, is as yet very thinly populated, and an accession of new hands would be most beneficial. Would it not be possible now, before the new land settlement has been finally decided upon, to locate here, under careful and constant supervision, this troublesome and lawless tribe of Sunoriahs.

I offer this proposal for consideration with diffidence, as I do not know what the result has been in the somewhat similar attempt which is being made to reclaim the Bowreea tribe in the Meerut Division, but it appears to me that the plan is feasible, and contains all the elements of success.

71.—Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of a few of these men as informers and detectives. I do not anticipate that this will be a source of any extra expense, but it is absolutely necessary that I should have at my disposal some means of tracking and frustrating parties of these people on their periodical excursions.

72.—*Nunneh Dewan*. I regret to have to report that the notorious "Prithee Singh," better known as "Nunneh Dewan", is still at large. The general "*habitat*" of this rebel is in the jungly tract of British and foreign territory surrounding Jeitpoor, near which place the ancestral estates of his family are situated. He by no means confines himself however to these limits; and his presence at considerable distances from this centre has, at various times, been reported to me and established.

73.—In March, 1864, my predecessor, Captain Vandergucht, scoured the country in every direction in the hope of meeting with him, or coming upon his fresh traces, but without success. Fifteen Police posts were established at villages in British territory which had hitherto been most frequented by Nunneh Dewan, and a system of patrolling and intercommunication arranged, which would ensure intelligence of the presence of the rebels being obtained and transmitted throughout the chain of out-posts,—a difficult task in such a country, where the inhabitants were unwilling to afford any assistance to the Police, and which was itself an almost uninterrupted sea of jungle. Besides these precautions—there being no doubt of the fact that the villages, with but few exceptions, had been giving the rebel party shelter and food on every occasion,—Captain Vandergucht, in communication with Dr. Stratton, Political Agent at Nowgong, ordered that a morning and evening muster of the inhabitants of villages of this tract should be taken daily, and that the carrying about of food in the jungles by villagers should be strictly prohibited.

74.—Mr. Catania was placed in command of the Police detailed for these duties, but Captain Vandergucht remained at Jeitpoor to superintend personally the effect of these measures, until relieved by me in May. Since my joining as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, I have been a great deal at Jeitpoor, and its neighbourhood. I have visited the out-posts and villages supposed to be particularly well-affected to the rebels, and by conversing with the zemindars and principal inhabitants have made myself acquainted with their state of feeling, while I endeavoured to influence them favorably for the interests of order.

The constant watch, and the coercive measures in force, had had the good effect of rendering any prolonged stay in our territory difficult and dangerous for Nunneh Dewan, and he seldom halted any where within its limits for more than two or three hours; but the orders with regard to the daily muster, as well as to the carrying about of food, having been found illegal, had been cancelled by the Magistrate of Humeerpoor. So that, in traversing the thick jungles in our illaquah, which, notwithstanding every precaution, he could have but little difficulty in doing, Nunneh still managed to obtain, from the fear or affection of the villagers, whatever supplies of food and money he required. It was impossible to obtain any information from the people regarding his movements; and thus, although he no longer dared to stay for any time within our reach, we were as far from catching him as ever.

75.—For the better understanding of this state of things, it will be necessary to record that Nunneh Dewan is related, by either blood or "bhai bundee," to most of the chiefs of the surrounding Native estates; that his nurse having been an "Aheerine" he was the "daow," or foster-brother of all the Aheers in these vast jungles; and that the feudal feeling so widely spread, and strongly rooted, in Bundelcund, had invested the wandering and precarious life of this daring outlaw with a halo of romance, which made even those otherwise unconnected with him or his family unwilling, at the risk of life and loss of caste, to betray him or refuse him assistance. During the year 1863-64, five persons were at different times murdered by Nunneh Dewan, because they had given information against him, or were suspected of doing so; and it was given out, and generally reported, that a similar course would be pursued.

in every case. The murder of a Police constable at Rawutpoora, which was reported to you in due course, strengthened this impression ; and no one doubted but that the rebel was determined, at all risks, to put to death any person interfering with or opposing him.

76.—I submit that, under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the Police have as yet failed to break through the barrier, which affection on the one hand, and fear on the other, have built about this man and his followers.

A sum of money was ordered by Government to be set as a price on his head, but it was insufficient to tempt any one to betray his salt and run the risks which threatened a detected informer. Two Native Rajahs have also been induced to offer a reward for his apprehension ; but I have no doubt that this measure would tend to make these very chiefs oppose his capture by every covert means in their power, as it amounts practically to inflicting a fine on them when he is taken.

77.—The possession of land, whether in maaffee or zemindaree, is much appreciated in Bundelcund ; and I feel assured, that a village of moderate value would be a bait which some of Nunneh Dewan's most staunch supporters would have some difficulty in refusing, and which would probably induce some one to come forward with such information as would lead to his capture or death.

78.—The means adopted hitherto having had a fair trial, and having failed to accomplish the purpose, for which they were intended, it became necessary to adopt some other plan of operations, and I decided, after meeting with your approval, in withdrawing the greater portion of the men of the Divisional Reserve located in these pergunnahs, where their further retention was apparently useless, and was only weakening our cause by making a great display of strength without much practical result.

The arrangements which have been made are briefly these :—The out-posts now stationed at the several villages have been withdrawn, and a party of 30 Foot and 12 Mounted Constables, under the command of an intelligent and energetic officer, are centrally stationed at Mowaband. The officers and constables of this body are all picked men. Their orders are to detach every day, at irregular hours and in different directions, to be determined on only at the moment of marching, two parties of foot and one of mounted men, consisting respectively of six constables under an officer. These parties will march in the direction indicated, six, eight, or ten miles, and either return to Mowaband on that day, or halt when they arrive at their destination, as may be directed. They will, on their road, observe every indication of any thing unusual going on, and generally collect, as far as lies in their power, information which they will act on at once, or report to their officer as circumstances may require. The officer in command is also at all times ready to act at once on the requisition of the chief detective, whom with others I have sent into the neighbourhood, but knows nothing of this detective, or the system he pursues, being merely told that he will be bound to obey, without hesitation, any requisition bearing my signature which may be presented to him.

This detective element is the one on which I mainly rely for success, and from the antecedents of the officer so employed, and of his subordinates, I have every reason to believe that he will spare no effort to obtain good and reliable information.

79.—Before closing my report on this head, I think it right to state, that I do not consider the failure, which has hitherto attended our efforts to capture Nunneh Dewan, to be in any way attributable to Mr. Catania who was deputed for this special duty. On the contrary, I believe that the orders given to that officer were carried out with zeal and energy. I may mention that on two occasions the Police under him came close on the track of the rebel and his six followers, and fired at them as they were running through the thick jungle, but owing to the nature of the country, and the great precautions taken by Nunneh Dewan, who was warned by his dogs of their approach, he managed to escape.

*List of Villages and number of male Sunoriahs in the district of Lullutpoor,  
and the State of Tehree.*

| NAME OF VILLAGE.                      | Number of<br>male<br>Sunoriahs. |                        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>In the District of Lullutpoor.</i> |                                 |                        |
| Beer, ... ..                          | 70                              |                        |
| Banpore, ... ..                       | 50                              |                        |
| Odia, ... ..                          | 6                               |                        |
| Gogurwarah, ... ..                    | 8                               |                        |
| Balownee, ... ..                      | 15                              |                        |
| Gungjaree, ... ..                     | 15                              |                        |
| Sohae, ... ..                         | 4                               |                        |
| Dadora, ... ..                        | 3                               |                        |
| Dhunnaree, ... ..                     | 15                              |                        |
| Salawun, ... ..                       | 4                               |                        |
| Bumoree ghât, ... ..                  | 8                               |                        |
| Ukwahee, ... ..                       | 8                               |                        |
| Kukharee, ... ..                      | 7                               |                        |
| Chundwahee, ... ..                    | 4                               |                        |
|                                       |                                 | Total, ... 217         |
| <i>In the District of Tehree.</i>     |                                 |                        |
| Teekungurh, ... ..                    | 50                              | (Altogether Sunoriah.) |
| Chirkoowan, ... ..                    | 200                             |                        |
| Moora, ... ..                         | 200                             |                        |
| Amora, ... ..                         | 200                             |                        |
| Jumrar, ... ..                        | 60                              |                        |
| Loharee, ... ..                       | 100                             |                        |
| Kurtaree, ... ..                      | 50                              |                        |
| Bindaree, ... ..                      | 80                              |                        |
| Soojanpoora, ... ..                   | 50                              |                        |
| Maharajpoora, ... ..                  | 50                              |                        |
| Akora, ... ..                         | 20                              |                        |
| Bujarwara, ... ..                     | 50                              |                        |
| Purthown, ... ..                      | 12                              |                        |
|                                       |                                 | Total, ... 1,122       |
|                                       |                                 | GRAND TOTAL, ... 1,339 |

*List of Words of Sunoriah "argot," or thieves' slang.*

| URDOO.                            | SUNORIAH.            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Lota, (a brass pot), ... ..       | Punhee.              |
| Thalee, (. do. plate), ... ..     | Tunktee.             |
| Pugree, (turban), ... ..          | Aggasee.             |
| Dhotee, ... ..                    | Bhed pots.           |
| Hookka, ... ..                    | Tehutee Tehuta.      |
| Rupia, (rupee), ... ..            | Dumree.              |
| Chandee, (silver), ... ..         | Alootun.             |
| Angurkha, (long coat), ... ..     | Tehuta.              |
| Ghora, (horse), ... ..            | Phirkha.             |
| Byle, (bullock), ... ..           | Kutova.              |
| Utha lena, (to take away), ... .. | Bannuj lena.         |
| Bhagna, (to run away), ... ..     | Lud maoo oonukpurna. |

( Signed ) T. DENNEHY, CAPTAIN,  
Depty. Inspector-General.

## APPENDIX C.

From the Magistrate of Etawah, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Agra,  
(No. 10.)—Dated—January, 1865.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward the Police Administration Report for the year 1864.

2. The Police of this district, as a body, are clean, orderly, and well-conducted. No single instance of oppression, or improper harshness on the part of any policeman, has been brought to notice during the past year. As a whole, the men seem well up both in their drill, and in a knowledge of the legal enactment with which they are concerned; but they are in my judgment at present numerically too weak for the duties they are called on to perform, and they are mostly, more or less, deficient in the faculty of utilizing, when occasion demands, the technical and legal knowledge that a verbal examination proves them to possess.

3. Lieutenant Graham has been indefatigable in his endeavours both to trace out the offenders in every individual case, and to raise the standard of the Police generally. In my opinion it would be difficult to find a more intelligent, able, and industrious officer. That the Police of this district, like the Police of every other district of which I know any thing, are far from perfect, I need hardly tell you; but, on the whole, considering the youth and inexperience of the force, and the transition state in which Police arrangements have so long been, the results are, it seems to me, if not as successful as we could have wished, at any rate as satisfactory as we could fairly expect.

4. I enclose for your information an extract from my Criminal Administration Report, on the subject of our modern Police force.

I am, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

*Magistrate.*

*Extract of Annual Criminal Administration Report.—No. 6, dated 6th January, 1865.*

It will be observed that there has been a real increase in the number of recorded crimes, as well as in number of persons brought to trial, while the increase of the latter is only a little more than proportional to that of the former. It might be asserted that the crimes that are now committed are more invariably recorded than they formerly were; but my own impression is, that crime has really increased. One cause of this increase unquestionably is, the extremely high prices that have here prevailed almost throughout the year. In a district where in past years wheat has habitually sold at from 30 to 35 seers per Rupee, petty thefts *must* increase, when for months together only 15 seers are procurable; and this is what has actually occurred.

Let us analyze the theft cases for instance —

| CLASS.                                                                                              | YEAR 1863.    |                           | YEAR 1864.    |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
|                                                                                                     | No. of Cases. | Value of Property stolen. | No. of Cases. | Value of Property stolen. |
| <i>Bona fide</i> theft fully believed to have occurred, ...                                         | 283           | Rs. 4,762                 | 424           | Rs. 4,197                 |
| Cases of reported theft, not believed to have occurred, ...                                         | 27            | 339                       | 45            | 972                       |
| Cases of strayed cattle recorded as stolen, owing to their recovery not having been ascertained,... | 412           | 4,502                     | 494           | 5,516                     |

Here we find an increase of one-half in the number of the theft cases, but withal a considerable diminution in the *amount* of property stolen. In burglaries (chiefly the work of professional thieves) there has been but slight increase, but robberies and dacoitees (non-aggravated cases, which any five half-starved Kooras can perpetrate after dusk in the high fields on some bunniah bringing home flour and salt from the weekly fair) have doubled; while cases of receiving stolen property have increased from 10 to 34. Murders have increased, but culpable homicides have diminished; and as the line separating these offences is very narrow, no satisfactory inference can be drawn from these variations. In the past year, in round numbers, 1,500 non-bailable offences (including doubtful cases, and cases of lost and strayed cattle) were recorded as having occurred; in 1863, only 1,200 such cases were recorded. In these cases, in 1864, there were 293 successful prosecutions, or nearly 20 per cent. against £15, or less than 18 per cent. in 1863. Moreover, out of all such prosecutions, 60 per cent. were successful in 1864 against 53 per cent. in 1863. Although, therefore, from circumstances beyond our control, there was an increase of 25 per cent. in non-bailable offences, we were somewhat more successful than in 1863 in dealing with them.

It must not be supposed, however, that I consider these results satisfactory. The Superintendent of Police is a very able and energetic Officer of considerable experience; I myself am also not new to the work; both of us have exerted ourselves most strenuously during the past year, and yet our exertions appear to have produced no appreciable results. *Not one single case* of importance has occurred during this past year which I myself have not personally watched, and yet several, nay almost half, of the most important cases have broken down. In five out of 11 cases of murder, in five out of 10 cases of robbery, and in one out of three cases of dacoitee, we have been unable to bring the offenders to justice, or at any rate to secure their conviction. Looking back to former years, it appears to me that in 1858, 1859 and 1860, I was *very much more* successful with the old Police than I am now with the new; and that, too, although I certainly did not take more pains than I have taken in the past year, and although I had then no zealous coadjutor like Lieutenant Graham. I am inclined to believe that it is, in a great measure, to the transition state in which our Police organization has long been that we owe our want of success. Although it is not possible, in a report like this, to go deeply into the question, it will not, I think, be out of place to note briefly some leading facts bearing on this question. Practically speaking, for the *Collector*, and what is still more important the *Tehseeldars*,—Officers possessing very great powers over, and influence with, the zemindars—we have substituted the Superintendent of Police and Inspectors, neither of whom can possibly *ex-officio* carry much weight. Now, in serious crimes, it is almost solely through the zemindars that the truth can be elicited, and *proof* obtained. Any number of men may have seen a murder committed, but in many cases not one of these eye-witnesses will give evidence, unless strongly pressed by their zemindars. True, the Magistrate is still responsible, but the Magistrate working through the Superintendent and Inspectors, and the Magistrate working through his *Tehseeldars*, is a wholly different matter. The people understand that the Police is a separate *seristah*, that the Magistrate neither appoints, promotes, nor punishes the Police; there is another Officer *between*; and let a Magistrate go to the spot himself, and, assisted by the Police, do and say what he pleases, he cannot produce one-third of the effect that he did when working directly through his "Officer of Police," as *Tehseeldars* were then called. The first great cause, then, of the present comparative want of efficiency of the new Police, as compared with the old is that we have virtually substituted for very influential officers others who have no real weight with the very class whose co-operation is, as native society is now constituted, most necessary to success in Police administration. The second is somewhat similar. Formerly your chief instruments in detection, the fellows who would worm out of suspected persons clues to important facts, who would bully and coax all parties who could or might know or *find out* anything about the case into active assistance, were old ragged-coated, grey-haired



burkundauzes who had been 20, 30, or 40 years in the same thannah. Now scarcely a single one of the old men is to be found; they could not or would not drill; they did not like the new system; and we have a hundred men from a Police corps raised at Allahabad, or 200 from some chumar levy raised somewhere else. The second cause, then is, in my judgment, that the lower grades are, as a body, far less competent as detectives than the old burkundauzes were.

There is yet a third cause: the numerical strength of the Police has, I think (at any rate in this district,) been reduced below the limit *at present* compatible with efficiency. To these, and other less important kindred causes, is, I think, chiefly to be attributed the want of success that I have above remarked. But while hazarding the opinion that the new Police is not altogether so successful as yet, as was at first expected, it must not therefore be supposed that I either regret the change, or look forward any thing but hopefully to the future. In the first place, if we have lost something, we have also gained greatly; if the Police hardly protect the property and lives of the public so efficiently as the former Police did, and if as detectives they are somewhat less successful, at any rate they do not prey upon and oppress the public as the old burkundauze Police unquestionably did. A few more crimes may be committed, a few less offenders proportionately brought to justice; but I question whether, notwithstanding this, the general public are not better off, and really better protected. Take it all under the new system and the old: corruption, extortion, ill-treatment and abuse, were, do what one would, too much the characteristics of the old Police;—in this district, at any rate, they seem almost unknown amongst the new.

Again, granting that the peculiar influence of Collector and tehseeldar, derived from their known almost unlimited powers in Revenue matters, is lost to the Police in their investigations, and that hence these latter produce less favourable results, may it not be doubted whether this influence was constitutional or healthy, and may we not say—better get out less cases *without*, than more with, this influence? Certainly in regard to the old burkundauze system of detection, half force, half fraud, we are well rid of it. Controlled by an iron hand, restricting its illegalities within the narrowest limits, it *might* work well, and possibly do little real evil, but it was bad in principle, and we are well rid of it. Time, I think, maturing the scheme and bringing experience to the force, as a body, and specially to the lower grades, will gradually remove that want of practical success which at present cannot fail to cause anxiety. One more word I would add on this subject; we must have patience. There are doubtless some more or less important improvements yet necessary, but the main requisite is to have a little patience, to let the organization solidify, to let the young plant root and grow. Hitherto this poor new Police has scarcely had fair play, having been pulled up by the roots every six months or so, to see how it was getting on. Change—change—change—has been the only persistent characteristic of the Police; and if under such a system, or want of system, Officers and men have not been at all discouraged or disheartened, and have not become at all less zealous and careful in the discharge of their duties, it must be admitted that it is infinitely to their credit.

(Signed) A. O. HUME,

*Magistrate.*

ETAWAH MAGISTRACY: }  
The 6th January, 1865.

## APPENDIX D.

*Narrative of dacoitee and murder of Mudjoo Lumberdarin and three others, by 97 residents of Purma, on the 18th January, 1864.*

THE murder of the lumberdarin Mudjoo, and of her father, mother and daughter, which took place on the 18th January, 1864, appears first to have been determined on towards the end of the month of November, 1863. It was suggested by two Brahmins of the village, Shew Lall Dooby and Mohun Dooby, in the hope of their obtaining the village at the settlement of the district, which had then been commenced. The lumberdarin had exasperated, to the highest degree, the bulk of the inhabitants of Purma by a series of acts of petty tyranny and injustice; so that the murder once proposed by men of influence in the village, it was not long before arrangements were made to carry it into execution. Under the superintendence and advice of the two Brahmins above named, a conference was held to which the headmen of each of the castes in the village were invited. Shew Lall Dooby representing the Brahmins; Heera Lall Chamar and Gooman Paik, the Rajpoots; Purum Sookh, the Chumars; and Thakoreh, the Cachies. It was by them arranged that the murder should at once take place, and that five men should be furnished from the Brahmin caste, three from that of the Rajpoots, three from that of the Cachies, three from that of the Chumars, and a few Kungars, for carrying it into execution. These men, to the number of 18, accordingly assembled on or about the night of the 2nd December, under the orders of Gooman Paik, Bhooreh Kungar, and Mohun Dooby, and proceeded in a body to the house of the lumberdarin. Owing, however, to the faint-heartedness of some of the party, who were seized with a kind of panic at the last moment, the whole body dispersed, and the design was for the time abandoned.

About the 4th of December, another consultation took place at the house of Gooman Paik, when it was suggested that from other villages, men well known as bad characters, and for their intimacy with professional dacoits, should be called in to assist at the murder; the advantage of this arrangement being, that the presence of strangers in the village, on the night of the outrage, would at once direct suspicion against Bujbul Singh, dacoit, who, it would be thought, had, according to habit, carried off the family of the lumberdarin to the jungles. The men from other villages were to receive in reward for their services the pillage of the lumberdarin's house. In the meantime however, the lumberdarin Mudjoo proceeding to Jhansie, arrangements were made for murdering her in the jungle near Baar, should a favorable opportunity offer,—the murder of the remainder of the family being deferred till another occasion. As she chanced however to be accompanied by a large number of people, this project also failed.

The lumberdarin returned to Purma about the 31st December, when Gooman Paik at once started for Salua, Oomuria and Semra, villages distant 20 and 30 miles from Purma, and brought thence with him 12 or 14 men. Nothing could be done on the occasion however, the lumberdarin having unexpectedly proceeded to Mudunpoor sometime between the 31st December and 3rd January, 1864. The latter returning once more to Purma on the 12th January, Gooman Paik again proceeded to call in assistance from Salua, Oomuria and Semra, and returned on the 18th with 13 men. About midnight, the men of Purma were collected by Pirthie Singh Jaiwar and Heera Lall Jaiwar, those of other villages being under the orders of Gunesh Bilwar of Semra, Pran Kungar of Salua, and Shew Lall Kungar of Oomuria. All were assembled outside the village to the number of full forty men, and the measures to be adopted were there canvassed and agreed to. Two men were sent to watch the Banpoor road, and two that of Mehrownie; the remainder proceeded to the lumberdarin's house, which they at once entered. All the property found inside was plundered, and the family seized and carried off to the river Jumna, which is little more than a couple of miles from Purma. Thirteen men of Salua, Oomuria and Semra escorted

the prisoners to the river, to which also Gooman Paik, Bhooreh Kungar, Moti Nao, and several others, accompanied them. The lumberdarin Mudjoo was then killed by Bhooreh Kungar ; Gunesh Birthrie by Shew Lall Kungar ; the birthrin, the wife of Gunesh, by Bussorah Chumar ; and the little girl by Gooman Paik. The bodies were left on the bank as they fell ; while the perpetrators departed to the village to inform the Police that the lumberdarin, with her family, had been carried off to the jungles by dacoits. The Police, easily falling in with the account given by the criminals, were very far from suspecting the real facts of the case, and after a partial enquiry returned to the station-house. The bodies were then sunk in the Jumna, where the river is deep, by Bhooreh Kungar, Gooman Paik, and a few others ; but two of them having come to the surface, 14 men went afterwards to re-sink them, which was done by tying large earthen vessels and stones to their bodies.

None of the facts, as above stated, transpired till many days after the murder took place. The District Superintendent proceeded to the spot on hearing of the occurrence, but nothing beyond the circumstance of the family having been carried off, and the house plundered, by Bujbul Singh, could be elicited. After a lapse of some eight or ten days however, the real facts began to transpire, and a servant of the deceased, who had fled to Tehree, having been sent to Lullutpoor, all the circumstances of the case became known. The river was dragged, the bodies recovered, and a strong party of Police posted in the village to prevent escape of any of the inhabitants, pending completion of enquiry. Altogether 97 men were apprehended, among whom are 12 of those from Salua, Oomuria and Semra. Bussoreh Chumar of Semra and Bhooreh Kungar had absconded before the facts of the case, as detailed above, became known.

A large number of men, against whom no proof has been obtained, were at first arrested ; but as there were no means of discovering then to what extent many, since released, were implicated, their apprehension was unavoidable. The atrocious, and altogether exceptional, nature of the crime, surpassing as it does in audacity and cold-bloodedness the worst outrages ever committed in this part of the country, and the belief, which there is still reason to entertain, that there was not an innocent man in the village, precluded the possibility of deferring arrest.

The great difficulty in this case has been experienced in the fact that all the witnesses are also defendants, there not being even a single *good witness* in the case. This difficulty has been partly got over by the Deputy Commissioner according a pardon to certain individuals, on condition of their disclosing the facts within their knowledge. It is even now, I fear, highly probable that many of those connected with this case are still at large ; for it is very unlikely that three men can have identified *every man* of their village engaged in the above outrage. Only two men, Bhooreh and Bussorah, against whom there is any proof of guilt, have escaped apprehension. They are known to have fled to the Native States, by which Lullutpoor is surrounded.

LULLUTPOOR :  
The 21st January, 1865. }

A. S. THAIN, LIEUT.,  
District Supdt. of Police.

---

*Magistrate's Report of Crime and Result of Trial.*

THE case has been faithfully reported by the District Superintendent of Police, and the charges preferred against the prisoners has been established against 53 persons, and they will be committed to the Sessions Court. The case would have been committed before this, but there was, on different occasions, chance of arresting the two absconded men. Lately nothing has been heard of them. The real facts of the whole case did not transpire till months after the arrest of the prisoners, and that

only when one of the coolies, who had run away because he had assisted in carrying Gunnesh Buthwai to the river, was caught. He first let in a light into the whole transaction reported by the District Superintendent. It was only by having the whole village arrested that justice could have been done, as many of the principal men, the Moairs, had removed their things in there and were about to decamp themselves ; also had the information on which the arrest first commenced been delayed by a few days, it is probable that they would have escaped altogether. Many people of the next village, Dherwari, had also to be brought in by the Police, as great suspicion was attached to their being implicated. They were after a time all released.

W. G. B. TAYLOR,  
*Magistrate.*

---

## APPENDIX E.

From Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarah, to Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, ( No. 41. )—Dated Allahabad

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the District Superintendent's Annual Police Administration Report for the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarah for the year 1864, as also the other papers as detailed by him. In doing so, I take the opportunity of making the following observations relative to the Police administration of the past year.

From the Comparative Table, the results of the year's working shew nearly double the number of crimes committed in 1864 as against 1863. The increase is almost entirely made up under the two headings of theft and lurking house-trespass. The District Superintendent appears to be of opinion that this increase, in that class of crime, is caused by a more faithful report of crime by the Police. This opinion I am unable to endorse; for since the formation of the Police, though I have always kept the possibility of such in view, I have never had the slightest reason to suppose that there was any want of correctness on their part.

During the greater portion of the year, grain has been selling in many of the States about us at famine prices. In Meywar, wheat was for a long time selling at five and six seers a Rupee; this caused very large exportations from our districts in that direction, and this continued till our own average prices for wheat were 10, 11 and 12 seers per Rupee; and other grains in proportion. Again, our khureef harvest, which promised so well at the early part of the season, was reduced below half the average yield by the entire absence of rain in the latter part of the season. The general dearness produced by the above causes, is, I think, fully sufficient to account for so large an increase in petty thefts and house-trespass, and is, I venture to think, the more correct mode of accounting for the increase noted; for it is hardly to be supposed that such former incorrectness on the part of the Police in reporting could have existed unknown to the Police Officers and myself, moving as I do so constantly about the districts.

Robberies are shewn to have increased from 24 in 1863, up to 39 in the past year; but under the old procedure most of these cases would have been recorded as simple thefts. Now, any threat or show of force classes a trivial case as a robbery.

In the class of heinous crimes, the calendar is about the same as last year, with the exception of a decrease of three murders in the year under review.

Though the amount of property stolen in the past year is greater than in 1863; still, by the exertions of the Police, the amount recovered in 1864 bears a much larger proportion than that stolen, and is favorable to the Force.

With reference to the subjects noted by Captain Carnell in his report from the 8th to end of the 14th paragraph, I called for a detailed list of the numbers of thefts, burglaries, dacoitees and robberies that have taken place during the year 1864 in the *istimrardaree* and *khalsa* portions of the district, and the following is the result:—

|            |     |     |     |     | <i>Istimrardaree.</i> | <i>Khalsa.</i> |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|----------------|
| Thefts,    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 852                   | 904            |
| Burglary,  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55                    | 120            |
| Dacoitees, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8                     | 0              |
| Robberies, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12                    | 27             |

The area of *istimrardaree* possessions is 1,595 square miles to 1,390 square miles of *khalsa*; and the above return shows that, except in dacoitee, the other reported crimes were much less in the *istimrardaree* illaques. Captain Carnell, in his 14th

paragraph, seems to have made the mistake of including ; as places where there are no Government Police, and consequently, by context from a former paragraph, where the Police cannot be held responsible, villages in our own khalsa boundaries, and though Police cannot be located in every village, still their responsibility exists in full.

Dacoitees being almost, if not invariably, committed by parties entering our districts from Native States, it must be the case (from the geographical position of our istimrardaree estates, which lie in a circle outside our khalsa lands; and form as it were a ring-fence between them and the independent Native States,) that parties entering for plunder whether of the Government dāk, or of travellers, will not penetrate further into our district than the occasion requires, and therefore they commit their depredation in those estates, and easily escape across the border, before even the fact of the crime is known.

I enter into this point as I am so fully convinced, as were my predecessors Major Lloyd and Colonel Dixon before me, that, under all the circumstances of our local position, with such an immense extent of exposed border abutting in every direction upon foreign territory, and considering the class of people and crime with which we have to deal, we are much more secure for repression, by maintaining the full responsibility of the istimrardars, than if we were to substitute for that responsibility the location of our own Police; unless, indeed, we could do so in very large numbers with a cost in proportion.

I have invariably strictly enforced this responsibility, in every case where it was just so to do; and it is hoped that the occurrence of eight dacoitees in the year, none of which were of the nature described by the Inspector-General in paragraph 4 of his report for 1862, will not be thought an unfavorable result of the measures taken by me to enforce, and by the thakoors to carry out, their duties, especially when the large extent and exposed nature of the country to be guarded, and the enormous temptation afforded by the daily passage, on four different lines, of bhany dāks, generally carrying bullion and jewels to a large amount, is taken into consideration.

In paragraph 11, Captain Carnell describes the mode adopted by the freebooters in entering our territory, and states the inability of the Police to recognize these men, but that the villagers might do so; and advises a heavy fine in all cases of harbouring that are proved. The class of delinquents referred to, do not enter our borders on hap-hazard, taking their chance of what they may pick up. Almost every case tried has shown that, by well-concerted plans with dāk-runners and others, they know exactly what they are coming for, and where they are to get it, and they generally take care to arrive at the spot by jungle paths and avoid villages. In his recommendation for a heavy fine in cases of proved harbouring of such men, the District Superintendent, though he does not specify so, must, I conclude, refer to the Native States, as the Penal Code fully provides for such an offence committed in our own territory.

There is one point which necessitates very great caution in guiding the Police action in these districts in their dealings with the istimrardars. Were I not to keep a very close watch upon them, or were I to shew any disposition to accept their representations without the closest examination, the Force would soon be demoralized by the amount of bribery that would follow. One of our very best and most promising chief constables, who had excellent detective talent, fell in this way early in the past year. He had worked up two or three cases in capital style, and had thereby established a fear amongst the thakoors; this was the desired point, and they were then ready to pay him well. He took some 3 or 400 Rs. in a case which was proved against him, was imprisoned, and the man who paid him was also punished very severely. These men can afford to pay largely, and the temptation is consequently great.

The large gang of Meenas alluded to by the District Superintendent in his 23rd paragraph as being then under trial, have had their trial completed. Fifty-seven Meenahs, Aheers, and other castes have been convicted and sentenced under Section 399 of the Penal Code. Six constables with one ex-chief constable have also been proved guilty of aiding and abetting, and sentenced to different degrees of punishment, as also three or four other parties. Convictions have in all been obtained against 65 persons. To Lieutenant Shuttleworth, Assistant District Superintendent, and inspector R. Bower, great credit is due for the persevering steady manner in which every clue was worked out, and guilt brought home to the associates of these men. To Lieutenant Shuttleworth praise must specially be given, for the judicious arrangements he made previous to, and at the time of, the capture of so many bands of men, located as they were in five or six different places in a large city, and by which only four of the whole gang escaped. The trial, which lasted over a long time, was a very laborious one; but it has completely exposed the whole ramifications by means of which these men are able, generally, to be so successful in obtaining large amounts of plunder with perfect impunity. They act upon a regular organized system under leaders, who are in communication with officials of all kinds, with bankers, gomashtahs, cossids, and givers of intelligence, who are spread about in every place. Their movements are all guided by these men, and nothing is risked on chance.

I have also now in the Jail another gang of 24 of these men, all from Shah-jehanpoor and its surrounding neighbourhood. These men were caught in Marwar, and made over to me by the Political Agent. The Assistant Superintendent, Thuggee, has at present the proceedings in his Office.

This being the first year of the working of the amalgamated duties of District Superintendent of Police, and Commandant of Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Corps, is a fit opportunity for me to express my opinion of its working. The District Superintendent having his Head-Quarters fixed at Beawur has many and serious inconveniences attending it. He and the Deputy Commissioner are entirely cut off from that close and constant personal intercourse which forms so essential a part of the Police system; our meetings are but occasional; and thus, as Magistrate, and responsible for Police working, I cannot obtain full knowledge regarding every thing connected with the Force, unless I keep up daily written communications with the District Superintendent, 36 miles off, which, with my heavy current duties, it is impossible for me to do.

The Assistant District Superintendent, who is located at Ajmere, is prohibited from communicating with me on general Police subjects, and is confined in his intercourse with me to the prosecution of cases and matters connected with the prevention and detection of crime; but with respect to the character of men of the Force, those deserving of promotion, suggestions for changing and locating them, and in fact full and close knowledge about the Police in every particular, he is, as I said above, not allowed to communicate with me. Under these circumstances, I would most strongly recommend, to enable the District Superintendent and myself to be in constant personal communication, that he should adopt the same system I am obliged to do, and move with me from one district to another instead of making permanent Head-Quarters at either. In this manner the amalgamated duties could be conveniently carried on. On this subject, I some time previously sent in a special report to the Commissioner for submission to Government.

Captain Carnell, having only joined his appointment here from Bhurtpoor in November last, has had but little to do with the Police working during the past year.

Lieutenant Shuttleworth is a most energetic, hard-working, and intelligent Police Officer. He is thoroughly acquainted with his work, and his whole heart is in it.

I most cordially concur with Captain Carnell in the opinion he expresses with respect to Inspector Bower's qualifications. He is an intelligent, indefatigable, and truly

conscientious Officer, and I would add my strong recommendation to that of Captain Carnell, that you will bear him in mind for promotion on the first favorable opportunity.

I have, &c.,

A. E. DAVIDSON, MAJOR,

*Deputy Commissioner.*

AJMERE DY. COMMISSIONERSHIP : }

*The 22nd March, 1865.*

From District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere and Mhairwarah, to Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police (No. 58).—Dated Beawur, the 22nd February, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Police Administration Report of Ajmere

- |                                                                                                         |                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Yearly Return of Crime.                                                                              | and Mhairwarah for 1864, accompanied by      |
| 2. Comparative Table of Offences.                                                                       | Returns, which are enumerated in the margin. |
| 3. Annual Return of Thuggee.                                                                            |                                              |
| 4. Caste Return.                                                                                        |                                              |
| 5. Comparative Statement of Thuggee and Dacoitee, &c.                                                   | 2. Consequent on my absence from             |
| 6. Statement of time-expired convicts.                                                                  | the district on other duty, from the middle  |
| 7. Annual Tabular Statement of absconded offenders.                                                     | of March to the middle of November, I am     |
| 8. Return showing, under each class of crime, the number of persons arrested and convicted during 1864. | but imperfectly acquainted with the general  |
| 9. Yearly Report of Inspectors.                                                                         | condition and working of the Police for the  |
- past year; and moreover since re-assuming charge, neither time nor opportunity has been afforded me for making a tour of inspection of the District Police; since, in the absence of an Adjutant with the Military Police Battalion, I have been precluded from quitting the Regimental Headquarters at Beawur for more than a day or two together; and hence the inadequacy of this Report.

3. During 1864, there were no cases of robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs; and no real case of dacoitee (as distinguished in paragraph 4 of Inspector-General's Administration Report for 1862) occurred in this district.

4. A case coming within the terms of Circular No. 8 of 1863, (covering the Punjab Circular anent swindlers from the Bombay Presidency, with detail of cases by Major McMullin) happened at Ajmere. Three fugeers (a priest and two disciples,) who stated they had come from the direction of Juggernaut, were the culprits, and they attracted much notice from the bunneahs and others of the city; the priest pretending to be the missing husband of a woman of the Mahaseerie caste, who had not been heard of for 15 years. Enclosed I forward copy of a special Report by Lieutenant Shuttleworth who conducted the case, which will place the Inspector-General in full possession of all the particulars. The prisoners were all three convicted of attempting to cheat by personation, and sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

5. The case, entered in the calendar of crime under serial number 19, was one in which a wife, instigated by her paramour, attempted to make away with her husband by poisoning him. The parties concerned, four in number, were all arrested, and the case was committed to the Sessions, where a five years' sentence was awarded to the woman and her lover, and an accomplice.

6. In crime generally, the calendar shows an increase, excepting murder, where there is a decrease from 11 cases in 1863 to three in 1864. It is in the lesser offences that the increase of crime is most apparent,—chiefly in cases of ordinary theft, and lurking house-trespass. Considering, however, that the augmentation in 1864 may



arise from greater fidelity in reporting crime, the returns will not, I trust, be deemed unsatisfactory. The more serious crimes have not materially increased during the past year in number and frequency of occurrence, and it is therefore more probable that the addition in the number of minor offences is owing rather to the extension of investigation than to an actual increase of crime committed.

7. The value of property stolen is considerably higher than during 1863; while, on the other hand, the amount recovered by the Police is proportionally much larger. The net loss therefore in 1864 is Rs. 39,763-0-3, against Rs. 30,755-9-11 in the previous year.

|    |              | <i>Recovered.</i> | <i>Stolen.</i>     |
|----|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 8. | In 1863, ... | Rs. 9,764-15-11   | of Rs. 40,520-9-10 |
|    | In 1864, ... | „ 20,303-11-5     | „ 51,066-1-8       |

There is nothing particular, calling for special notice, in any of the cases of robbery or dacoitee; and although both these crimes have increased,—the former especially,—the Police cannot, I think, be blamed; since they are not responsible for crime which takes place on the grounds of the istimrardar chiefs, and in most other instances are very powerless to prevent offences of this nature, as I will attempt to show.

9. Rajpootana generally is infested by gangs of dacoits, who doubtless commit many more depredations than those of which the Government become aware; and situated as this district is, any measures of precaution or prevention, which may be instituted in Ajmere alone, will not put a stop to dacoitee and highway robbery. Many of the latter cases in this year's return are nothing more than sowars riding up to unarmed and unsupported travellers, and taking their clothes or money, and are more frequently, than not, committed by men belonging to other, and often far-distant, localities. The chief of these depredators are outlawed thakoors and zemindars of neighbouring independent States, who, having had their property confiscated, find refuge with their brethren and other sympathizers in secluded spots, from which they, or their followers, issue periodically to plunder travellers, and, in short, obtain booty in any manner most convenient.

10. Another class, are the highwaymen proper, chiefly from Sheikhowottee, whose sole livelihood is by pillage, and who, on obtaining information (for which they are always on the *qui vive*) of a favorable opportunity for plunder, appoint a rendezvous whence to accomplish their end, and a few hours after committing the robbery are many miles away from the scene of action; and to capture either of these classes is, under existing arrangements in Rajpootana, very difficult, if not altogether impossible.

11. If the Police of Ajmere were able (which they are not) to prevent these men entering British territory by the main roads, there would still remain ample scope for their vocation in the cross lines of thoroughfares. Again, in this part of the country, it is not easy for the Police to distinguish friend from foe when meeting one or more sowars on the highway, though I am of opinion that the reverse is frequently the case with our own istimrardar chiefs and villagers; and in all cases, where it can be proved that the inhabitants of any locality knowingly harboured highway robbers, a heavy fine would do more than anything else towards deterring others from continuing the system. This, coupled with the practice obtaining of making the nearest village pay compensation, will avail much; but both should be concurred in, and rigidly acted up to, by our neighbours; for, without the former, compensation alone will neither prevent highway robbery and dacoitee, nor bring the crime home to the real culprits.

12. The question of compensation, however, is a difficult one; for it is the exception, rather than the rule, when a highwayman belongs to, or has been harboured in,

a village near the scene of his exploits; therefore the system of making the nearest village always pay compensation is not compatible with strict justice, more particularly near the border, and in some parts of the Ajmere district, where villages are far apart, and separated by vast open plains of miles in extent.

13. The Inspector-General is no doubt aware of the important modification, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, in regard to that part of the International Code which regulates and enforces the *khaj* system, and very great public benefit will it is anticipated be derived therefrom. As the rule now stands, "the State in which an offence is committed is primarily responsible, and ultimately "the State into which the offender or offenders are followed in *hot pursuit*, or in which "they are proved to reside, or into which the stolen property is traced."

14. Of the 1,256 cases of theft, and 175 of lurking house-trespass, in no single instance were they aggravated by violence. Of these, 738 of the former and 97 of the latter occurred in villages where there are no Government Police; and in 789 cases of theft, and 133 of lurking house-trespass, Police aid was not sought, and prosecution was declined by the sufferers.

15. The following is a Return of value of property stolen in lurking house-trespass and theft :—

|                         |     |     | Rs. 5 and<br>under. | Rs. 10 and<br>under. | Rs. 20 and<br>under. | Rs. 30 and<br>under. | Rs. 40 and<br>under. | Rs. 50 and<br>under. | Rs. 100 and<br>under. | Rs. 200 and<br>under. | Rs. 500 and<br>under. | Above Rs. 500. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Theft,                  | ... | ... | 418                 | 210                  | 216                  | 106                  | 69                   | 49                   | 120                   | 51                    | 14                    | 3              |
| Lurking house-trespass, | ... | ... | 57                  | 32                   | 23                   | 9                    | 13                   | 6                    | 18                    | 11                    | 3                     | 3              |

I desire to draw the particular attention of the Inspector-General to a case of burglary which was committed in the house of the Reverend J. Robson, at Ajmere, and with this view, forward herewith copy of the special report on the case, made at the time by the 1st Assistant District Superintendent of Police, as also copies of the remarks thereon recorded by the District Superintendent, Captain Watson, and by the Deputy Commissioner who tried the case. It was a complete success; for not only were the parties implicated all apprehended and brought to justice, and the stolen property recovered, but the case led to the capture of the remainder of the large gang of Bheels to which they belonged, and which, for some length of time past, had successfully plied their craft, to the great annoyance and loss of residents at Ajmere and elsewhere, at the same time baffling all efforts of the Police to discover them.

16. There were during the past year 171 cases of cattle-theft, of Rs. 6,491-11 in value, and 389 cases of cattle reported strayed, and entered as thefts, of the value of Rs. 12,321-2. During 1863, all cases of cattle reported strayed remained as thefts. The returns, in accordance with your Circular No. 2591, dated 1st September, 1863, not having been commenced till late in that year, I am therefore unable to draw a comparison between the two years.

17. Of 2,358 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, 809 were brought to trial. Of these 549 were arrested by the Police without warrant, 234 were summoned by the Magistrate, and 26 were under trial at the beginning of the year.

18. Four hundred and eighty offenders have been brought to punishment, 21 have died, escaped, or been transferred, and 26 remain under trial; 282 persons have been acquitted, of whom only 139 were arrested by the Police on their own authority, the remaining 143 being summoned by the Magistrate.

19. The conduct of the Police generally, during the year under notice, was good; and those of the Magistracy, to whom I have spoken on the subject, have expressed themselves satisfied with the Force, and they have all given to its members steady aid and support, especially the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant H. M. Repton.

20. This Officer, although by no means slow to point out errors or administer rebuke in any case coming before him, in which Police misconduct or negligence is apparent, has, at the same time, displayed a great and uniform interest in the working of the system, and is always ready and willing to give his aid and advice whenever, and by whomsoever, sought.

21. Of the ability, zeal, and peculiar qualifications of Lieutenant Charles Shuttleworth, 1st Assistant District Superintendent of Police, the Inspector-General is fully cognizant; suffice it for me therefore to record, that this Officer has shown himself to be a great and very valuable addition to the Ajmere Police.

22. Inspector R. Bower has maintained his character as a hard-working, trustworthy, intelligent Police Officer. He has discharged his duties among a people with whose language and habits he is so well conversant most satisfactorily; and I trust that, on an opportunity offering for advancing him to a higher grade, his claims may be favorably considered by the Inspector-General. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Davidson, will, I feel sure, endorse this recommendation for promotion, and supplement it with the weight of his favorable opinion of Inspector Bower's services.

23. Although the case does not properly pertain to the working of the Police for 1864, I must not conclude this report without noticing the important capture in the city of Ajmere, early last month, of a large gang of Meenas from Shahjehanpore in Goorgaon. A preliminary report by Lieutenant Shuttleworth, who obtained the information of their arrival, and conducted the affair, has already been submitted for the information of the Inspector-General, and it will be followed by another, so soon as the trial, which is progressing in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, is concluded. I regret however having to report, that four constables were instrumental in calling these men to Ajmere, and providing them with shelter on arrival, and that grave suspicion rests on a chief constable and two other constables of having connived at their visit on a former occasion, and accepted hush-money.

|                                                                      |   |                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>AJMERE, POLICE OFFICE:</p> <p><i>The 22nd February, 1865.</i></p> | } | <p>I have, &amp;c.,</p> <p>W. CARNELL, CAPTAIN,</p> <p><i>District Superintendent of Police.</i></p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Narrative of a Highway Robbery committed by Bheels in the Ajmere District, with an account of the capture of the gang.*

THIS case led ultimately to a most important seizure of an organized gang of Bheels, &c., who have for years robbed with impunity in Ajmere and Nusseerabad. At the latter place, and in the adjacent villages, they have regularly disposed of the stolen property.

On the night of 1st August, the house occupied by Revd. Messrs. Robson and Gray was entered by removing the pane of glass of the bath-room door and putting down the bolt. This had been pursued with this house before, when occupied by some Officers four months ago. The property was all packed in boxes, as Mr. Robson had only come to the house two days previously. No purdah was on the door of the

room in which Mr. and Mrs. Robson were sleeping, and the light was burning close to the boxes which were stolen, and which were in the next room, and clearly to be seen from the bed-room. The boxes were rifled of their contents in the garden, and their contents removed over the wall in rear of the house. The bearer of the Robsons', formerly a malie at Beawur, and a man of bad character, was seen by the chowkeedar to cross half-way in the compound, at between 2 and 3 o'clock at night, and when the chowkeedar challenged him, Gundrub Singh gave two coughs and went inside his house. The chowkeedar is an "opium-eater," and was probably asleep in the front verandah, as proved by the ayah, who slept near him in that verandah. The chowkeedar, on being told he must go to prison, confessed that Gundrub Singh's woman had a "chudder" made of some cloth stolen from Mr. Robson some three months previously. This chudder was discovered with the dhobee; on it were marks which the bunneah, who originally sold the cloth to Mr. Robson, could and did swear to. Gundrub Singh told several stories as to where he got the cloth, and named people, who all denied. Gundrub Singh has been convicted, before the 1st Assistant Commissioner, of theft, and sentenced to six months' rigorous, and Rs. 100 fine or extra, imprisonment. The chowkeedar has been bound over on a security of Rs. 100. It is believed his only crime is having taken opium and neglected his duty by sleeping. This ends the first stage of this case; as, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Police, no single trace could be discovered. I was in the district on duty till the 6th instant.

On the 12th or 13th instant, inspector Bower, who has worked with an energy and a will in this case, quite extraordinary, told me in several conversations that a noted budmash in the city of Ajmere had hinted, that a Bheel gang was actively employed in all these robberies and thefts. Inspector Bower never rested till the "clue" wanted was obtained; and, with my sanction, on Saturday several men in plain clothes were despatched to the village of Purputpoorah, on the Nusseerabad road, and four (4) miles from Ajmere. On their reports (inspector Bower being knocked-up), inspector Bishen Saroop, with men in plain clothes, as he was himself, were despatched from Ajmere at dark, and were met by me proceeding to the village in the most business-like style, where they arrived just as it was dark, and took up a position on the road. During the night, information was conveyed to them that the property was buried in Chimnah Bheel's house, who was then absent from the village. About daylight an active search was commenced and carried on, till a great number of things were taken out of each of the six houses in the village,—all were Bheels' Shirts had had their cuffs off, &c., &c., and were made up into beds; much was buried, and hidden in gurrals. The division of booty for six months had only been made two days previous; and, as will be afterwards seen, had this not been effected not one-third of this very large and splendidly-organized gang would have been captured.

In this village seven men, all Bheels, were arrested and sent in by the inspector with property to this station.

On Sunday, the next day, inspector Bower went off to this village, and discovered the original place where all the property had been buried, and learnt from the women the names of the headmen, and where the rest of the property had been sent. Inspector Bower arrested three men (one a dâk-runner), and also recovered more property. After much consultation on Sunday, and notwithstanding that Inspector Bishen Saroop was very much tired out, I started him off on a camel, with Chimnah Bheel duly hand-cuffed, to Kanpoorah village about 12 miles off,—having early on Sunday already despatched the chief constable of Gunj with a party of men. An order was also sent by sowar to Bhinae to the chief constable there, to arrest and send in Maharamah Bheel, a celebrated ring-leader. Inspector Bishen Saroop and his party reached Kanpoorah at 11 o'clock p. m. The chief constable had done his work well, and arrested one of the leaders of the gang, Rutnah Bheel. Inspector

Bishen Saroop arrested five more Bheels and bunneahs, with stolen property in their possession; a great number of house-breaking implements were sent in: sticks with hooks fastened on them to draw bolts, &c., &c.; and in every case property with Mr. Robson's name on was found, as well as other articles stolen in former thefts from Europeans.

Inspector Bishen Saroop at once proceeded (15th) to Nusseerabad, taking Rutnah Bheel on with him, who promised to give a clue to the receivers of stolen property, who exist in numbers in that cantonment.

Previous to leaving Kanpoorah, Inspector Bishen Saroop started off the chief constable of Gunj to the village of Dubrelah, about six miles from Kanpoorah, in the direction of Jeypoor, to arrest two men in that village said to be of the gang. No news of the chief constable of Gunj since he went on this errand.

Inspector Bishen Saroop reached Nusseerabad at 1 o'clock in the day, yesterday (15th), and proceeded to inform Captain Chessyre of his errand. Search was made, and although none of Mr. Robson's property was discovered, yet property stolen at Nusseerabad from Lieutenant Richards was discovered, and the bunneah forwarded on here with property. Thus as yet the most complete success had attended all the exertions made. Inspector Bishen Saroop had gone to Urogenpoorah in search of property reported to be concealed there.

This morning (16th), the chief constable of Bhinae has reported the execution of the orders he received from me by sowar. The ringleader, Maharamah, a Bheel, has been captured, in company with three Ballais and one bunneah, with property all marked with Mr. Robson's name.

Thus we have property and men from every direction, and the Police still in pursuit. Inspector Bower goes out again this evening, and I shall submit a further report of the progress of the case, with the account of the zemindars and puttels of Purputpoorah, who have been actual sharers and protectives of the Bheels and their booty,—even appointing a Bheel as chowkeedar.

(Signed) C. SHUTTLEWORTH, *Lieut.*,

AJMER POLICE OFFICE: }  
The 16th August, 1864.

1st Asst. District Supdt. of Police,  
In charge, Ajmere District.

P. S.—I request you will notice the exertions of Inspectors Bower and Bishen Saroop to the District Superintendent, should you see fit.

*Continuation of Report on capture of Bheel Gang.*

In my last report, I left inspector Bishen Saroop at Nusseerabad, whence he was going to Urogenpoorah in search of property,—he having heard that the chief constable of Bhinae had carried out his orders and secured Maharamah. At 2 o'clock, morning of 16th instant, Bishen Saroop left Nusseerabad and reached Urogenpoorah, a distance of 17 or 18 miles, at 9 o'clock A. M., same date, and commenced a search of the houses of Mullah and Purtabah, mahajans, where he found a large bundle of clothing, all marked with Mr. Robson's name, and a salver (plated) cut in two pieces. These mahajans are brothers; and Mullah confessed that he had bought these clothes, &c., of Jowanah Bheel (in custody) for Rs. 28. Inspector Bishen Saroop reached Ajmere with his three prisoners as above, and the property found. At 5½ P. M. same evening, 16th instant, some two hours previously, inspector Bower had left for Purputpoorah to secure further traces from the women who were left in that village. Under the provisions of the General Warrant he held, he searched two or three houses, but with no success. Leaving Purputpoorah at 9½ P. M. that night, Inspector Bower went to Makeopoorah and there searched the house of Rupa bunneah, who is known to give advances of food to these Bheels; nothing was found, but his own confessions were so strongly against

himself, that the inspector brought him in to confront him with prisoners. He acknowledged that Rutnah Bheel (prisoner) had been to him with goods (European linen) only a few days before, but he had refused to buy them. Several of the Bheels however state to the contrary, and as he gave no notice to the Police, and his character is suspicious, he is detained in custody. Inspector Bower returned to Head-Quarters at 12 o'clock mid-night, same night.

The chief constable of Gunj was out in the district from 14th to 20th, but was unsuccessful in apprehending the only one of the original gang, still at liberty, named Jowanah; and although the chief constable did his work well, and got several traces, he was always a day after the Bheel, and the Jeypoor State afforded a safe asylum. The search is still being kept up, and great hopes are entertained that this Bheel will shortly be taken.

The whole of the Bheels and receivers of stolen property traced being now in custody, it only remained for the Police to find out the history of this case from the very commencement, and your demi-official to me on this subject, urging this on my attention, arrived in time. Inspector Bower and inspector Bishen Saroop having separated some of the leaders, the whole known facts of the case were detailed to them, and the result was that the missing link was quickly supplied. The chowkeedar (Mr. Robson's), hitherto only on a security of Rs. 100, was mixed up with 10 persons, and Rutnah Bheel was sent for and told to pick out of this crowd the man who, on the night of the robbery, met the thieves in the compound and told them how to proceed. At once Rutnah singled out the chowkeedar. Chimnah Bheel was then called up; and although he said he never was near enough to recognize the chowkeedar, he swore to the color of the pugree (a yellow one). Mullah Ballai, on whom property was found, is now known to have been the perpetrator of the robbery, he having made the arrangements with the chowkeedar, and then gone to all the Bheels in succession at the village of Purputpoorah. This man of course denies everything, as also the chowkeedar. The chowkeedar has been arrested, and will be sent up, under Sections 109 and 454.

This case will instance how very useful inspectors at Head-Quarters are, and how a case can be worked entirely through the Head Office and the chief constables of Stations. Had the orders been sent in the way as hitherto in force, through the inspectors of districts, no such results could have been obtained. They were sent by sowars direct to the chief constables; and when the stations were distant from the place to be searched, chief constables and inspectors were despatched on camels with orders to act for themselves.

I append names of prisoners,—

- |                                       |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Chimnah, Bheel,                    | } Original gang...                                                                                         | { Property found in the houses of all these men. |
| 2. Maharamah, ditto,                  |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 3. Rutnah, ditto,                     |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 4. Mullah, Ballai,                    |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 5. Purtabah, mahajun,                 | } Property found in the houses of all these people. They also confess to buying it from the original gang. |                                                  |
| 6. Mullah ditto (a brother),          |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 7. Hannansia, ditto,                  |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 8. Lulleah, Ballai,                   |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 9. Medah, ditto,                      |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 10. Lukka, ditto,                     |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 11. Ramlah, Bheel, Chimnah's brother. |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 12. Kullah, ditto.                    |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 13. Pheemrah, ditto.                  |                                                                                                            |                                                  |
| 14. Gyanah, ditto.                    |                                                                                                            |                                                  |

- |                          |     |                                      |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 15. Bhairoon, Bheel,     | ... | Village chowkeedar.                  |
| 16. Bholeah, ditto.      |     |                                      |
| 17. Jodah,* ditto.       |     |                                      |
| 18. Punnah, ditto.       | ... | * These two are the Nusseerabad men. |
| 19. Nandhoorah,* ditto.  |     |                                      |
| 20. Jodah 2nd, ditto.    |     |                                      |
| 21. Akka,† ditto.        |     | † Rutnah's father-in-law.            |
| 22. Chimnah 2nd,‡ ditto. |     | ‡ Akka's brother.                    |
| 23. Goomanah,§ ditto.    |     | § Rutnah's brother.                  |
| 24. Mootah,¶ ditto.      |     | ¶ Chimnah's brother-in-law.          |
| 25. Koomlah, ditto,      | ... | Son of Jowanah.                      |
| 26. Bhairoon, ditto.     |     |                                      |
| 27. Rupa, mahajun.       |     |                                      |

*Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner after trial of Mr. Robson's burglary case.*

For the manner in which this case has been traced, and the whole gang brought to justice, which is due to the persevering efforts of the Police, guided by Lieutenant Shuttleworth, great credit is due.

(Signed) A. G. DAVIDSON, MAJOR,  
Deputy Commissioner.

*Sentences awarded by Deputy Commissioner in Mr. Robson's burglary case.*

Rutnah allowed to turn Approver on trial and pardoned.

|               |     |                            |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------|
| Mullah,       | ... | 7 years.                   |
| Maharamah,    | ... | } 5 "                      |
| Chimnah, 1st, | ... |                            |
| Ramlah,       | ... | } 4 "                      |
| Kullah,       | ... |                            |
| Pheemrah,     | ... |                            |
| Koomlah,      | ... |                            |
| Bhairoon,     | ... |                            |
| Bholeah,      | ... |                            |
| Jowanah,      | ... | } 2 "                      |
| Chimnah 2nd,  | ... |                            |
| Jodah,        | ... |                            |
| Kana,         | ... |                            |
| Mooleah,      | ... |                            |
| Hunwantah,    | ... | } 1 "                      |
| Lulleah,      | ... |                            |
| Oomeyda,      | ... |                            |
| Lukka,        | ... | } 7 " with transportation. |
| Gyanah,       | ... |                            |
| Assa,         | ... |                            |
| Akka,         | ... | } 2 "                      |
| Goomanah,     | ... |                            |

Mootah, Punnah, Nandhoorah, Rupa, and Purlabah, to furnish, in accordance with Section 296 of Act XXV., two securities of Rs. 100 each for their good behaviour for the period of one year, failing which, they shall be committed to prison until the same be furnished.

Besides the above, the under-noted having been arrested in Nusseeratad, were sent by the Cantonment Magistrate of that place:—

*Chutra, Bheel. Highway robbery.*—Committed to Sessions Court.

*Kujoorah, mahajun.*—Three years, and 200 Rs. fine, or nine months more.

(Signed) C. SHUTTLEWORTH, LIEUTENANT,  
1st Asst. Superintendent of Police.

The undersigned trusts that Captain Watson will notice the highly creditable conduct of Inspector Bower in this case, as but for this officer's exertions no such result could have possibly been arrived at.

(Signed) C. SHUTTLEWORTH, LIEUTENANT,  
1st Asst. Superintendent of Police.

The 9th September, 1864.

During my Police experience (and I have been in the force since it was enrolled) I have never come across a better case. I heartily congratulate Lieutenant Shuttleworth on the result of his efforts.

Mr. Inspector Bower's excellent conduct is worthy of high praise, and I am glad that his efforts have been appreciated. All the constabulary employed have done very well.

(Signed) J. P. WATSON, CAPTAIN,  
District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.

HEAD-QUARTERS' OFFICE: }  
The 15th Sept., 1864. }

No. 841A. of 1865.

FROM

R. SIMSON, ESQUIRE,  
Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces,

TO

M. H. COURT, ESQUIRE,  
Inspector-General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

DATED NINETEEN TAL, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1865.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor your letter No. 606A., dated 21st ultimo, submitting your report on the Police Administration in the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1864, together with the reports and statements of Divisions and Districts, I am directed in reply to communicate as follows:—

| MEERUT.                                         |     |     |          | 1864.      | 1863.  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------|------------|--------|
| Murder,                                         | ... | ... | ...      | 8          | 10     |
| Robbery,                                        | ... | ... | ...      | 7          | 7      |
| Lurking House-trespass,                         | ... | ... | ...      | 477        | 369    |
| Theft,                                          | ... | ... | ...      | 1,272      | 1,073  |
| Property stolen,                                | ... | ... | ...      | Ra. 53,345 | 51,172 |
| Property recovered,                             | ... | ... | ...      | 20,423     | 15,887 |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police,     | ... | ... | Persons, | 3,158      | 1,861  |
| Convicted of offences cognizable by the Police, | ... | ... | "        | 1,078      | 815    |

in the margin.

2. His Honor observes that it would be convenient if in your next report you were to enter also the previous year's figures in the Statistical Abstract of each District, in the manner shown.



3. His Honor quite concurs in the remarks contained in your para. 11. The establishment of a special detective force would introduce a system of inquisition and espionage which would be most distasteful to the people, and it would be almost impossible to prevent the members of it from extorting money. The selection of suitable men from the Police for special temporary duty in detecting cases of thuggee, dacoitee, poisoning, and such like offences, is no doubt the proper mode of proceeding.

4. The returns of detection and prosecution of crime in the Meerut District are favorable, and the proportion of convictions to persons concerned is above the average.

5. In regard to your remarks on Railway Police arrangements, I am to state that the Under-Secretary in the Railway Department will be requested to send the correspondence on the subject to this Department, where it will receive separate consideration.

6. *Saharunpore District.*—There is no question that the returns in this District are very unfavorable as regards the success of the Police, but the District of Saharunpore is a very peculiar one, and these peculiarities go far to relieve the Police from special censure, though not wholly to exonerate them. These are the large extent of forest, and the proximity of the hills, the circumstance that it is a border district; the annual influx of large numbers of pilgrims for the Hurdwar fair, and the extent to which the predatory tribes, Goojurs and Bhowreeahs, exist within the district.

7. As regards the inadequacy of the Municipal Police in some towns in this and other districts, I am to observe that this point was specially brought to your notice, when the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject was received, and you were then directed to take measures for remedying deficiencies where they exist. It is within your competence to have taken action in the matter, and measures should now be adopted to remedy the evil, wherever they may be necessary.

8. There can be no doubt that trackers may be employed with success in pursuit of cattle lifters, but the measure is open to the objections stated in your 27th para. If good men are employed permanently in the Police, who are possessed of this skill, the temptation to abuse would certainly be reduced to a minimum. The suggestion of the Commissioner of Meerut is however more complete, and should be acted upon.

9. The registration returns of births and deaths amongst tribes suspected of infanticide, have been separately reported and considered by Government. It is doubtful whether the returns received can be relied upon as trustworthy.

10. *Moozuffernuggur District.*—The number of burglaries reported in this district, without loss of property, may be creditable to the Village Chowkeedars, but may be more reasonably attributed to the wakefulness of the parties attacked.

11. Even, after deducting the 174 cases of petty offences, inserted in the table attached to para. 35 of the Report, there remain 1,080 persons concerned in offences cognizable by the Police, of whom only 178 were convicted. This is not satisfactory, nor are the results of Magisterial action in the cases quoted, more so.

12. *Boolundshukur District.*—Of the four cases of dacoity, reported in the Boolundshukur district, in only one it is stated, was a real dacoity perpetrated. It is presumed that the excepted three cases were dacoity legally, but not in the ordinary acceptation of the term, otherwise they should have been expunged from the statements. The percentage of convictions in this district is not satisfactory.

13. *Allypore District.*—The remarks respecting Chowkeedars require further elucidation. It has been stated by Mr. Muir in a Minute on the subject of Chowkeedaree payments written in 1859 that, before the mutinies, owing to the personal influence of the Magistrate, the Chowkeedaree allowances in Allypore had been con-

verted into money payments, and it is not therefore understood how objections should have been raised so many years afterwards. The Commissioner of Meerut will be requested to report fully upon the case referred to by you, and upon the condition of the chowkeedars generally in the Allygurh District.

14. *Dehra Dhoon.*—There is no question that the Municipality at Dehra and Mussoorie should provide a sufficient Police, but the subject should be reported specially. It is to be regretted that you did not do so long since, instead of making casual mention of it in an annual report.

15. *Bareilly District.*—While concurring in the remarks contained in para. 60 of the report, I am desirous to remind you that though the Constabulary Police in the lowest grades are not responsible for the prevention of crime among agricultural or village communities, the Superior Officers of Police are.

16. *Moradabad District.*—The returns of this District are not unsatisfactory. The increase of murders is unfavorable; but the decrease of robberies, and the large percentage of stolen property recovered are favorable features.

17. *Bijnour District.*—The increase of robberies in the Bijnour District is not satisfactory. Against this however must be placed the higher percentages of detection and conviction, and the larger proportion of stolen property recovered. The proportion of convictions to the number supposed to have been concerned is still, however, very much below the general average.

18. *Budaon District.*—Improvement is shown in the returns of the Budaon District as compared with the previous year, but the proportion of persons convicted to persons concerned, is not so high as it ought to be.

19. *Shahjehanpore District.*—The returns of this District are on the whole satisfactory. The proportion of convictions is good, and although a large number of murders were committed, yet in every case the offenders were apprehended and convicted.

20. *Agra District.*—Considerable improvement is shown in the District. There has been a marked decrease in cases of Lurking house-trespass and thefts, while the proportion of convictions has improved, and the percentage of stolen property recovered has nearly doubled. An unfavorable feature is the large increase of murders, and the fact of the acquittal of more than half of the persons committed for that offence.

21. These returns are however creditable to the Police of the Agra District. In all the more important points, by which the working of a Police can be tested, there has been more than average success.

22. *Muttra District.*—You are requested to enquire and report whether the Police in the Muttra District are ordered to make an investigation in every case of reported crime however petty. It would appear to be so from the returns, but it is unnecessary and improper;—must undoubtedly tend to prevent the faithful reporting of petty crime, and should therefore be prohibited.

23. The only apparently unfavorable feature in these returns is the increase of dacoities and robberies from 11 to 17. His Honor however agrees with you in thinking that the Returns cannot be relied upon.

24. *Etawah District.*—There has been a general increase of crime in the Etawah District, but the percentages of detection and conviction are better. Upon the whole, His Honor thinks the results creditable to the Police.

25. *Mynpoory District.*—The returns of the Mynpoory District are generally satisfactory.

26. Mr. Thomas, the District Superintendent, deserves credit for his management of the Police during the year. The rule referred to, regarding promotion, if fairly applied is unobjectionable; but of course it should not affect those who have not had

the opportunity of detecting crime, and it should not be too rigidly carried out, or it may prove a cause of increase of offences.

27. *Etah District.*—The returns of Etah are by no means satisfactory. Crime has greatly increased, while there has been no greater success in detection. The ill-health of the District Superintendent is referred to as accounting for these unfavorable results. His Honor hopes that the returns for the current year will prove more creditable.

28. *Furruckabad District.*—Robberies and murders have remained nearly stationary, while there has been a satisfactory decrease in other crimes. 37 per cent. of persons concerned in crime were convicted, a very good proportion. The percentage of convictions in murders and dacoities is also very good. These results are creditable to the Police.

29. *Allahabad District.*—There has been a considerable increase of crime in Allahabad, but it has been chiefly in minor offences, dacoities and robberies have fallen from 25 to 9. The percentage of persons convicted, 37 is very good. Here also the result is creditable to the Police.

30. *Cawnpore District.*—There has been a nominal decrease of crime in this District, but it is evidently merely nominal. Heinous crime, which cannot be concealed, has increased. The former Magistrate and District Superintendent, who are no longer employed under this Government, are mainly responsible for these unfavorable results.

31. *Futtehpore District.*—There has been a considerable increase in dacoities and robberies, while murders have decreased.

32. The practice referred to in paragraph 143 of the Report is no doubt irregular and improper. No crime should on any account be expunged from the Register unless both the Magistrate and the District Superintendent are clearly of opinion that it was not committed. If there is any doubt on the point, the entry should stand. The Commissioner will be requested to report who is responsible for this very improper practice.

33. *Banda District.*—The returns are not unfavorable. Serious crime is nearly stationary, while petty crime has increased. The proportion of convictions to those concerned 27 per cent. is fair.

34. *Benares District.*—There is a considerable increase in the number of murders, while robberies and dacoities are stationary. Petty crimes has also increased. The percentage of stolen property recovered, 58, and of persons convicted to those concerned in crime are remarkably good, and most creditable to Mr. Goad.

35. The Government of India will be addressed on the subject of gambling, the source of much crime, and asked to legislate, with the view to its suppression.

36. *Goruckpore District.*—The returns are generally not unfavorable. Those of former years were much below the average of other districts, if the area and population of Goruckpore are taken into consideration. The great increase of dacoities and robberies however is much to be regretted, but it may be hoped that the reported capture of some of the leading dacoits will check the prevalence of the crime.

37. *Azimgurh District.*—Heinous crime has remained stationary, and the increase of minor offences, under the explanation given, is not greater perhaps than might have been anticipated. The Police appear however to have failed in detecting crime, and in prosecuting criminals to conviction. The returns under these heads are not satisfactory.

38. *Jounpore District.*—His Honor agrees with you in distrusting the returns of this district, which are suspiciously favorable. Their general untrustworthiness is shown from the fact that heinous offences (murders and robberies) which can seldom

be concealed have increased, while petty crime is said to have considerably decreased. The returns of crime, as compared with other districts, are also much below the average.

39. *Mirzapore District.*—The returns of this district as they stand are favorable, but it is possible that petty crime is not completely reported.

40. *Ghazepore District.*—The returns are generally satisfactory, but there is a large increase in the number of Dacoities and Robberies. The proportion of persons convicted is also small, and shows a failure in detection on the part of the Police.

41. *Jhansie District.*—On the difficulty of dealing with offences committed near the petty Native principalities, whose territories interlace with those of the British Government, a special report will, I am to state, be called for from the Commissioner of Jhansie.

42. The Jhansie returns are on the whole satisfactory.

43. *Jaloun District.*—The statements are generally favorable, but the want of success in the prosecution of cases of murder is to be regretted.

44. *Humeerpore District.*—There is great room for improvement in the returns of this District. In detection of crime and prosecution, the Police have failed almost entirely. The fact that Humeerpore is a frontier district accounts for this to some extent, but it is not apparent why these results should be so much inferior to those of Jhansie, Jaloun, and even of Lullutpore.

45. *Lullutpore District.*—Taking into consideration the very exceptional circumstances of this District, the returns are by no means unsatisfactory. Lieutenant Thain deserves great credit for his management of the Police during the year.

46. *Ajmere District.*—The returns are fair, considering the position of the district, and I am to state that His Honor has read with great interest the reports of the Ajmere Police. Lieutenant Shuttleworth and Inspector Bower deserves credit for their successful exertions.

47. *Kumaon and Gurkwal.*—In Kumaon there are no regular Police, and as the zemindars themselves have to report crime, and the population is scattered, it is not extraordinary that a good deal of petty crime remains unreported. The Commissioner will however be asked for an explanation as regards Burglaries, of which only one case is reported to have been committed during the year.

48. *Thuggee, professional dacoity, and robbery by administration of poison.*—It is satisfactory that no case of thuggee has occurred within the year, and that only two cases of old occurrence remain undetected.

49. The proportion of convictions to the number brought to trial, in cases of dacoity, is not very good.

50. There has been a sensible decrease in the offence of robbery by administration of poison, which is satisfactory.

51. The measures taken against the tribe of Bhowreeahs have already received the approval of Government.

52. Orders have also been issued regarding the Bhudduck settlement at Salikram in the Goruckpore District in the letter from this office, to the Officiating Commissioner of Benares, No. 805A., dated 18th ultimo, a copy of which was forwarded to you under docket No. 806A., on the same date, and to which you are referred.

53. As regards the wandering tribes of professional criminals, I am to observe that it does not seem necessary to act against whole tribes; selection of the leaders may with propriety be made, and this would tend greatly to break up the gangs.

54. With reference to your 223rd paragraph, I am to remark that the question of the sufficiency of the existing Police for all duties required of it, was carefully considered by the Nynnee Tal Committee, and there seems to be no reason to question the conclusions then arrived at.

55. Major Davis's remarks on the Chunda Fund of the Mounted Police are deserving of attention. It is understood that you have this subject at present under consideration.

56. In regard to discipline and training, I am to observe that, if a Policeman can use his weapons efficiently, and can march tolerably along with others, nothing more ought really to be required of him.

57. The general increase of crime, which is observable, is no doubt owing to the high price of food which occasioned distress amongst the poor. It is so far satisfactory to observe that there has been an improvement in the detection and prosecution of crime by the Police, but it is to be regretted that it has not been more marked, and that there is still very much to be accomplished before the state of the Police, in these respects, can be pronounced satisfactory; on the other hand there is little doubt that the moral of the Police has greatly improved under the new system: complaints of ill-treatment or extortion are rarely brought against them; and the great changes made in the force during the year have also told unfavorably on the returns. On the whole, the experience of the year under report gives fair promise of gradual improvement.

58. As regards the matter discussed in paragraphs 258 to 267 of the report, I am desired to state that the question will be disposed of hereafter, after communication with the Sudder Court.

59. I am to notice with regret the great delay which has occurred in the submission of your report with reference to your request that its submission should hereafter be postponed till the 31st July, I am desired to state that there is no apparent reason why the Police report should be delayed longer than the Criminal Administration Report of the Sudder Court. The Police statistics should be prepared and collated with as great facility as the criminal returns, and the Commissioners ought to submit the district reports as soon as the Sessions Judges do the Criminal returns. The Criminal Administration Report for the present year, I am to observe, is dated 31st March, and was received in a printed form from the Government Press on the 3rd May. The Annual Jail Report is also due on the 1st May. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot therefore consent to postpone the submission of your report to a later date than the 1st May, and I am to request that the date now fixed may be strictly adhered to in future.

60. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive your favorable report of the officers named in paragraphs 272 to 274 of your report, and I am desired to convey to yourself the thanks of Government for your efficient administration of the department under your charge.

61. The original enclosures of your letter are returned.

NYNNEE TAL:  
The 9th September, 1865. }

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) R. SIMSON,  
*Secretary to the Government,*  
*North-Western Provinces.*







72 MMM

72

REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE  
OF THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
For the year 1865.

By F. O. MAYNE, Esq., C.B.,  
*Inspector-Genl. of Police, N.-W. P.*



Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1866.





## ERRATA.

Page 19, 10th line from top,—for *last*, read *least*.

„ 19, line 2, paragraph 78,—for *primitive*, read *punitive*.

„ 28, line 3, paragraph 119,—for *liable*, read *bailable*.

„ 31, 2nd line from top,—for *or killed*, read *or been killed*.

„ 31, line 4, paragraph 131,—for *last, and*, read *last year, and*.

„ 34, line 6, paragraph 141,—for *fueds*, read *feuds*.

„ 43, line 3, paragraph 11,—for *insufficiency*, read *inefficiency*.

„ 45, 7th line from top,—for *Sathat*, read *Salhet*.

„ 45, 9th line from top,—for *Mowbund*, read *Mawaband*.

„ 49, line 1, paragraph XIX,—for *Druy's*, read *Drury*.

„ 65, column 6, Statement of Offences Investigated,—for *tried, &c.*, read *died, &c.*

„ 68, 9th line from bottom,—for *best District Superintendent*, read *best Assistant District Superintendent*.

„ 81, 4th line from top,—for *then*, read *none*.

„ 81, line 1, paragraph 13,—for *original*, read *organized*.

„ 87, 5th line from bottom,—for *Bugdhaulkund*, read *Baghailkund*.

„ 88, 7th line from bottom,—for *Jeetpore*, read *Jeitpore*.

„ 88, 20th line from top,—for *regard*, read *regarded*.

„ 88, 27th line from top,—for *outside and*, read *outside aid*.



**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE**  
OF THE  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**  
**For the year 1865.**

BY F. O. MAYNE, Esq., C. B.,  
*Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P.*

No. 2061A. of 1866.

FROM

F. O. MAYNE, Esquire, C. B.,  
*Inspector-General of Police, N. W. Provinces,*

TO

R. SIMSON, Esquire,  
*Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.*

DATED NYNREE TAL, THE 11TH JUNE, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Police Reports and Returns from the several districts of the North-Western Provinces for 1865, together with the Reports by Commissioners of Divisions, and by my two Deputy Inspectors-General.

2. The statistical abstract of each district, as desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, is given for the previous year as well as that under report.

3. Among other headings in the Returns, I find one giving the total number of persons concerned in offences cognizable by the Police. In my opinion it would be better if this with its concomitant headings were left out. Any attempt to exhibit the number of persons concerned must manifestly be based on very insufficient and untrustworthy data, and all inferences drawn by comparison with such a Return consequently must be of little value. In a case of night burglary, for instance, which is only discovered the next morning, and in which no arrest was made, it is impossible to say how many persons were concerned. The officer in charge of the station probably enters one as the number concerned, but there may have been three or four persons concerned. So, again, in a case of dacoity the calculation by the terrified prosecutor of the number of persons concerned must often be very imaginary, and he generally magnifies 6 or 8 men into 10 and 14, and so on. I purpose, therefore, in the course of this Report to judge of the working of the Police rather by the number of cases investigated and prosecuted to conviction compared with the number ascertained to have been committed, and by the number of persons convicted and acquitted compared with the number arrested. With this view I have given a short additional abstract involving these statistics to the heading of each district in the body of the Report.

4. It will be observed in the course of my Report that, in comparing the number of thefts committed with the number investigated, I have omitted cases of cattle

reported as strayed and entered as theft; for, although there may be little doubt that strayed cattle if not recovered within fourteen days are mostly stolen, and it is considered correct therefore to count them as theft, still these are not cases by which it is fair to judge the working of the Police.

5. Following the arrangement adopted by my predecessor, I will first analyse the District Reports and Returns, and conclude with remarks on general subjects connected with the Police.

### MEERUT DISTRICT.

Area, ... 2,361.

Population, ... 1,199,593.

|                                             | 1865.  | 1864.  |          |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder, ...                                 | 9      | 8      | Cases.   |
| Robbery, ...                                | 9      | 7      | "        |
| Lurking House-trespass,                     | 555    | 477    | "        |
| Theft, ...                                  | 1,268  | 1,272  | "        |
| Property stolen, ...                        | 50,856 | 53,345 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered, ...                        | 21,096 | 20,423 | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | 3,281  | 3,158  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | 833    | 1,078  | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ...    | 2,421  |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ...    | 818    |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ...    | 495    |          |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ...    | 1,565  |          |
| Ditto ditto committed and convicted,        | ...    | 833    |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ...    | 741    |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ...    | 53.8   |          |

6. As observed by the Magistrate, the commission of crime in this district may be said to be stationary, the actual increase and decrease being so small as hardly to merit remark.

7. Dacoity seems to be almost unknown, and the only three cases of poisoning were simply the result of enmity, and not professional poisoning cases. In seven out of nine murder cases, the prisoners were committed to the Sessions.

8. The Returns of offences against property, I must say, are far from favourable. The prevailing crimes are theft, especially cattle-lifting and simple house-breaking. Of 960 cases of theft reported only 327 came under enquiry. Only 470 persons were brought to trial, of whom 191 were acquitted. Again, in 84 cases of receiving stolen property enquired into 173 were brought to trial, of whom no less than 96 were acquitted. In 169 cases of criminal and house-trespass, 484 persons were brought to trial, of whom 293 were acquitted to 191 convicted. In 676 cases of house-breaking only 89 persons were brought to trial, of whom 42 were acquitted.

9. The District Superintendent is of opinion that crime is faithfully reported. It is very clear therefore that the Police do not do their duty in investigating cases ascertained to have been committed, and it is also evident that the Police either arrest unnecessarily and without sufficient grounds, or that after arrest they do not properly conduct the prosecutions. There has been a steady falling off in this respect for the last three years. The attention of the District Superintendent will be called to these facts. The proportion of stolen property recovered (41½) is creditable.

10. There appears to be rather an undue proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks, being 504 among 1,365 constables. Orders will be issued to rectify this by future enlistments.

11. Sufficient attention is evidently not paid to the pursuit and arrest of absconded offenders. There were 36 absconded offenders on the Register at the end of 1864, to which 7 were added during the year, making a total of 43, and only two of these have been apprehended.

12. Cattle theft appears to be steadily on the increase.

| CASE. |     |     |     |        |          |        |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|
|       |     |     |     | Theft. | Strayed. | Total. |
| 1863, | ... | ... | ... | 299    | 255      | 554    |
| 1864, | ... | ... | ... | 326    | 231      | 547    |
| 1865, | ... | ... | ... | 322    | 308      | 630    |

This subject will be noticed more fully elsewhere.

13. I notice that the total number of time-expired convicts brought under observation of Police was only 17. The object for which the system was instituted is not therefore likely to be realized in this district, and the Police evidently do not avail themselves of one of the many means at their disposal of checking crime by watching those already convicted and proved to be bad characters.

14. Mr. Forbes again urges the expediency of establishing a separate detective force of Police, but I concur with my predecessor that such an establishment is unsuited to the people of the country, and that the detective element already existing among the District Police, if properly handled, is sufficient for the purpose. And His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has signified his concurrence in these sentiments.

I annex the remarks by the Commissioner of Meerut on the subject :—

PARA. 21.—*Meerut Commissioner's Report.*—"All the Magistrates acknowledge failure in detection of criminals and property. Opinions are divided about the employment of special detective agency. Mr. Martin is as strongly against it as Mr. Forbes is for it. Mr. Martin's opposition is the result of idiosyncratic suspicion of all sorts of Police. I myself doubt whether special detection would trace petty criminals or stolen property, although there is good proof that in heinous cases the new Police are not by any means deficient as detectors. The articles stolen are generally of such an ordinary unrecognizable kind, the sufferers are so apathetic or even unwilling to have enquiries prosecuted, the receivers of the goods must be so numerous and widely dispersed, the population generally are so little inclined to assist the Police, and so much more prone to screen the criminals, that even the most unobjectionable and efficient detective would be at fault, and the employment of such a body as would be required to deal with this mass of petty crime would be objectionable.

PARA. 22.—"I believe that a great deal of crime would be prevented if the Aheereas, Kunjurs, Sanseeas, and such tribes who are known to live by robbery and larceny, were prevented from wandering about, and collected under Police surveillance in reformatory villages, as has been before suggested.

PARA. 23.—"I would also again suggest the registering of domestic servants. A number of cases, in which valuable property is stolen, are perpetually occurring in which the Police fail utterly."

15. The prevention of all the predatory tribes of India from wandering about, and the compelling of them to live under surveillance in reformatory villages, as proposed by Mr. Williams, would doubtless lead to a wonderful decrease of offences against property; but in order to enforce such a system, separate legislation would be

necessary, and very expensive guards would be required to watch the reformatories. I am inclined to adopt the suggestion by Mr. Williams for registering domestic servants, and should His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor concur, I will, after consultation with that officer, submit a scheme for approval.

16. I append Mr. Forbes's remarks on the increase of wild animals in his district.

PARA. 8. (*Mr. Forbes's Report*).—"In accordance with the orders of the Government, North-Western Provinces (Circular No. 16A. of 9th June, 1864), I have the honour to inform you that deer and wild hog are most certainly on the increase, and the damage to crops caused by them is very much felt. The Arms' Act and the several letters of Government have uniformly instructed officers to grant licenses to respectable people for the protection of their property, and I have not hesitated to act upon such permission freely. The names of those so licensed are carefully registered, and the arms could at a moment's notice be called in through the Police if necessary.

PARA 9.—"It is a rule in this district to require that four heads of black buck or pigs be given in annually as a tribute from each gun licensed; and this is demanded in order to prevent powder being only burnt to drive the animals on to their neighbours' lands. The heads of bucks are demanded in preference to does, under the idea that for every buck slain, a dozen does will fall, the native sportsmen being much given to firing into the mob of deer rather than singling out their game."

I consider this rule an exceedingly good one, and worthy of general adoption.

17. The Commissioner notices the remarkable decrease in the prosecution of offences affecting the public health; but this is accounted for by the District Superintendent, who remarks that all cases occurring in Cantonments this year have not been taken up by the Cantonment Magistrate as formerly under Section 34, Act V. of 1861, but that he has punished them under what is termed "Generalee" or Cantonment Byelaws, and that they have thus been excluded from the present Returns.

#### ALLYGURH DISTRICT.

Area, ... 1,859.

Population, ... 9,25,538.

|                                             |     |     |     |     | 1865.  | 1864.          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6      | 5 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 2 "            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15     | 9 "            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 766    | 720 "          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,231  | 1,037 "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,053 | 30,586 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,981  | 5,628 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,605  | 2,649 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 457    | 405 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,404  |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 619    |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 312    |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 795    |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 457    |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300    |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 576.   |                |

18. In offences affecting life and the human body there is no remarkable variation from those of 1864, and the Police on the whole have been successful in dealing with them. In five out of six cases of murder the offenders were prosecuted to con-

viction, and in two out of three cases of professional poisoning the offenders were also punished. But it is also apparent, by a reference to the column of acquittals, that arrests have been made unnecessarily and without sufficient grounds.

19. Offences against property have largely increased. No dacoities have occurred, but there have been no less than 15 cases of robbery against nine of last year. In eight of these, however, were convictions found. 20 persons have been arrested, of whom eight were acquitted and nine convicted, and 41 per cent. of the property stolen in these cases was recovered.

20. The returns of cases investigated, and the proportion of convictions to arrests, although showing an improvement on last year's return, are still unfavorable, as in the Meerut district. Of 897 cases of theft, only 315 came under enquiry, of which only 190 were prosecuted to conviction; and 409 persons were arrested, of whom only 257 were convicted. In 35 cases of receiving stolen property which came under enquiry only 14 were prosecuted to conviction; 73 persons were arrested, of whom no less than 47 were released and only 25 convicted. Of 765 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 145 came under enquiry, and only 39 were prosecuted to conviction; 87 persons were arrested, of whom 33 were released and 48 convicted. The Commissioner remarks that Allygurh stands decidedly last in the Division in the order of efficiency in dealing with crime.

21. I am particular in noticing these statistics, because it is in dealing with this class of crime that our Police so lamentably fail, and I know so well that it is the failure to detect offences against property which has rendered the new Police so unpopular; and by bringing the fact thus prominently to notice, I trust, in course of time, the defect may be remedied.

22. The recovery of stolen property is pronounced by the District Superintendent as not unfavourable, but it is only 16½ per cent. on the amount stolen.

23. I extract remarks by Major Hallet, and the Magistrate, Mr. Prinsep, on the subject of the Harboorah tribes. They are worthy of attention, as exhibiting the great difficulties we have to contend with in dealing with these thieving tribes :—

PARA 10.—*District Superintendent's Report.*—"Notwithstanding the excellent arrangements made throughout the district during the past two years with respect to the Harboorah tribe—located in various parts under the security of the Zemindars, and in others under surveillance of a Police Constable—these thieves give a great deal of trouble, and from recent cases which have occurred, it is quite evident that the zemindars do not exercise that control over the Harboorahs in their immediate neighbourhood which they profess to do; and as regards the surveillance of the Police, I am of opinion that in no instance has the location of a policeman in the Harboorah's camp been productive of beneficial results; for, on the one hand, the Constable is easily 'squared,' and, on the other, the Harboorah urges as a set-off against the possibility of his being able to commit crime—that he is 'under the eye of the Police.'"

PARA. 11.—*Magistrate's Report.*—"Regarding the supervision of the Harboorahs by Police, if the measures reported fully in my last Annual Report were properly carried out there would not be cause for declaring them a failure in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police. It cannot be disputed that surveillance of Harboorahs, who are the remnants of the famous Budducks of olden times, of Aheereas, and all such thieving tribes, is necessary for the protection of other persons' property from their predatory attacks. The question then is, how to exercise this surveillance with good results? The more stationary the nomad classes the better can they be expected to be looked after, and by attaching a policeman to each gang of such people full information ought to be had at Police stations of their movements. It should be the



"duty of the Chief Officer at the nearest Police station to watch their movements, and see at the same time that the Constable deputed by him to their camp is doing his share of the supervision properly. Any laxity on the former's part will of course produce a similar effect on the Constable, and instead of giving the desired check to crime, his appointment over the thieves would naturally lead to abuse. The failure imputed to the measures must be attributed to the inefficiency shown by the Police in carrying them out. Mr. Williams, who held the Police reins of this district in 1864 and early part of 1865, reported some 50 camps of Harboorahs and Sanseeahs located in this district in that year. Of these now very few remain. That Officer, when conducting a Police enquiry in the Etah district towards Kassgunge, in the early part of 1865, himself saw some of the gangs he had reported on crossing the border. Others have taken themselves away also, possibly incited to do so by Zemindars, who dislike the proximity of their camps to their crops.

PARA. 12.—"The measure, however desirable in my opinion, could be but tentative. The difficulty lay in the selection of a place to concentrate the Harboorahs. In the freedom given to their actions, uncontrolled by Police interference, may be the means of accounting for the great increase of thefts and burglaries in the year under review."

24. I fully concur with Major Hallett in his remarks on the inadequateness of the pay of the rural Police, and their inequality in number to the wants of the population.

PARA. 11.—*District Superintendent's Report.*—"It is I feel almost superfluous to offer any remarks on the inadequate pay of the Chowkeedars, for until a new Settlement takes place I learn nothing can be done to ameliorate their condition. There can be no doubt that the village watchman properly paid would prove a most useful auxiliary to the Police; but I labour under peculiar disadvantages in my district, from the fact of the Chowkeedars not merely as a rule being under-paid, but that in the villages inhabited chiefly by Aheerees and other predatory tribes the Chowkeedar's pay in many instances averages 6 annas, 8 annas, 10 annas, 14 annas, up to one Rupee per mensem, whilst in some Aheereea villages there are no Chowkeedars at all."

I trust, however, the late order by the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject will in the course of this year help to remove this very great defect. In the absence of a good and well-paid rural Police, our regular Police are so limited in number in proportion to area and population as to be almost helpless.

#### SEHARUNPORE DISTRICT.

|                                                 |        |                 |                |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| Area, ...                                       | 2,162. | Population, ... | 3,69,176       |
|                                                 |        | 1865.           | 1864.          |
| Murder, ...                                     | ...    | 4               | 6 Cases.       |
| Dacoity, ...                                    | ...    | 1               | 4 "            |
| Robbery, ...                                    | ...    | 8               | 11 "           |
| Lurking House-trespass, ...                     | ...    | 513             | 531 "          |
| Theft, ...                                      | ...    | 971             | 1,066 "        |
| Property stolen, ...                            | ...    | 39,622          | 48,939 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ...                            | ...    | 12,566          | 10,438 "       |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 2,313           | 2,516 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ...                   | ...    | 400             | 436 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 1,900           |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ...                  | ...    | 461             |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ...       | ...    | 306             |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial, ...          | ...    | 720             |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...        | ...    | 400             |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                      | ...    | 300             |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | ...    | 55.5            |                |

25. The returns of crime for the last year present a happy contrast to those for 1864. There is a decrease in every class of crime which had in previous years been annually increasing.

26. Three murder cases out of four were prosecuted to conviction. The only case of dacoity was also successfully dealt with; but of eight cases of robbery the Police were successful in two only. Robbery is a class of crime it is most difficult to deal with, and under the Penal Code very many unimportant cases are included under this heading.

27. I notice the usual failure of the Police in the detection of crime against property. Of 569 thefts only 173 were brought under enquiry; and of 253 persons tried for theft only 139 were convicted, whilst 105 were acquitted. Of 82 cases of receiving stolen property only 58 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 135 persons arrested 57 were acquitted and 78 convicted. In 30 cases of criminal and house-trespass 58 persons were arrested, of whom no less than 44 were acquitted; but all these cases I notice were taken up by orders of the Magistrate. Of 514 cases of lurking house-trespass only 39 were investigated, and only 50 offenders brought to trial, but a good proportion of these were convicted. These returns show a lamentable want of energy and good judgment on the part of the Police.

28. The proportion of property recovered is an improvement on last year, and compared with other districts, may be called fair.

29. The proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks (357 out of 753) in this district also is larger than it should be, and the attention of the District Superintendent will be directed to the subject.

30. I am glad to see that eight absconded offenders have been arrested, and that proper supervision is exercised over time-expired convicts.

31. Captain Watson records that his Police have done their duty fairly, especially at the Mohabaroonnee fair, the circumstances of which are well known to His Honor; but he also remarks that the higher grades have not done their duty as a body to his satisfaction. But I see no reason to think the Police Officers are worse here than in other districts.

#### MOOZUFFERNUGGER DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 1,647.                            |     |     |     |     | Population, ... 6,82,212 |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|----------------|
|                                             |     |     |     |     | 1865.                    | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4                        | 3 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1                        | 0 "            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2                        | 8 "            |
| Lurking House-trespass,...                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 266                      | 269 "          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 505                      | 442 "          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,012                   | 21,298 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,290                    | 7,206 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,324                    | 1,394 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 268                      | 264 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,036                    |                |
| Ditto ditto brought under enquiry,          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 407                      |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 187                      |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 673                      |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 268                      |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 387                      |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39.8                     |                |

32. A satisfactory decrease is shown in crimes of a violent nature. Of the four murders two were detected. The one case of dacoity was such only in name, being really a simple case of highway robbery and denominated dacoity because more than five persons were concerned. Robberies have decreased from eight to two.

33. There has been a slight increase in offences against property, and the want of detective power is again manifest. A larger proportion of cases than usual has been taken up, but they have not been successfully prosecuted, and the number of acquittals is very large. The Magisterial power would seem to summon and order arrests very unnecessarily, by far the large portion of acquittals being of men arrested by order of the Magistrate in petty cases. Of 381 thefts 118 were investigated, but only 59 prosecuted to conviction. Of 196 persons arrested 122 were acquitted and only 72 convicted; but of the 196 arrests 97 were made by order of the Magistrate. In 35 cases of receiving stolen property only 18 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 59 persons arrested 28 convictions stand against 29 acquittals. In 110 cases of criminal and house-trespass only 31 convictions were found, and of 180 persons summoned by the Magistrate as many as 133 were acquitted. Of 265 cases of lurking house-trespass only 26 came under enquiry, of which 22 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 31 persons arrested 26 were punished. In these 260 cases I notice 72 were attended with loss, and 193 were attempts without loss. It would certainly appear that the Police of the district exercises more than usual judgment in making arrests, and also in the prosecution of offenders, but they may well be more active in taking up cases reported.

34. The amount of property stolen is declared to be overstated. It is very high for so small a district. The amount recovered is not remarkable.

35. The prevailing crime is cattle-stealing, and is yearly increasing. The Magistrate believes the cattle are driven across the Jumna and disposed of in the Punjab. A special Inspector has been told off to watch these cases.

36. There is rather a large proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks, being 295 among 567. This should be gradually rectified.

37. Little or no success has attended the Police in the pursuit of absconded offenders: only one man has been arrested out of 11 men at large.

38. I append remarks by the District Superintendent and the Magistrate regarding the Boureah colony:—

PARA. 16.—*District Superintendent's Report*.—"The Boureah colony is, I venture to state, looking more hopeful than it has done since its formation. With the strict supervision at present in force, the absentees from the colony have during the present cold weather been reduced from between 100 and 200 to between 30 and 40."

PARA. 9.—*Magistrate's Report*.—"The Boureah colony located at Bidowle numbers—

|             |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| " Men,      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 451   |
| " Women,    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 396   |
| " Children, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 702   |
|             |     |     |     |     |     | <hr/> |
| " Total,    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,539 |
|             |     |     |     |     |     | <hr/> |

"This year they have cultivated 867 pueca beegahs 18 biswas, or 430 acres. Their habits are annually improving, and there is every reason to believe that, after the raj-buha from the Eastern Jumna Canal has been completed and irrigation made easy, this vagrant tribe will largely take to agriculture in preference to thieving, and that other Boureahs, from the districts of Seharunpore, Kurnal, Goorgaon, and elsewhere, will from choice join the flourishing colony. There are 26 men absent, and efforts are being made to arrest these absconders. Considering the extensive depredations of

"this numerous tribe, amounting annually to thousands and thousands of Rupees, the location of the colony within a prescribed area containing hundreds of culturable acres waiting for the plough may up to the present time be looked upon as a signally successful scheme. To Mehndee Hussun Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Bidowle, and Ahmed Hussun, Inspector of Boureaahs, much praise is due for the eminently successful management of the colony."

Since the above was recorded, however, the Boureaahs, under a sense of imaginary wrong, and incited by a few hopelessly bad characters among them, took not an unusual mode of bringing their wants to the notice of the authorities. They rose *en masse*—men, women, and children, some 1,200 in number—quitted their settlement, and marched on Moozuffernugger, where they squatted at the door of the Magistrate. After their ringleaders were seized, they behaved in a most orderly and respectful manner, but they insisted on redress. Great judgment, tact, and patience were exhibited by both the Magistrate, Mr. Martin, and District Superintendent, Captain Bramley; and, after hearing all they had to say, they managed to satisfy the Boureaahs, who have gone back quietly to the settlement. The move may do good in one way: it will have taught the Boureaahs that, whilst Government is perfectly ready to treat them with all reasonable consideration, they must conform to the rules laid down for the management of the settlement, and that Government is strong enough to enforce those rules. It is a remarkable fact that twelve Boureaahs of the colony were found committing several gang robberies in the neighbouring district of Deyrah Dhoon; and seven of them were arrested and convicted. The absence of these men was not known to the authorities at Moozuffernugger. More strict supervision would appear necessary, but I see no reason to dissent from the hopeful view the Magistrate takes of the future success of the colony.

39. A gang of thieves, by caste Pathans, known as Beloochees or Reends, have been reported residing under certain Chiefs in the Moozuffernugger district, who gain their livelihood by thieving expeditions into Central India. They have no objection however to practising thuggee and poisoning by dhatoorah when opportunity offers. A gang of them was lately caught in Ajmere, their place of rendezvous and town of agency for remitting to their homes the proceeds of their plunder. The Magistrate and District Superintendent of Moozuffernugger report that the gang has been broken up; but I have called for a full report and on receiving it will submit all the information I have been able to collect on the subject for the information of Government.

#### BOOLUNDSHUHUR DISTRICT.

|                                             |     |     |     |                           |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|----------------|
| Area, ... 1,889.                            |     |     |     | Population, ... 8,00,431. |                |
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865.                     | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 7                         | 5 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 3                         | 4 "            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 15                        | 4 "            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 406                       | 354 "          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 823                       | 807 "          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 36,075                    | 28,699 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | 11,602                    | 7,387 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 2,350                     | 1,780 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | 765                       | 354 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 1,564                     |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | 1,020                     |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | 314                       |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | ... | 935                       |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | 765                       |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | 146                       |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | 81.8                      |                |

40. Crime has increased to a small extent during the year ; but, on the whole, I consider the Police have coped successfully with it, and under the steady and efficient superintendence of Captain Clarke, they have exhibited both energy and good judgment.

41. Four out of seven cases of murder have been prosecuted to conviction. Three cases of dacoity occurred, in none of which were any arrests made. They are all, in my opinion, cases for the application of Section 15, Act 5 of 1861. There have been no less than 15 robberies ; but considering the nature of the cases, the Police have done well in prosecuting no less than six to conviction.

42. Of 573 cases of theft 511 were investigated and 114 prosecuted to conviction. 239 persons were brought to trial, of whom 153 were convicted. 15 out of 22 cases of receiving stolen property were prosecuted to conviction, 43 persons arrested, and 25 punished. The Police were not so successful in cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary, but enquiry was made into 257 cases out of 406 reported. 32 per cent, of stolen property was recovered,—a very fair average. The Police have also been successful in capturing escaped convicts and absconded offenders. On the whole, I consider the returns of this district to be very satisfactory.

43. I do not quite understand Captain Clarke's remarks :—" Of the whole number of cases (thefts, 823) no less than 742 occurred in villages watched only by Chowkeedars, which is equivalent to not being watched at all." The rural Police in Boolundshuhur have been revised, and are now, I believe, for the most part well paid in cash through Government Officers, and if properly handled and instructed, I believe they would be found most useful in detecting crime.

44. Captain Clarke also bitterly complains of the freedom from responsibility of the Zemindars, especially in cases of robbery. I think Sections 176 and 187 of the Penal Code, if properly worked in a few cases, would soon teach the Zemindars the nature of their Police duties. The District Superintendent should bring promptly to the notice of the Magistrate every occasion in which the Zemindars have failed to give the information and assistance to the Police required of them,

#### DEHRA DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 1,020.                            |     |     |     | Population, ... 1,03,055. |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|----------------|
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865.                     | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 1                         | 0 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 0                         | 2 "            |
| Bobbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 1                         | 5 "            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 94                        | 111 "          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 267                       | 374 "          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 10,864                    | 17,188 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | 3,209                     | 3,157 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, |     |     |     | 546                       | 640 Persons,   |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ...               |     |     |     | 224                       | 121 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, |     |     |     | ...                       | 478            |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  |     |     |     | ...                       | 312            |
| Ditto prosecuted to conviction,             |     |     |     | ...                       | 244            |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          |     |     |     | ...                       | 270            |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        |     |     |     | ...                       | 224            |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      |     |     |     | ...                       | 46             |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, |     |     |     | ...                       | 82.9           |

45. The returns of this district are very satisfactory. There is a diminution of crime, which the District Superintendent attributes to the remarkably good season, and partly to the erroneous way in which Mr. Graham's predecessor entered cases of

strayed cattle. Offences have been fully enquired into, and a large proportion both of cases and persons prosecuted to conviction. The amount of property stolen is valued at Rs. 6,324 less than in 1864, and a fair share (nearly one-third) has been recovered. Double the number of cases have been prosecuted to conviction compared to those of last year. The Commissioner remarks Dehra Dhoon stands first in the Division in the order of efficiency in dealing with crime.

46. In the only case of murder the culprit was hanged. In 1864 three dacoities occurred. This year there are none. There was only one case of robbery compared with five of 1864.

47. A proper supervision over time-expired convicts is evidently not exercised. Only four were looked after, and they are all four reported to be still bad characters.

48. The District Superintendent attributes the decrease in cattle-theft in the Western Dhoon to the establishment of an out-post at Jewungurh, and to the activity and zeal of Sub-Inspector Boodun.

49. Lieutenant Graham, supported by the Superintendent and by the Commissioner, strongly urges the expediency of increasing the force at Dehra and at Mussoorie, and recommends that all Constables serving at Mussoorie and Landour, owing to dearness of all articles of food, and the fact that the climate does not agree with them, be granted an extra allowance which would bring their pay up to Rs. 8 per month. These recommendations will receive due attention. The increase of Police must be provided for by the municipalities. The hardness of the service and small remuneration will probably account for an unusually large casualty roll. The Magistrate recommends under-clothing of flannel and water-proof capes for the men employed at Mussoorie. These may be provided from the General Police Fund, and I have directed an indent and estimate to be submitted.

50. Lieutenant Graham has reported the dissatisfaction evinced by the force at certain extra cuttings for clothing, but this should have been the subject of a separate report, which he has been called on to furnish.

#### BAREILLY DISTRICT.

|                                             |     |     |     |                                   |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Area, ...</i> 2,372.                     |     |     |     | <i>Population, ...</i> 13,87,494. |                |
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865.                             | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 26                                | 15 Cases.      |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 0                                 | 2 „            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 10                                | 5 „            |
| Lurking House-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 606                               | 472 „          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 1,967                             | 2,007 „        |
| Property stolen, ...                        | ... | ... | ... | 44,337                            | 45,199 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ...                        | ... | ... | ... | 14,160                            | 17,618 „       |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 5,425                             | 5,627 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | 1,369                             | 1,459 „        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ...                               | 4,588          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | ...                               | 1,225          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | ...                               | 775            |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | ... | ...                               | 2,158          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | ...                               | 1,369          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | ...                               | 719            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | ...                               | 62.9           |

51. A large increase is shown in violent crime and lurking house-trespass on the Return of 1864, but there is a small decrease in the number of theft cases.

52. The excessive number of murders during the year is appalling, and the Magistrate cannot account for it; but it is satisfactory to know that 20 cases out of the 26 were prosecuted to conviction, and five were still under trial. This is creditable to the Police. There have been no dacoities, and no cases of professional poisoning, but robberies have increased from 5 to 10, and of these only five came under enquiry, and one only was prosecuted to conviction; but 19 offenders were arrested, of whom 14 were convicted. The District Superintendent will be called on to explain the circumstances under which the Police abstained from making any enquiry into five cases of robbery.

53. In dealing with offences against property, the Police have been more than usually successful in prosecuting to conviction the cases investigated, and above the average number of persons arrested in these cases have been convicted; but, on the other hand, a very small proportion of cases reported has been investigated. Of 1,915 thefts only 503 came under enquiry. In 606 cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary only 70 were investigated, and of 1,399 attempts only 40 cases came under enquiry. Of the above cases 373 thefts, 137 burglaries, and 159 attempts were committed in the city of Bareilly and other towns. All the others occurred in villages. It is true that most of these are petty cases, more than half being of property under Rs. 10 in value; but I think the people would be better satisfied were their petty losses more readily enquired into. A fair proportion of property stolen has, I note, been recovered.

54. Of 90 absconded offenders 26 have been apprehended, and 306 time-expired convicts during the year came under observation. The Magistrate, however, remarks that his inspections of out-lying Police Stations have proved that the registers of absconded offenders and bad characters are very indifferently kept up, and search and enquiry after proclaimed offenders almost entirely neglected. I have directed the attention of the District Superintendent to these remarks.

55. In this and other districts the very large number of unnecessary summons issued and arrests made through the Police by order of the Magistrate seems to call for notice. Looking down the column of acquittals, you will observe that, whenever there is a large proportion of acquittals, it is generally the result of cases investigated and persons summoned by order of the Magistrate.

For instance—

|                              | Total brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Summoned by Magistrate. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Wrongful confinement,        | 85                      | 65         | 19         | 83                      |
| Criminal and house-trespass. | 254                     | 178        | 76         | 240                     |

Surely the above return would prove that the people are unnecessarily harrassed, and the time of the Police unnecessarily taken up. I think much of this might be prevented if the Magistrate took more trouble to ascertain before issuing a summons, as directed in para. 67 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that there is *sufficient ground for proceeding*. It would also help to stop this vexatious interference with the liberty of Her Majesty's subjects if greater use were made of the power invested in Magistrates by Section 170 of the Criminal Procedure Code to award amends in cases of frivolous and vexatious complaints.

56. The Commissioner offers the following suggestion as one cause for the increase of offences against property :—"The profits made by the agricultural classes from "the high price of cotton, sugar, and grain of all kinds during the last five years have "been very great. At present they have no means of investing these profits, but "either make up ornaments for the females of their families, or buy expensive clothes, "or hide the money about their houses, thus offering fresh inducements to the thieving "classes to extend their operations."

57. I cannot, however, concur with him in the following remarks:—

PARA. 8.—*Commissioner's Report*.—"In large towns, where the Police are employed as watchmen, they can be, and ought to be, held responsible for the prevention of offences against property; but they cannot prevent the commission of theft in out-lying villages, several miles from the station, and cannot therefore be blamed if the returns show an increase on the previous year."

Of course the Police are more directly to blame for the occurrence of theft in towns protected by their own watch and ward, but I hold that the Police officer can also exercise very great influence in preventing and detecting offences against property, even in out-lying villages, by working through the zemindars and Chowkeedars, and by closely watching the proceedings of notoriously bad characters and gangs of wandering thieves, and showing generally a good example in his own person of energy, activity, honesty of purpose, and firmness of character.

58. With the following remarks I cordially agree:—

PARA. 9.—"The true test of the efficiency of the Police is their success in the detection and prosecution of offenders against the law, and in the recovery of stolen property—not the percentage which the value of the recovered property bears to that stolen, but the number of cases in which property stolen has been recovered. The percentage may be, and very often is, brought up to a good figure by the occurrence of one or two robberies of property to a large amount, in which nearly all the articles stolen are recovered, while in the remaining cases scarcely anything has been recovered."

I recommend that all officers hereafter be directed to give the number of cases in which property has been recovered, as well as the total amount of its value.

59. The Commissioner further remarks, in paragraph 10 of his Report:—"The Police, however, at present labour under certain difficulties which are gradually being removed. They have lost the assistance which the old Police received from the Tehseeldars, and have not yet learnt to avail themselves of the assistance which they might receive from the village Chowkeedars;—there is also too much inclination on the part of the Police to throw all the details and trouble of the enquiry on the shoulders of the zemindars, and to hold that they themselves are free from blame if they can report that they called on the zemindar for assistance, but that he refused or delayed to give it."

60. Tehseeldars in former times, no doubt, were most usefully and successfully employed as officers of Police to enquire into cases of a more serious and important nature. From their local knowledge and greater influence with the landholders, and also often owing to the fact that the Tehseeldars are generally selected from a superior class of men, and have greater experience, they are able to give, and did give, most efficient aid to the Police. With the introduction of the new Police, the services of Tehseeldars as Police officers were dispensed with, and the loss was great. I know one or two Superintendents, however, who still make a point of consulting the Tehseeldars and getting as much assistance from them as they can, and they do so with much benefit to their Police Administration, and I see no reason to prevent others doing the same. Moreover, any Tehseeldar who is a Magistrate (*vide* Section 135, Criminal Procedure Code), on receiving intimation of the commission of an offence, may at once proceed to hold a preliminary enquiry. This power is, I regret, very seldom employed; but it is only necessary for Magistrates to instruct Tehseeldars to make themselves useful in this way. Such action would not only often prove valuable in unravelling many mysterious cases, but the presence of the Tehseeldar would be a useful check on Police malpractices, and it would tend to produce that harmonious feeling and working among the several departmental authorities in a district which alone is likely to impress on the people that it is better to labour with them than against them.



61. That the Police have not yet learnt to avail themselves of the assistance which they might receive from the Chowkeedars is, I think, highly probable, and it will be my earnest endeavour to organize a more intimate association of the regular Constabulary with the Rural Police.

62. I do not exactly follow the Commissioner in his opinion that the Police are inclined to make a scape-goat of the zemindar, by throwing the burden and responsibility of enquiry on his shoulders. I hold that the zemindar is all powerful in his village: he knows the character of every man in the village; no one can come or go, nothing happen in the village without his knowledge; and he is able to exercise very direct influence—not only to check all bad characters in his village, but also induce the people generally to come forward and give information and assist the Police in the investigation and detection of crime. Officers ask for a detective agency: I know of no better detective agency than that of the zemindars, and, without it, I have no hesitation in saying that the Police are almost helpless. But then it is absolutely necessary that the Magistrate of the district should compel the zemindar to give this aid, for which they have always hitherto been responsible by law; and if the law is doubtful or obscure on the subject, the sooner the defect is remedied by fresh legislation the better. I do not think the Police complain unjustly of the want of co-operation by the zemindars; on the contrary, I think they have very great cause of complaint on the subject.

#### BIJNOUR DISTRICT.

| <i>Area,</i> ... 1,882.                     |     |     |     | <i>Population,</i> ... 6,90,975. |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|----------------|
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865.                            | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 6                                | 4 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 0                                | 1 „            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 8                                | 11 „           |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 942                              | 649 „          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 957                              | 919 „          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 40,584                           | 36,150 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | 7,886                            | 9,445 „        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 2,673                            | 2,175 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | 337                              | 344 „          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 2,242                            |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | 1,582                            |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | 222                              |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | ... | 648                              |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | 337                              |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | 299                              |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | 50.4                             |                |

63. There is nothing calling for special notice in the returns of this district. Of the six murder cases, four were prosecuted to conviction. There have been no dacoities, and professional gang robbery has ceased—the eight cases which occurred being mere thefts from the person, accompanied with violence.

64. The large increase in cases of lurking house-trespass is attributed by the Magistrate to certain measures taken by him for the more faithful reporting of crime.

65. Of 960 thefts, no less than 524 are reports of cattle strayed, and entered as thefts, against only 108 actually reported cattle thefts. The inference is that crime is not correctly reported. The District Superintendent will be asked to explain this undue proportion.

66. It is remarkable also that in this district only 136 attempts and abetments are recorded, while in the neighbouring district of Bareilly the number of attempts and abetments was 1,399. There is evidently some difference of practice in recording

this description of crime. The two District Superintendents will be directed to compare notes and report the reason.

67. The proportion of cases investigated to those reported is very good, but the result is marked by failure to prosecute to conviction, and the very large number of persons acquitted to those arrested. Of 652 thefts which came under enquiry, only 63 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 158 persons arrested under this head, only 79 were convicted. Of 73 cases of receiving stolen property, only 48 were prosecuted to conviction, and 76 persons convicted out of 117 arrested. Of 58 cases of criminal and house-trespass, only 25 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 115 persons arrested, only 54 were punished. Of 942 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 42 were successfully dealt with; and of 110 persons arrested, only 47 convicted. The proportion of stolen property recovered is very small. The above statistics are very unsatisfactory.

68. Only nine time-expired convicts came under observation during the year. It is self-evident that this very important duty has not been properly performed.

#### MORADABAD DISTRICT.

|                                                 |     |     |                        |        |                |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|--------|----------------|
| <i>Area, ...</i> 2,761.                         |     |     | <i>Population, ...</i> |        | 1,096,757.     |
|                                                 |     |     |                        |        | 1865. 1864.    |
| Murder,                                         | ... | ... | ...                    | 14     | 14 Cases.      |
| Robbery,                                        | ... | ... | ...                    | 6      | 4 "            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                         | ... | ... | ...                    | 348    | 420 "          |
| Theft,                                          | ... | ... | ...                    | 1,306  | 1,648 "        |
| Property stolen, ...                            | ... | ... | ...                    | 36,065 | 34,846 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ...                            | ... | ... | ...                    | 15,642 | 18,666 "       |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police,     | ... | ... | ...                    | 2,428  | 2,958 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                       | ... | ... | ...                    | 638    | 749 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by the Police, |     |     |                        | 2,096  |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                      |     |     |                        | 625    |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,           |     |     |                        | 618    |                |
| Total number of persons brought to trial,       |     |     |                        | 1,036  |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,            |     |     |                        | 668    |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                          |     |     |                        | 341    |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,     |     |     |                        | 64.5   |                |

69. The past year is remarkable for the decrease of offences against property, and more especially of cattle-theft, the prevailing crime of the district,—the latter being 208 in 1865 to 500 in 1864. The Commissioner remarks:—"This very satisfactory result is to be attributed to the measures adopted by Mr. Manderson for checking the crime, and also to the exertions of Sub-Inspector Khadum Ally, who was specially deputed to the duty." The Magistrate attributes the decrease in crime generally to the comparatively good agricultural season. It would be unfair, however, not to give a due share of the credit to Captain Noble, whose personal activity and energy were so prominently noticed by my predecessor last year.

70. On the subject of cattle-theft in the Moradabad district, I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Manderson's Report:—

PARA. 4. *Mr. Manderson's Report.*—"In the latter part of 1864 several Puharies, residents of Kumaon and Gurhwal, came down to Moradabad, at Colonel Ramsay's instance, to try and recover buffaloes which had been stolen while grazing in the Turai.

PARA. 5.—"The number of such applications proved the magnitude of the losses they had sustained, for only those who had suffered very severely would be likely to come to the plains and run the risk of the unavoidable detention and delay attending a Police enquiry.

PARA. 6.—“ Captain Noble deputed Khadum Ally, Sub-Inspector of Kasheepore, to enquire into the robberies, and I instructed him in tracing them out to ascertain as far as possible the mode of their perpetration, the caste and residence of the thieves, the mode in which the cattle were disposed of, and other incidents attending the commission of these crimes, which you are aware form an important ingredient in the Criminal Statements of this district.

PARA. 7.—“ Khadum Ally did his work well. Out of 142 buffaloes, valued at Rs. 3,300, the theft of which was complained of, he recovered 105, value Rs. 2,523; and 24 persons concerned in their theft were convicted by the Magistrate.

PARA. 8.—“ The investigation of many of these cases was very laborious, some of the cattle being traced through several recipients, and ultimately recovered in the Bijour, Boolundshuhur, and Meerut Districts, and the Native State of Rampore.

PARA. 9.—“ The result of the enquiry into the *modus operandi* of the thieves proved that the thefts were effected in the following way :—

PARA. 10.—“ Early in the year the Puharies bring their buffaloes to graze in the Turai, and about the same time, or a little later, as fodder gets scarce in the districts of the plains, graziers take their cattle from the adjoining districts below to the same places.

PARA. 11.—“ There they herd them in “*khuttas*,” to which certain areas of land belong. Immediately the rainy season sets in, both Puharies and plainsmen return to their homes, and the latter are in constant habit of taking off with them a convenient number of the former's cattle. No theft could be more easily effected than this : the cattle are grazing at large, and, from enquiries I have made, it seems to me certain that it is not until the Puharies collect their cattle to return home that they are even aware of any of them being missing. The thief has therefore everything in his favour : he has a clear start, knowing that pursuit is most improbable, and he takes early opportunities of disposing of his booty to his brotherhood at distances, or to *kussaies*, who slaughter them, and thus effectually remove all further traces of them.

PARA. 12.—“ As a remedial measure, I suggested to Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Colvin the keeping up of registers of frequenters of the *khuttas*; these can always be ascertained, and then, in the event of any cattle being stolen from a *khutta*, there is no difficulty in turning to the persons who were probably concerned in the crime. I believe both these officers have acted on the suggestion.

PARA. 13.—“ In connection with this subject, however, I beg to bring to your notice the difficulty attending the prosecution of this description of crime. Mr. Strachey, in a memo. which was printed in the *Selections of Government* as a mark of approval of the sentiments expressed in it, wrote as follows (I quote from memory):—“ In cases of cattle-theft and receiving stolen property, Goojurs and Mawatees, and such classes notoriously concerned, should be presumed guilty until the reverse is proved ‘to be the case;’ and I think that few Magistrates in these parts will dispute the justness of the remark.

PARA. 14.—“ As a sequel to this, I beg to quote the decision of the Judge of Moradabad, in a case of appeal against a conviction of dishonestly receiving stolen cattle :—

“ The Magistrate thinks that because Boodha (Goojur) lived in the same village as Rao (also Goojur),—the said informer being one of the original thieves,—and quickly sold them after the purchase, he must have been aware that the cattle had been stolen. He considers the same argument applicable to Gungaram. Now

" this presumption is not conclusive evidence against these men. It may be true that  
 " Azeem-ollah (a *kusab*) knew, or had reason to believe, that the cattle he bought  
 " had been stolen; but there is no proof on this point. The Magistrate should have  
 " proved that Azeem-ollah was acquainted with the antecedents of the vendors. The  
 " fact that he bought the cattle and sold them eight days afterwards to butchers is not  
 " proof that he purchased them with the knowledge that they had been stolen. And  
 " on this the Judge released two appellants, one who had appealed within the specified  
 " period for appeal, and one who had not.

PARA. 15.—" I do not quote this with the view of impugning the correctness  
 " of the Judge's decision; but it will be seen that the law, if interpreted in this spirit,  
 " will be powerless to reach this class of criminals, and that the views expressed in the  
 " reasons for release of the accused differ materially from those held by Mr. Strachey,  
 " which obtained the concurrence of Government."

71. The co-operation with the Kumaon Authorities has been attended with great success, and by a watchful continuance of the same course I hope for even better returns next year; but unless the Judge shows a disposition to treat these cases with a more liberal appreciation of the nature and extent of this crime, it will be exceedingly difficult to obtain conviction of the real culprits, and the efforts of the Police to put down the crime will, I fear, be in a great measure neutralized.

72. The result of prosecutions has been very good, and the proportion of stolen property recovered shows a fair average compared with other districts. Crime is apparently faithfully reported; but I have the same fault to find as in many other districts—that the Police have been very remiss in taking up cases reported. Of 840 cases of theft, only 226 came under enquiry; of 342 cases of house-breaking, only 68 came under enquiry; of 114 attempts and abetments, only 2 were investigated. Perhaps, however, this return is not correct, and only those cases have been shown as coming under enquiry which have been prosecuted to conviction. It is odd that the two columns—"Total under enquiry" and "Prosecuted to conviction"—should so nearly tally. The District Superintendent will be asked to explain this anomaly.

73. Fourteen out of 60 absconded offenders have been apprehended, and 197 time-expired prisoners have come under observation. This is a better return than those of most districts.

#### BUDAON DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 1,972.                                |     |     |     |     |     | Population, ... 8,89,810. |                |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|----------------|
|                                                 |     |     |     |     |     | 1865.                     | 1864.          |
| Murder, ...                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14                        | 13 Cases.      |
| Robbery, ...                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9                         | 6 "            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 586                       | 428 "          |
| Theft, ...                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,654                     | 1,451 "        |
| Property stolen, ...                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,374                    | 20,603 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ...                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,141                    | 7,066 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,328                     | 2,915 Persons. |
| Convicted ditto ditto, ...                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 639                       | 657 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,963                     |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ...                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 690                       |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 407                       |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial, ...          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,095                     |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 639                       |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 419                       |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58.3                      |                |

74. There is an increase reported of all the chief crimes. Of 15 cases of murder (including one of 1864), 12 were prosecuted to conviction; and one with good reason is supposed to be no murder at all. In the most important case the victim evidently met his death at the hands of professional poisoners, who have not yet been discovered. The Police were not so successful in dealing with cases of robbery—only three out of nine were prosecuted to conviction; but the District Superintendent is making strenuous efforts to trace the offenders in other cases. The only case attended with grievous hurt was a poisoning case, in which the culprit was imprisoned for six years.

75. A fair proportion of convictions was found to cases investigated, and of persons convicted to those arrested; and more than an average share of property stolen has been recovered: but here again a very small proportion of the offences against property reported came under enquiry. Of 1,145 thefts only 258 were investigated; of 586 cases of house-breaking only 68 came under enquiry; and of 317 attempts and abetments only 12 were taken up. In most of these cases, however, the value of the property stolen was of the most trifling amount.

76. In connection with cattle-lifting in the Moradabad district, I annex remarks by the District Superintendent and Magistrate of Budaon on the subject:—

PARA. 33.—*District Superintendent's Report.*—"Cattle-stealing is the most prevalent crime in this district, and the local Police are utterly unable to deal with it. The cattle stolen, though generally of small value, amounts up in the aggregate to a considerable sum every year. I believe it is worked on a regular system, and that men on both sides of the river are engaged in it. I believe there are many more cases than are entered in the Police Returns. The District Superintendents, even if they have the time, certainly have not the means of tracing it out. Even if the cattle-lifters are by chance followed up through one district, all traces of them are lost in the next district. If an Officer with an efficient staff was appointed for the special purpose of tracing out cattle thefts, and had the authority to work along the districts on both sides of the Ganges, he might to some extent put a stop to this crime. The real offenders are generally certain zemindars and others living within a few miles of the river on either bank. It is almost impossible to get a conviction against these men, though it is well known by the people for miles round that these are the men concerned. No one will give evidence or assistance for fear of having his cattle stolen within the next few days. The men who have lost their cattle seldom think of applying to the Police: they make a report at the station, so that this report may be used as evidence in the event of the case coming into Court; but they request the Police not to interfere until they have made private enquiries and search. These men then go off to one of those zemindars and try and buy back for a small sum the cattle they have lost. If the affair is amicably settled, they return to the Police station and report that they found the cattle in the jungle. If there is a difficulty in getting them back, the man (especially if he is a stranger) makes a charge against the zemindar which it is impossible to prove. It is not to be wondered at that, as a rule, the Police are so unsuccessful in tracing out these cases.

PARA. 19.—*Magistrate's Report.*—"In my Police Report in 1859 I advocated a special Police agency for putting down this description of crime, which has so many ramifications, and in which so many (to outward appearance respectable men) are concerned, that the ordinary Police are quite unequal to grapple with it. I believe Mr. Strachey, when Magistrate of Moradabad, also wrote a very elaborate report advocating the same views. It appears to me that Magistrates and District Superintendents have now this agency at their command in the Sudder Inspectors, and in the reserve, which was specially increased by the Police Commission in order to meet

" any special requirements of this nature. I propose, therefore, during the ensuing year to make a selection from the best detective Constables in the district,—men with good local knowledge,—and, placing them under a similarly experienced Inspector, to do what I can to break up this nest of cattle-lifters. We shall probably not be able to do much in the first year in the way of apprehensions and convictions; but as we become well acquainted with those villages and their residents from which cattle are passed on (for that is the way in which these robberies are managed), and the people themselves become aware that there is a special agency at work watching their movements, they will either curtail the present extent of their depredations or at last transfer them to another sphere."

77. On this the Commissioner remarks as follows :—

PARA. 5.—*Commissioner's Report.*—" The suggestion made by Mr. Carmichael, in the 19th para. of his report, for the organization of special agency for the prevention and investigation of cattle thefts under an Inspector selected for the duty, should, I think, be carried out in all the districts where this crime prevails. I have therefore forwarded an extract from his report to the other Magistrates of the Division, and suggested that they should follow the same plan, and that the Inspectors deputed for the work should act in concert with one another.

" PARA. 6.—Cattle theft in some of the districts of this Division is carried on under a thoroughly organized system, and can only be put down by the combined efforts of parties of Police selected for the purpose, and acting in concert and communication with one another."

I trust the united efforts of the several District Superintendents and Magistrates of the Division on this uniform plan will be successful. Instructions will be issued to all the District Superintendents, as also to those of the Meerut Division, to act in connection with those of Rohilkund.

78. Mr. Carmichael, the Magistrate, notices a system which has sprung up, and which I cannot too sufficiently condemn, of changing Chowkeedars as a primitive measure from one village to another. I am glad to say he at once put a stop to it. The practice militates against all our preconceived notions of the village Chowkeedaree system.

79. Mr. Carmichael's remarks on the working of the new system introduced on the suggestion of the Nynee Tal Committee are too long to embody in this report and too valuable to epitomize. They are, however, worthy of the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and I have therefore given them in Appendix A. to this report. The suggestion of placing Inspectors in charge of Divisions again is much in accordance with my views. In Oudh there is an Inspector in charge of every Division, and the system works well there. If, however, I find on further enquiry a change in this respect is really advisable, I will submit a separate report on the subject.

80. The question of making Kukralah a first-class Police station,—as proposed by the District Superintendent and Magistrate, at the expense of the inhabitants, on account of the systematic course of robberies in the neighbourhood which takes place every year at particular seasons,—should form the subject of a separate report, which the Magistrate will be requested to submit through the Commissioner, as proposed by himself.

81. Only one time-expired convict came under observation of the Police during the year. The reason for failing to carry out instructions in this respect will be ascertained from the District Superintendent.

## SHAHJEHANPORE DISTRICT.

Area, ... 2,328.

Population, ... 10,18,767.

|                                             |       |                              |     |     |     | 1865.  | 1864.  |          |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder,                                     | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 13     | 18     | Cases,   |
| Robbery,                                    | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 13     | 8      | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 859    | 872    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 960    | 788    | "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 19,847 | 16,455 | Rupees,  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 5,684  | 4,716  | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 2,960  | 2,794  | Persons. |
| Convicted of                                | ditto | ditto                        | ... | ... | ... | 828    | 734    | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 2,431  |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto | under enquiry,               | ... | ... | ... | 738    |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto | prosecuted to conviction,    | ... | ... | ... | 519    |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ...   | of persons brought to trial, | ... | ... | ... | 1,133  |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto | convicted and committed,     | ... | ... | ... | 828    |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto | acquitted,                   | ... | ... | ... | 275    |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ...   | ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 73.1   |        |          |

82. The returns of this district have been forwarded by the Magistrate without comment. The comparison is unfavourable with those of 1864. The number of murders is five less than in 1864, but the Police have not been successful in bringing the murderers to justice,—convictions being found in only four cases out of thirteen. The culprits in two murder cases of the preceding year have, however, been arrested and sentenced. There has been only one case of robbery with grievous hurt, and in this no one was caught; and only 5 cases out of 12 robberies were committed to the Sessions. On the whole, I cannot congratulate the Police on their success in dealing with crimes of violence. Cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking have slightly decreased, but there is a large increase in theft.

83. The Police have been lax in taking up cases of petty crimes against property. Of 708 thefts, only 288 came under enquiry. Of 858 house-breaking cases, only 106 were investigated; and in 249 attempts and abetments only 14 were investigated. But a very fair share of those investigated were prosecuted to conviction, and a larger number than usual of persons arrested were convicted. The amount of stolen property recovered, however, is small. Only seven time-expired convicts came under observation, and not a single absconded offender was apprehended during the year, although there are 13 on the list.

84. Captain Fletcher notices the indifferent conduct of certain subordinate officers. He is rid of these men now, and I look for better returns next year.

85. I notice, from remarks recorded by my predecessor on his inspection visit to Shahjehanpore, that he was much pleased with the appearance of the men, the discipline of the force, and the intimate knowledge they exhibited of their duties.

## TERAI PERGUNNAHS.

Area, unknown.

Population, unknown.

|                         |     |     |     |     |     | 1865. | 1864. |         |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|---------|
| Murder,                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0     | 0     | Cases,  |
| Robbery,                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0     | 0     | "       |
| Lurking house-trespass, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0     | 0     | "       |
| Theft,                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188   | 148   | "       |
| Property stolen,        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,517 | 3,067 | Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 774   | 687   | "       |

|                                             |        |      |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|------|--------------|
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ...    | 322  | 258 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... .. | 48   | 34 „         |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ...    | 195  |              |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... .. | 174  |              |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ...    | 35   |              |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ...    | 79   |              |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ...    | 43   |              |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... .. | 36   |              |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... .. | 54.4 |              |

86. As remarked by the Superintendent, there is so little crime in this district, except theft, that there is nothing to report on.

87. Of 183 thefts, showing an increase of 35 on those of 1864, 162 came under enquiry. Only 23, however, were prosecuted to conviction; and of 56 persons brought to trial under this heading, only 26 were convicted—30 having been acquitted. Only a small proportion of property stolen has been recovered.

88. Cattle-theft is the principal crime of the district, and the same difficulty is experienced in detecting and putting it down as in other districts of the Rohilcund and Meerut Divisions.

#### AGRA DISTRICT.

Area, ... 1,873.

Population, ... 10,15,068.

|                                             |     |     | 1865.  | 1864.  |          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder,                                     | --- | ... | 26     | 22     | Cases.   |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | 15     | 16     | „        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     |     | ... | 804    | 821    | „        |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | 1,522  | 1,636  | „        |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | 57,421 | 43,204 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | 23,567 | 12,927 | „        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | 3,252  | 3,567  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | 1,018  | 1,173  | „        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, |     |     | 2,748  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  |     |     | 698    |        |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       |     |     | 698    |        |          |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          |     |     | 1,369  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        |     |     | 1,018  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      |     |     | 241    |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, |     |     | 74.3   |        |          |

89. Last year my predecessor had occasion to notice the marked improvement in the returns of this district, under the active and able superintendence of Captain Knyvett; and again I have to congratulate that Officer on the success of his administration during 1865. There is a still further decrease in crime, and the detection and prosecution of criminals have been very good.

90. The number of murders is larger than in 1864, but of 26 cases, 20 were prosecuted to conviction, and of 59 persons brought to trial, 45 were punished. There were five cases of poisoning: only one of these, however, appears to have been committed by a professional poisoner. Three of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and in one the intention to poison is doubtful. No case of dacoity has occurred. The Police were not so successful in the 15 cases of robbery,—a class of crime not noticed by the District Superintendent in his report. Only three cases were prosecuted to conviction. At the same time I must remark that, on the perusal of cases narrated in



their reports by the District Superintendent and Magistrate, the Police have shown themselves by no means wanting in general detective ability.

91. Some cases of swindling were detected, and followed up with success, in the city of Agra, of which I give a narrative by Captain Knyvett in the Appendix to this report. Great credit is due to Inspector Abdoolzuffur, through whom the ring-leaders of the gang were apprehended, convicted, and punished by the Sessions Judge.

92. I could wish that a larger proportion of cases reported had come under enquiry. There is the same defect here as in many other districts: of 1,125 thefts, only 285 were investigated; and of 804 lurking house-trespass and burglaries, only 95 came under enquiry. The same remarkable feature appears in the statements of Agra as was noticed in Moradabad, the columns showing total number of cases "under enquiry" and "prosecuted to conviction" exactly tally—i. e., every case investigated was prosecuted to conviction. The District Superintendent will be called on to explain the extraordinary fact. The proportion of convictions to persons brought to trial is exceedingly creditable, and the amount of stolen property recovered is also very good.

93. The Police have also done well in the apprehension of absconded offenders: 86 were still at large in the beginning of the year, to which 20 were added during the twelve months; of these, 26 have been accounted for. On this subject Captain Knyvett reports as follows:—

PARA. 7. *Captain Knyvett's Report.*—"Absconded offenders.—The hue and cry after "absconded offenders was so great last year that the criminals seem to have betaken "themselves to distances. The principal reasons of the fall off in the number of arrests "is, firstly, that the list of absconded Jail convicts appertaining to this district is now "but small, having been reduced much last year; secondly, the incentive of reward is "withdrawn, the Jail authorities refusing now to pay for prisoners brought in. Of per- "sons concerned in the murder of Christians during the Rebellion, six have been arrested, "and certificates of death of four persons have been obtained. Of six arrested, four "have been transported for life, and two, proving *alibi* through the assistance of two "Eurasian writers who were in one of the offices here in 1857, were released."

261 time-expired convicts came under the observation of the Police.

94. Captain Knyvett has paid much attention to the kidnapping of children, which is carried on through regularly appointed agents very extensively in the Pergunnahs of Jugnesh, Khyragurh, Surhindie, Futtehpore, and Irradutnuggur, bordering on Bhurt pore, Dhol pore, and other independent States, where the agents generally reside, and find ready means of disposing of the children in prostitution, marriage, or slavery. Sub-Inspector Buldeo Sahoy has been engaged in carrying on this investigation, and if he were assisted in his endeavours by one or two officers of Bhurt pore and Dhol pore, there is some hope that this trade may be checked. At present no notice whatever is taken of this crime in the States mentioned.

95. The following remarks by Mr. Batten, Commissioner, tend to prove my already expressed opinion of the defectiveness of the present Police in prevention and detection of the smaller offences against property.

PARA. 3. *Agra Commissioner's Report.*—"I concur generally with Mr. Pollock in "his commendation of the Police administration during the year under report in his "district, and in his appreciation of the good services of Captain Knyvett and his "Assistant, Mr. Sidney Smith. I am, however, bound to state that the oral reports of "native inhabitants and visitors of the city of Agra are not favourable in regard to "the efficiency of the Police, except as preserving quiet and order. I have especially "of late heard numerous complaints of petty thefts and attempts at burglary, and of "the impunity of thieves. Of course my informants may have exaggerated matters, "but I can hardly believe that their representations, especially those of visitors to "Agra, are totally without foundation."

## MUTTRA DISTRICT.

|                                             |     |     |     |     |     |                           |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|----------------|
| Area, ... 1,612.                            |     |     |     |     |     | Population, ... 7,99,994. |                |
|                                             |     |     |     |     |     | 1865.                     | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4                         | 2 Cases,       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8                         | 5 „            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10                        | 12 „           |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 343                       | 168 „          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 527                       | 720 „          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,550                    | 27,919 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,692                    | 9,458 „        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,324                     | 1,263 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 258                       |                |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,035                     |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 323                       |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 227                       |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 459                       |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 341                       |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95                        |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74.2                      |                |

96. There were four cases of murder, against two of 1864, and convictions were found in three. Neither the Magistrate nor the District Superintendent has thought necessary to notice the eight cases of dacoity which took place, one of which was attended with grievous hurt. Only one case was prosecuted to conviction, and of seven persons arrested, only four were convicted. A special report will be called for regarding these dacoities. A similar want of success is observable in the 10 cases of robbery,—only one case was prosecuted to conviction. This is decidedly bad, and the urgent attention of the District Superintendent will be directed to this class of crime.

97. Last year my predecessor gained the impression that crime was not faithfully reported in this district, and he took exception to the fact that nearly every case returned had been subject to Police investigation, and considered the Police had been indiscreet in interfering. The result during 1865 is, that whilst cases of lurking house-trespass have nearly doubled, there is a large falling off in the number of thefts. Of 527 thefts, only 149 have come under enquiry; and of 343 lurking house-trespases, only 67 have been investigated.

98. With all due deference to my predecessor, I cannot concur in his deprecation of ready investigation by the Police of petty cases against property. It is the one cry which I hear against the Police all over the Province,—that there is no security of property; that innumerable thefts are reported, and either no enquiry follows, or, if enquiry is made, the Police tendency is to make the case out a false one. That this is the case is also proved by the Magistrate of this district, who writes thus :—

PARA. 3. *Magistrate's Report.*—“ The popular idea of the new Police, as far as “ I have gathered from conversations with native gentry, native Magistrates, and Teh- “ seeldars, is certainly not favourable. It is said—and I am speaking generally, and “ not with special reference to Muttra—that they conceal crime by not reporting it, “ and do nothing when it is reported. The former I think probable, whenever a “ good opportunity occurs, both to save themselves trouble and to preserve their cha- “ racter; though I am not prepared to state positively that it is so. So far as curtail- “ ing the plaintiff's losses to the smallest amount possible, it is well known from the “ frequent discrepancy of the plaintiff's story and the Police report. I am at a loss to “ conceive why this complaint is so frequently made: the plaintiff gains nothing by “ swearing his loss to be Rs. 1,000 when it is only 500; compensation is so

“seldom given in proportion to their alleged losses, that even the native love of exaggerating their losses, and consequently their own importance, must, as a probability succumb to the probable weakness for favourable returns.”

99. Mr. Court was of opinion that the great majority of these offences are so trifling in extent of loss, and in manner of execution, that injured parties would rather investigation did not follow. In some cases this is no doubt correct, but I do not think it holds good with reference to the majority of cases. We must recollect that what may appear a very trifling sum to us is not by any means looked on in the same light by a native. A sum of Rs. 10 with the majority of the sufferers is equivalent to a month's earnings. And again, a very large proportion of these cases not investigated are lurking house-trespass and burglary, and it surely cannot be called trifling in manner of execution when a thief deliberately breaks into a man's house in the middle of the night, with intent to rob, be the amount of property stolen small or large, or even if the thief succeed in stealing nothing. I have always found the people better satisfied with the Police in those districts where these kinds of cases are readily taken up. I do not mean to say that the Police are bound to investigate every offence of the kind; but I think they should, exercising a fair judgment and discretion, be made to enquire into any case above Rs. 10 in which the prosecutor does not absolutely decline the aid of the Police, and into every case under Rs. 10 in which the prosecutor shows the slightest wish that enquiry should take place. And, with regard to burglaries without theft and attempts, an Officer should be deputed to enquire into such cases wherever offences against property have been more than usually rife in particular localities. If this were done, and at the same time care was taken to inflict as little annoyance and inconvenience as possible on the people, so far from thinking that concealment of petty offences of theft will follow, I believe that the people would all the more readily report their losses when they know that their information will at least receive attention, even if redress is impossible. Moreover, the report of crime is not dependent on the prosecutor coming to the station-house—the zemindars and Chōwkeedars are both bound to report these offences, whether the prosecutor attends or not. The investigation of the majority of cases would therefore hardly tend to the concealment of crime, as suggested by Mr. Court. I may also remark that whenever the prosecutor does attend it may be generally taken as very good evidence that he wishes for enquiry.

100. Of cases investigated, a large number were prosecuted to conviction; and of the persons arrested, the proportion of convictions is very good. The value of property stolen, however, is very much larger than in 1864, and but a small portion of it has been recovered. One large theft of Rs. 10,000 served to swell these returns. I notice that in this district the Magistrate does not appear to have taken upon himself to superintend the investigation of crime, for in only eight cases was investigation made by the Police, on the order of the Magistrate.

101. The District Superintendent would seem to think the Police are not responsible for offences occurring in villages where no Police are located; but in this opinion I cannot concur. The responsibility of Municipal Constabulary of course does not extend beyond their beats, but I judge of the working of the Government Police by their success in putting down and dealing with crime throughout their jurisdiction, and not only in the particular town in which they may be located.

102. A trade in cattle-theft appears to go on here with the neighbouring independent States somewhat as it does in Moradabad and Budaon. A copy of the remarks by the Magistrate of Budaon on this subject will be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Muttra, and he will be directed to adopt similar measures as therein recommended.

103. The District Superintendent thus accounts for 14 out of 50 absconded offenders :—

| Apprehended. | Dead. | Left the District. |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1.           | 6.    | 7.                 |

This is not a satisfactory return : the name of the seven persons said to have left the district for good should not have been struck off, and the District Superintendent will be directed to enter them again in his register. The names of absconded offenders should invariably be retained on the Rolls of the Police station where their homes are until they are either arrested or otherwise satisfactorily accounted for.

104. The following is the opinion of Major Harrison with reference to the late modifications of the Police force :—

PARA. 9.—*Major Harrison's Report.*—"The new system established in May, 1864, " has now been working for more than a year and a half, and I must say that I see " no improvement on the old. The superior officers have received large increase of " pay : I have not received any additional aid or support from them, and the returns " now furnished speak for themselves, and show that little improvement in the work- " ing of the Police is apparent, or at least nothing that indicates more zeal or tact " on the part of officers ; and I beg respectfully to state that I am satisfied the in- " crease of pay to the old hands has done no good, and I would rather have seen more " constables employed and paid for with the increase that has been given to the " superior officers."

105. The Magistrate, Mr. Hardinge, strongly advocates a separate detective agency, but, for reasons given in my remarks on the Meerut District, I cannot agree with him. He also speaks unfavourably of the watch and guard of the Police. The attention of the District Superintendent will be called to this subject.

106. The Magistrate also animadverts in strong terms on the heavy demands made on the District Superintendent's Office in the way of English correspondence and returns. I have not yet had an opportunity of examining the office at Muttra, but I know Mr. Court reduced all returns to a minimum, and I am inclined to think the amount of correspondence in the office of a District Superintendent very much depends on himself and the Magistrate. Mr. Hardinge also objects to interference by the Inspector-General of Police with petty fines on Constables and Head Constables. His Honor, however, is well aware that it was absolutely necessary to put a stop to the system which had grown up of punishing the Police by fines. By thus depriving the men of the means of subsistence, they are driven to repay themselves by corrupt practices. Frequent punishment of men by fine cannot be too severely deprecated. There are many other ways of punishing men. In many districts no man is ever punished by fine.

107. Mr. Hardinge notices several discrepancies between his own returns and those of the District Superintendent. He is, however, responsible that the returns by the District Superintendent are correctly made, and he should account for all discrepancies. He should not have countersigned the statements, knowing they were defective. The returns by the District Superintendent are manifestly incorrect, and he will be instructed to submit revised returns for 1865, after comparison with those of the Magistrate.

108. The District Superintendent remarks there has been no particular instance of good service or bad conduct on the part of any member of the force during the year. The Magistrate, however, begs to differ, and points out several very bad cases of misconduct on the part of the Police.

109. The Commissioner, Magistrate, and District Superintendent all urge the necessity for an increase of Police on the frontier, and the Commissioner concludes by remarking :—"The state of the Muttra District in regard to crime demands immediate "attention." This opinion is certainly supported by the returns, which are shown to be not only untrustworthy, but otherwise very unsatisfactory. The question of increasing the Police force should form the subject of a separate Report.

### FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT.

Area, ... 1,693.

Population, ... 9,15,943.

|                                                 | 1865.  | 1864.          |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                  | 14     | 15 Cases.      |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                 | 2      | 2 "            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                 | 6      | 12 "           |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                  | 521    | 553 "          |
| Theft, ... ..                                   | 553    | 828 "          |
| Property stolen, ... ..                         | 34,358 | 19,621 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ... ..                         | 5,368  | 3,442 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | 2,448  | 2,698 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ...                   | 978    | 976 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,     | 1,617  |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ...                  | 786    |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,           | 773    |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,              | 1,590  |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,            | 978    |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ... ..                   | 579    |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,     | 61.4   |                |

110. The returns show a decrease in all serious offences against life and property. In 17 murder cases, including three of former years, 15 convictions were found. Of 23 persons brought to trial for this offence, only one was acquitted. The two dacoity cases are simply robberies by more than five persons—one was successfully dealt with, and all six cases of robbery were prosecuted to conviction. This is highly creditable to Captain Cadell's administration.

111. There is again this year a decrease in thefts and burglaries. The District Superintendent attributes this partly to the increased number and efficiency of the Furruckabad Town Police; but the amount of petty offences against property reported in so large a district as Furruckabad, containing so many large towns, seems to me below the mark, and more especially so when we read that, out of 378 real theft cases, 347 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 71 cases of receiving stolen property, 70 were successfully treated. The Commissioner also remarks that he has heard many complaints on the subject of theft and attempts at theft in the city. I fear this class of crime is not faithfully reported, and I am sure I have only to bring the fact to Captain Cadell's notice, and it will receive his best attention.

112. But, on the other hand, of 521 reported lurking house-trespasses, only 64 were investigated; and of 203 attempts, only 30 came under enquiry—thus proving that the Police are lax in taking up such cases. The two columns. "Total under trial" and "Prosecuted to conviction" tally in the most extraordinary manner. It would seem that the District Superintendent only records those cases as coming under enquiry in which he has been successful. He will be required to explain this anomaly.

113. The proportion of convictions to persons tried in cases of theft and receiving stolen property is bad. The large number of persons released on bail by Police, and discharged without trial, under these headings, would tend to prove a want of

judgment and care on the part of the Police in making arrests. The amount of property stolen is considerably larger than in 1864, but one theft alone in the city was valued at Rs. 14,000, and a larger amount has been recovered than in the previous year.

114. An attempt at *suttee* is reported in the district. The prompt arrival of the Police prevented the consummation of the crime just as the woman was in the act of walking to the pyre. The people of the village are said to have given her no assistance.

### MYNPOORY DISTRICT.

Area, ... 1,666.

Population, ... 700,220.

|                                             |     |     | 1865.  | 1864.  |          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | 16     | 10     | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | 0      | 2      | "        |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | 7      | 5      | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | 254    | 277    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | 608    | 520    | "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | 14,366 | 12,392 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | 4,753  | 5,652  | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | 2,057  | 2,281  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | 771    | 730    | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | 1,462  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | 596    |        |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | 447    |        |          |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | 1,767  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | 771    |        |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | 970    |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | 43.6   |        |          |

115. A closer scrutiny of the returns of this district proves that they are not so unsatisfactory as would at first sight appear. Crime has somewhat increased, and the District Superintendent would attribute this to the constant change of Magisterial Officers during the year, and to the very inadequate force of Police in the city of Mynpoory itself, where the greater part of the crime has been committed. This latter defect will now be remedied by the introduction of Act XXVI. of 1850.

116. Of the 16 murders, 13 were prosecuted to conviction. Three of these, although put down as murders, were really mere attempts, and the victims are still alive. There have been no dacoities, and the robberies are mere thefts on the highway, attended with some degree of violence, and not the acts of professional robbers.

117. The District Superintendent remarks that, out of three men released by the Magistrate in two cases of murder, the Sessions Judge has placed on record that if they had been committed for trial none of the men would have escaped punishment, and he requested the Magistrate to issue instructions to the Police to keep vigilant surveillance over them. It strikes me the Sessions Judge would have acted more correctly if he had ordered the committal of these men under Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

118. Of the smaller offences against property, thefts have increased. Of 403 real thefts, 207 came under enquiry and 173 were prosecuted to conviction. Under this heading 549 persons were brought to trial, of whom 261 were convicted and no less than 282 were acquitted; but of the 549, 246 were summoned by the Magistrate. There have been fewer cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary

than in 1864. Of 254 cases, however, only 53 came under enquiry; and of 262 attempts and abetments, only 6 cases were investigated. I should be glad to see the Police taking up more of these cases. At the same time the convictions in cases investigated have been very good.

119. The small proportion of total persons convicted to those tried is owing to the large number of persons summoned by the order of the Magistrate, and afterwards acquitted in petty liable cases, thus :—

| Description of Crime.                         | Arrested by Police. | Summoned by Magistrate. | Total tried. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Offences relating to public tranquillity, ... | 0                   | 46                      | 46           | 24         | 22         |
| Wrongful confinement, ... ..                  | 0                   | 133                     | 133          | 104        | 29         |
| Criminal house-trespass, ... ..               | 0                   | 452                     | 452          | 350        | 96         |

I have already alluded to this subject, and given my opinion, in para. 55.

120. The amount of property stolen is said to be very much exaggerated, but even allowing for this, the amount recovered is very small.

121. Mr. Thomas has improved the efficiency of his Police by the very careful scrutiny he exercises over the promotion and Character Rolls of the force. He has lately extended this to the Chowkeedars. The system he has introduced, as described below, has my cordial approval, and I propose issuing shortly some general instructions, with a view to noting the working of the rural Police, and raising the character of the Chowkeedars.

*Extract from Mr. Thomas' Report.*—"During this year I have issued character Rolls to Chowkeedars, having paid for the same out of their savings. Good conduct, as well as repeated absence from their villages, are entered; also the number of thefts committed in each man's village during the year. I have the same rule with regard to entries in detecting cases as for Constables, and hope by these means to make Chowkeedars look up to the Superintendent and Police more than they now do. Up to the present, I had no means of rewarding them in cash, but enlisted five or six men as Constables, who have behaved exceedingly well since enlistment. These men are paid shamefully—not more than 80 of them getting Rs. 3 a month, and the rest Rs. 2 and 1-8—some few as little as one rupee. So we cannot expect much of men paid so badly. I have entirely given up making them wear decent uniform, as cotton and cloth are so dear that it is impossible for them to buy anything."

The Chowkeedars of this district enjoy the privilege of being paid regularly in cash through the District Superintendent, but the pay of many of them seems very inadequate.

122. The following extract shows that Mr. Thomas exercises also a proper surveillance over eunuchs, who prevail and carry on their infamous practices extensively in this district. The two eunuchs alluded to were both convicted and punished in the Etawah district.

*Extract from District Superintendent's Report.*—"I am glad to be able to state that the surveillance placed over eunuchs has had a good effect already. In this district, for instance, two of these men left their village without the fact being reported by the Chowkeedars, which led me to have a careful investigation made as to where they had gone to. The result was more satisfactory than could have been expected, as it led to their being committed to the Sessions for having emasculated two boys in the Etawah district. The whole of the papers are at Etawah, and, as the case was investigated by Lieutenant Dalmahoy, on the information sent to

“ him by me, I leave further explanation to him, which he is sure to render with his Annual Report.

“ These men are watched most carefully, and should one absent himself from his village without good cause, I insist on the Police finding out where he is, and leave no stone unturned until he is brought to the front.

123. The District Superintendent complains much of the difficulty he encounters in the attempt to control the numerous Buhaileahs and Aheereahs who infest this district. The following is an extract of the report :—

“ There is a class of men in this district, and I am sorry to say they are very numerous, called Buhaileahs and Aheereahs. They are supposed to be bird-catchers and *shikarees*, and some cultivators of land ; but there is hardly one of them that is not a professional robber.

“ In former days bullock trains and carts laden with merchandize were what they generally fell on. For the last four years they have had to give up this mode of living, as they find a Policeman more or less always on the road, and traffic has fallen off very much. Now they are becoming professional house-breakers, and if some check is not put on them similar to what has been placed over the Bhowreah tribe, I feel confident that thefts will steadily increase within a circle of 5 and 6 miles of the villages that those men live in. The Magistrate and myself have made a separate report on this tribe, showing all particulars, which I am unable to do in this report, being afraid of making it too long.”

124. The Police have been very successful in the apprehension of absconded offenders. I would, however, invite the attention of the District Superintendent to a more extended observation of time-expired convicts in his district. During the year only 23 men came under observation.

125. Mr. Thomas expresses so forcibly the want of co-operation among District Superintendents that I cannot do better than quote his words, trusting that their perusal may lead to beneficial results. I also propose issuing a circular on this important subject.

*Extract from District Superintendent's Report.*—“ In conclusion, I would beg to represent that in my opinion a great advantage would be derived by District Superintendents working into each other's hands more than they do at present. Your circular has had the effect of making our subordinates do so ; but District Superintendents, with few exceptions, know nothing of heavy cases that are undetected in the adjoining districts. For instance, last year—that is, in 1864—a detective party of this district recovered some 700 rupees' worth of property at Ferozabad, in the Agra District, and arrested 8 or 10 men in a case which had taken place in that very town. I had no information of it from the Agra Police. Again, in cases that happen on the borders, Superintendents are too fond of listening to the report their Police make, which is generally to prove that it was in the next district, never trying in the least to detect the offenders—in fact, doing nothing but studying *Nukshas*. I have instilled into my subordinates a very different feeling, and would quote, as an instance, a case of highway robbery that took place in the Futtehghurh District (which I feel convinced the District Superintendent will corroborate), near the Kalee Nuddee, some three miles from Bewar, which is in Mynpoory, and ten miles from Mohumdabad. My Sub-Inspector got the first information ; off he went, and, on looking over the papers sent to me by the Superintendent of Futtehghurh, he seems to have worked as well as if the crime had taken place in his own beat, and did not think of leaving the spot until ordered to do so.”



## ETAWAH DISTRICT.

|                                                 |        |                        |           |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Area, ...</i>                                | 1,631. | <i>Population, ...</i> | 6,26,444. |          |
|                                                 |        | 1865.                  | 1864.     |          |
| Murder, ...                                     | ...    | 9                      | 11        | Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ...                                    | ...    | 2                      | 3         | "        |
| Robbery, ...                                    | ...    | 5                      | 10        | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                     | ...    | 466                    | 324       | "        |
| Theft, ...                                      | ...    | 1,125                  | 964       | "        |
| Property stolen, ...                            | ...    | 20,071                 | 18,220    | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered, ...                            | ...    | 2,866                  | 3,529     | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 2,553                  | 2,657     | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ...                   | ...    | 555                    | 773       | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 2,168                  |           |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ...                  | ...    | 1,029                  |           |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ...       | ...    | 429                    |           |          |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial, ...          | ...    | 1,461                  |           |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...        | ...    | 583                    |           |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                      | ...    | 839                    |           |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | ...    | 3.99                   |           |          |

126. The Magistrate remarks :—" During the past year there has been a marked "improvement in our success in dealing with the more aggravated forms of crime ;" and he states his opinion that the Police force, as a body, have materially improved. I commend Mr. Hume's interesting report to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor for perusal. He bears high tribute to Lieutenant Dalmahoy's painstaking supervision ; but it is also clear that a large portion of the success is due to Mr. Hume's own efforts to strengthen the hands of the District Superintendent, and to guide the Police generally. Several cases of a very intricate nature were most creditably worked out by the Police ; but three cases in which they had entirely failed were worked out by others (two Tehseeldars and one Honorary Magistrate), under the personal instructions of the Magistrate ; and in two cases Mr. Hume successfully convicted influential zemindars for neglecting to assist the Police, and inflicted very heavy fines (upheld in appeal) on the delinquents. Such cordial co-operation on the part of the Magistrate with the District Superintendent cannot but have the happiest effect, and I trust also that the example inflicted on the zemindars will not be without profit.

127. Murders, dacoities, and robberies have all decreased in number. Of the nine murder cases, one is doubtful, six were prosecuted to conviction, and another had been committed to the Sessions and was still pending at the end of the year. In the only case of real dacoity a conviction was obtained. In three out of five cases of robbery convictions were obtained, and in a fourth the whole property was recovered. This result is highly satisfactory and creditable to the Police.

128. There is an increase of thefts, burglaries, and attempts ; but of the 1,125 thefts, no less than 527 are of cattle strayed and entered as theft. This is accounted for by the District Superintendent as follows :—

PARA. 3.—*District Superintendent's Report.*—" The number of strayed cattle is "very large, but several circumstances must be taken into consideration—

" 1st,—The great heat of last hot weather ; 2nd, the long continuance of the drought, "owing to which there was no grazing ; 3rd, the high price of provisions. Owing to "these circumstances the villagers were unable to feed their cattle, and were compelled "to let them wander in the jungle, to live as they best could. For a month or more "at a time the cattle were not looked for ; and when search was made for them they "were in most cases not to be found. Many of them had strayed on to the Canal bank " (which during the last hot weather was the only place where grass was to be found)

“ and were sent to the pound, where, not being claimed, they were sold for very little. Many must have died or killed, and no doubt a considerable number were carried off. During the months of April, May, June, and July alone, there were 333 cases of strayed cattle.”

129. The increase in thefts is in cases below 10 rupees in value. Of the 466 burglaries, 331 were without loss of property, leaving 135 in which actual loss occurred. The increase is principally in cases without loss. Perhaps this will account for the very small number of cases investigated: of the 598 real cases of theft, only 193 came under enquiry; of 466 cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary, only 35 came under enquiry; and of 200 attempts and abetments, only 3 came under enquiry. I must confess I would gladly see the Police more active in this respect. The proportion of convictions to cases prosecuted and persons arrested in these cases is very good.

130. The total number of cases cognizable by Police which came under enquiry looks well, being 1,029 to 2,168; but the greater portion of these were bailable offences, taken up by order of the Magistrate, and in which conviction seldom followed, and the majority of persons arrested were acquitted:—

|                                        | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|----------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Arrested by Police, ... .. 503         | 332        | 132        |
| Summoned by the Magistrate, ... .. 938 | 251        | 687        |

The total result is bad, convictions to persons tried being only 39·9 per cent., and for this the Police are in no way to blame.

130. Mr. Hume thus accounts for the few convictions in bailable offences:—

*Extract from the extract of para. 7 of Mr. Hume's Report.*

\* \* \* “ The very essence of the Native Magistrate system is that in as many cases as possible the parties should be led to come to an amicable compromise, and so avert the necessity of a judicial sentence. This I have, more strongly perhaps than any other point, impressed upon my Honorary Magistrates, and they, as a rule, have acted up to the spirit of my instructions, and in hundreds of cases settled *ab-initio* (complicated quarrels out of which some petty assault had arisen) to the satisfaction of all parties, instead of merely fining one or both for the blows they had exchanged. I cannot too strongly express my conviction of the immense practical benefits of this system. It is, however, one that I fear cannot last in its integrity—the tendency naturally and necessarily being, as the Honorary Magistrates get more skilled in law and more pressed by work, to decide more cases judicially and fewer by personal persuasion.”

This may certainly account to some extent for the large number of acquittals, but my own opinion on the subject has already been given in my remarks in para. 55.

131. The amount of stolen property recovered is very small, and the fact is thus accounted for by the District Superintendent:—

*Para. 14.—District Superintendent's Report.—Recovery of stolen property.*—“ Under this head the statement shows badly in comparison with last, and the percentage is low.

|           | <i>Stolen.</i> | <i>Recovered.</i> | <i>Percentage.</i> |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1864, ... | 18,220         | 3,259             | 17 14 0            |
| 1865, ... | 20,071         | 2,866             | 14 4 0             |

" The district has, I believe, never been good in this respect. The facilities for carrying off the stolen property are very great. This district marches with the Gwalior State for a considerable portion of its frontier, and once a thief with his plunder is across the border, discovery and recovery are almost impracticable. Our Police are not allowed to carry their investigations into foreign territory, and little assistance is to be expected from the Police of Native States. In the Rs. 20,071 entered as stolen, there are Rs. 5,573 included for strayed cattle, whereas, *per contra*, nothing has been added to recover for cattle sold at the Pound. The principal amount of property stolen has been in burglaries, and of these we have had one or two heavy cases during the year, chiefly in cash, which is always the most difficult kind of property to recover. Two or three cases have found entry, for which in my opinion there was no foundation, but the Magistrate was doubtful as to their truth or falsity, and on that account they were kept on the register.

" It is seldom that a native, when he reports the theft of his property, gives a correct statement of the amount or value. He, as a general rule, at least doubles it, and the consequence is that we rarely find the amount recovered at all equal to the amount stolen. Cases have occurred during the past year in which the value of the property stolen dwindled down to very little in the investigation."

132. Mr. Hume's interesting statistical report on infanticide will be found in an appendix to his report. As it is an extract from his Census Report, I do not think proper to publish it with this report. It would appear that, notwithstanding all that has been done in this matter, some 250 Rajpoot and Aheer female children annually are unfairly got rid of, and it is quite beyond the power of the Police to prevent it.

133. Both Magistrate and District Superintendent have brought prominently to notice the entirely unprotected state of property lying on the Railway platforms. As the whole subject of Railway Police is now before Government, it is unnecessary here to make further comment.

134. As noticed by my predecessor last year, the difference between the number of persons concerned and summoned requires explanation. Under criminal and house-trespass, 672 persons were brought to trial, and only 125 are said to be concerned.

#### ETAH DISTRICT.

|                                             |                              |                           |     |                           |        |          |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| Area, ... 1,404.                            |                              |                           |     | Population, ... 6,14,351. |        |          |
|                                             |                              |                           |     | 1865.                     | 1864.  |          |
| Murder,                                     | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 11                        | 10     | Cases,   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 3                         | 4      | "        |
| Robbery,                                    | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 4                         | 4      | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 483                       | 479    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 901                       | 1,038  | "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 23,092                    | 18,086 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 4,366                     | 7,022  | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 2,580                     | 2,663  | Persons. |
| Convicted                                   | ditto                        | ditto,                    | ... | 444                       | 527    | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, |                              |                           |     | 2,114                     |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | under enquiry,            |     | 481                       |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | prosecuted to conviction, |     | 269                       |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | of persons brought to trial, |                           |     | 896                       |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | convicted and committed,  |     | 492                       |        |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | acquitted,                |     | 374                       |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, |                              |                           |     | 56.0                      |        |          |

135. The returns from this district are again unsatisfactory, and, considering the relations existing between the District Superintendent and the Magistrate, I do not see how it could well be otherwise. Mr. Crosthwaite's report is as follows:—

“ As Major Evatt is about to take leave, and it is not, I believe, contemplated that he should return, except for a short time, I may be excused from remarking on the returns of the year, which are in my opinion far from creditable to the district.

“ I must, however, state in my own defence that I have done my utmost to assist Major Evatt; but, as that officer has persistently avoided all communication with me, my efforts have been unsuccessful.”

136. I know Mr. Crosthwaite to be a most thoroughly good and able officer. He only joined Etah in the latter part of the year, and can therefore be hardly held responsible for the unsatisfactory state of crime in his district. Major Evatt's failure is attributed to bad health, and he will not return to the district. Mr. Williams, a very able Assistant Superintendent, is now in charge, and, with the cordial and experienced aid he will enjoy under Mr. Crosthwaite's superintendence, I doubt not we shall see marked improvement in the administration during the current year.

137. In 14 murder cases, including two of former years, nine were prosecuted to conviction; but of 32 persons arrested, 14 only were convicted, and 14 acquitted. Of the three dacoities (two of them were very heavy cases), nothing was discovered. Of five cases of robbery, including one of the previous year, only one was prosecuted to conviction, and, of 14 persons arrested, 11 were released. In seven cases of rape, only one was prosecuted to conviction.

138. The Police have been very remiss, too, in not investigating offences against property. Of 560 thefts, only 174 were investigated. Of 484 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 19 came under enquiry; and of 453 attempts, only 7 were enquired into. The result of trial in these cases is also unsatisfactory. The amount of stolen property is very much increased, and very little of it was recovered.

139. The only class of cases in which the Police succeeded at all are “receiving stolen property dishonestly.”

As remarked by my predecessor last year, these cases are remarkably numerous. There are 54 cases, of which 43 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 93 persons arrested, 56 were convicted.

#### ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

| Area,                                       | ... | 2,764. | Population, | ... | 13,93,183. |        |          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|--------|-------------|-----|------------|--------|----------|
|                                             |     |        |             |     | 1865.      | 1864.  |          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 9          | 10     | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 4          | 1      | "        |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 13         | 8      | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 1,073      | 890    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 1,543      | 1,210  | "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 1,06,203   | 66,148 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 28,745     | 15,069 | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 4,776      | 3,718  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 1,452      | 1,377  | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 3,385      |        |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ...    | ...         | ... | 1,299      |        |          |

|                                                 |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of cases prosecuted to conviction, | 924   |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial, ...          | 2,304 |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...        | 1,452 |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                      | 767   |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | 63.0  |

140. Crime for the last four years has largely increased every year:—

| 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1,037 | 1,588 | 2,630 | 3,358 |

Neither the Magistrate nor the District Superintendent satisfactorily account for this increase, which is chiefly confined to minor offences. It is supposed that crime is more faithfully reported every year; at the same time it must also be noted that crime has been more successfully detected, and more successfully prosecuted, this year than formerly.

141. Among the more heinous crimes, six murders out of nine were prosecuted to conviction, and one case was still pending enquiry; of 25 persons concerned, 24 were arrested, but only 11 of them were convicted. One case of dacoity with murder was still under trial at the close of the year. One case is that of the notorious dacoity in the Dyah Rajah's house, committed by Lulloo Singh and his band, out of enmity caused by family feuds. He has been apprehended, and his band broken up. Of three other cases of dacoity, nothing was found out. One of these cases has, however, been struck out as not being a real dacoity, thus reducing the number to two. Ten out of 13 robberies were investigated, and five cases prosecuted to conviction.

I think the Police might have done better.

142. Of the minor offences against property, there were 1,446 thefts; of these, 665 came under enquiry, and 484 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 930 persons arrested under this head, 610 were convicted. There were 73 cases of receiving stolen property, of which 62 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 156 persons arrested, 107 were punished. The returns under these headings are satisfactory. Of 1,073 cases of house-breaking, however, only 172 came under enquiry; and of 295 attempts, only 31 came under enquiry; and of 381 persons charged with burglary and tried, no less than 166 were acquitted. It would give greater satisfaction to the people were the Police more alert in taking up and detecting cases of this description.

The amount of stolen property has largely increased, but a fair portion of it has been recovered—viz., 27 per cent.

143. The Magistrate congratulates the Police on their success in capturing absconded offenders—36 were accounted for during the year. The District Superintendent would do well to impress on his subordinate officers the necessity for greater exertion in hunting up and accounting for old absconded offenders of former years. 178 time-expired convicts came under observation of the Police, but the Magistrate is of opinion the supervision is not sufficiently effective or trustworthy to be of use.

144. The following remarks by the District Superintendent show the utter insufficiency of the village Chowkeedars. I trust, under the late orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, something will be done to improve and strengthen the force.

*Chowkeedars (Extract from the District Superintendent's Report).—*"There are some six or seven thousand Chowkeedars in this district, most of whom belong to the Passees caste; as a body they are the most untrustworthy and wretchedly-paid lot I have ever seen. None of them receive any pay from the Chowkeedaree Tax, and the little they get from the zemindars is not sufficient to maintain them. Several have deserted their villages during the year, and as many as 75 have been convicted of different crimes, and 25 have been dismissed. Until the new settlement comes on, and their prospects are improved, I am afraid little assistance can be expected from them."

145. The Magistrate, Mr. Ricketts, urges the very great necessity for a regularly established Railway Police. I have, however, separately reported on this subject, and it is under the consideration of Government.

146. The disgraceful state of Police buildings in the Allahabad and Cawnpore districts is prominently brought forward by all officers concerned. The Magistrate of Allahabad has erroneously supposed it is not his province to look after these buildings. The Commissioner, Mr. Court, has now vigorously taken the work in hand, and I trust this very great defect will soon be remedied. I commend Mr. Court's remarks on these Police buildings to the perusal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

147. The difficulties incurred in watching and keeping under control the thieving population of the district are well portrayed by Mr. Ricketts.

PARA. 16. *Magistrate's Report.*—"During the year orders were issued for registering the members of the professional thieving class, as Hamis, Bowreeahs, and Sansees, and so forth. The District Superintendent informs me that rough registers have been commenced, but he feels overwhelmed by the numbers of Passees and Coolies who supply the thieves in this district, and the weakness of the force he considers prevents these registers being accurately made out. I believe he has not accurately understood the object of these orders, for there seems to be no necessity to apply the principle to all of a class indiscriminately, especially when that class may be counted by thousands. He will be required to register those about whom no doubt can exist, as a commencement, and he can increase his surveillance by degrees. It is certain that the Passees have many of the roving, marauding habits, characteristics of the Hamis and others in the upper districts of these Provinces, and a few of the best known might be with advantage more closely watched than the ordinary budmash."

148. The Magistrate remarks that this district had long been suffering from alternations of neglect and misdirected energy, and that Lieutenant Graham, since he assumed charge in March, 1864, has had very many difficulties to contend with. He believes the force to be in a far better state than when Lieutenant Graham received charge of it. There is, however, still much to be done, and Lieutenant Graham will be well employed next cold season in gaining more local experience, making a more close acquaintance with his men, and selecting the fittest persons for the different descriptions of duties. The Police force in Allahabad is worse in form, detective ability, and discipline than in any other district. I trust, though, in course of time to see an improvement under the careful superintendence of Lieutenant Graham. The Commissioner remarks as follows on the subject:—

*Extract from the Commissioner's Report.*—"In Allahabad Lieutenant Graham appears to be working admirably. The Police are not good, never have been, and will not be until properly provided with stations; but the Superintendent had made considerable improvement, and he is working in perfect accord with the Magistrate, and has introduced many most salutary reforms."

## CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

|                                                 |        |                        |            |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|------------|----------|
| <i>Area,</i> ...                                | 2,366. | <i>Population,</i> ... | 11,88,862. |          |
|                                                 |        | 1865.                  | 1864.      |          |
| Murder, ...                                     | ...    | 27                     | 22         | Cases,   |
| Dacoity, ...                                    | ...    | 17                     | 10         | "        |
| Robbery, ...                                    | ...    | 92                     | 32         | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                     | ...    | 436                    | 162        | "        |
| Theft, ...                                      | ...    | 1,563                  | 944        | "        |
| Property stolen, ...                            | ...    | 71,294                 | 31,437     | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered, ...                            | ...    | 12,136                 | 6,919      | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 4,749                  | 2,957      | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ...                   | ...    | 1,004                  | 717        | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... | ...    | 3,406                  |            |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ...                  | ...    | 3,423                  |            |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,...        | ...    | 32                     |            |          |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial, ...          | ...    | 1,588                  |            |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,...         | ...    | 1,004                  |            |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                      | ...    | 578                    |            |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | ...    | 68.2                   |            |          |

149. The returns of 1864, showing a decrease, were pronounced by my predecessor simply absurd, Cawnpore being a district in which grave offences against life and property are more prevalent than in any other of the North-Western Provinces; and he was of opinion that, were faithful reports made of petty crime, the calendar would be proportionately heavy. In his 146th para. he concludes thus:—"The district is now in charge of Mr. Halsey—in my opinion a most energetic officer—but it will require severe handling before the criminal classes, who have received great encouragement, will be brought into subjection."

150. The result of the Police administration during 1865, as exhibited in the returns now submitted, would seem to justify the above remarks, for we have a considerable increase in every class of crime; but the returns, I am sorry to say, are still untrustworthy, and have manifestly been incorrectly prepared. For instance, 3,406 offences are reported as committed, and 3,423 (including 17 of the previous year) were investigated; and yet only 32 were prosecuted to conviction, although no less than 1,588 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,004 were convicted and committed. It is ridiculous to assert that every single petty case was investigated by the Police. Major Thomson wrote his report after he left the district, and he has not attempted to analyze the returns. Mr. Halsey, the Magistrate, has in like manner abstained from referring to the tabular statements, and shows very clearly they are not to be depended on as a faithful representation of the state of crime in the interior of the district.

151. Mr. Halsey would attribute this to the inability of the District Superintendent, single-handed, to supervise so large a district, and suggests the utilizing of Tehseeldars as Assistant Superintendents of Police. As I have shown before, however, in para. 60, the Magistrate has the option to employ his Tehseeldars, who are Assistant Magistrates, in the preliminary enquiry into cases. I would not advocate their employment as General Assistant Superintendents of Police, but I should not hesitate to use them in the investigation of all the more important and difficult cases. There is no doubt, too, that Cawnpore should have an Assistant Superintendent attached to the district, and I propose to send there one of the first available Assistants. Meanwhile, I have endeavoured to assist the local authorities by drafting one or two good Inspectors to the district, and I trust the combined efforts of Mr. Halsey and his Superintendent, Mr. Goad, will in the course of the current year show better results.

152. Mr. Court, as Commissioner of the Division, thus reports of the Cawnpore District :—

“ In Cawnpore, the Police are the worst in the North-Western Provinces. Major Thomson, the Superintendent, until the close of the year devoted himself solely to ascertaining the number of questions a Constable could answer; he regulated his promotions by replies, whether learnt by rote or no, paid no attention to practical efficiency, and only visited the stations convenient to Cawnpore. He exhausted the travelling allowances of the year in this work, and apparently without the slightest regard to a real practical supervision over the Police. Mr. Goad is one of the best of the junior officers in the Department, and I hope he will be continued in charge; but he will require assistance, as there are very few in the Cawnpore Police who are fitted for service in the Police, and much less for promotion.”

And, judging by Major Thomson's own report, it certainly does appear that he has bestowed too much labour in making his Police pass in the Police catechism, and in issuing general reprimands on the monthly returns of crime, instead of visiting his Police stations and energetically dealing with particular offences as they occurred.

153. As far as we can judge from the result of trials of the more heinous offences, the action of the Police has been most unsatisfactory.

| Crime.                                             | Number of cases. | Total arrested. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 27               | 42              | 26         | 16         |
| Culpable homicide, ... ..                          | 6                | 10              | 6          | 4          |
| Attempt to commit suicide, ... ..                  | 30               | 30              | 21         | 9          |
| Robberies, ... ..                                  | 92               | 41              | 20         | 21         |
| Dacoities, ... ..                                  | 17               | 22              | 13         | 9          |
| Thefts, ... ..                                     | 1,563            | 696             | 236        | 447        |
| Receiving stolen property, ... ..                  | 23               | 42              | 22         | 19         |
| Lurking house-trespass, and house-breaking, ... .. | 436              | 139             | 57         | 82         |
| Attempts, ... ..                                   | 86               | 79              | 31         | 47         |

The amount of property stolen has more than doubled, and the portion recovered is not more than 17 per cent.

154. Mr. Halsey, in the course of the year, has convicted some 17 of the superior officers of the Police of various crimes, which will doubtless have a good effect.

155. In paras. 5 and 6 he brings to notice the bad effect caused by the recent interpretation by the Sudder Court of Section 42, Act V. of 1861 (Circular Order No. 23 of 1862), ruling that no Police officer can be *criminally* prosecuted under Act V. of 1861 three months after the commission of an offence. The Section in question, in my opinion, has clearly reference to *civil* actions only, and I would beg a reconsideration of the order in question.

#### FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT.

|                                                    |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Area, 1,580. ... ..                                | Population, 6,80,786. |
|                                                    | 1865. 1864.           |
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 16 2 Cases.           |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | 6 4 „                 |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | 29 9 „                |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | 537 138 „             |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | 551 183 „             |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | 26,688 19,089 Rupees. |
| Property recovered, ... ..                         | 8,737 4,577 „         |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... .. | 2,144 801 Persons.    |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ... ..                   | 381 213 „             |



|                                                    |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... .. | 1,606 |
| Ditto ditto under inquiry, ... ..                  | 726   |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ... ..       | 252   |
| Total number of persons brought to trial, ....     | 626   |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ... ..        | 381   |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ... ..                      | 207   |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | 6.08  |

156. For reasons given in my predecessor's report of last year, the returns of 1865 show a very heavy increase. The practice formerly in vogue of expunging offences not proved at once from the returns inevitably led to an actual increase of crime, owing to encouragement given thereby to the criminal; and at the same time the discontinuance of the practice has naturally led to a more true exposition of facts, showing what otherwise might be considered a most alarming increase of crime.

157. In addition to the practice above referred to, Mr. Ryves now reports also that "all offences reported were not shown, but apparently only such as were in-quired into and brought to trial." Comparison with crime of former years is therefore useless. On the other hand, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the returns for 1865 are more approximately correct.

158. Of the 16 cases of murder, 12 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 35 persons arrested, 16 were released by the Magistrate and 19 committed to the Sessions. Of these, six were hanged, four transported for life, one died, three were released, and five remained under trial at the close of the year. The Police were not so successful in dealing with dacoity and robbery. The cases recorded under these heads are mostly of an unimportant nature, and not committed by professional gangs of robbers. In the only case of robbery by administration of poison the offender was very cleverly traced and all the property recovered: he was transported for life.

159. Doubtless the very high price of all the necessaries of life has here, as elsewhere, tended greatly to cause an increase in all petty offences against property. Most of the cases are under Rs. 10 in value. The Police have not been so successful as could be wished in the prosecution of such cases, but a fair proportion of those reported came under inquiry, and there has been a good proportion convicted of persons arrested.

The proportion of property recovered to property stolen is fair, and shows a very much better result than those of former years.

160. On the whole there is much room for congratulation on the improved Police administration of the Futtehpore District. The Commissioner remarks,—“In Futtehpore, I consider everything is progressing favourably.”

#### BANDA DISTRICT.

|                                                    |        |                 |                |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| Area, ...                                          | 3,030. | Population, ... | 7,24,372.      |
|                                                    |        | 1865.           | 1864.          |
| Murder, ... ..                                     | ...    | 11              | 7 Cases.       |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | ...    | 4               | 0 „            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | ...    | 3               | 3 „            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | ...    | 460             | 201 „          |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | ...    | 757             | 571 „          |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | ...    | 19,623          | 13,917 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ... ..                            | ...    | 6,314           | 4,812 „        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... .. | ...    | 2,012           | 1,360 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ... ..                   | ...    | 490             | 374 „          |

|                                             |     |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | 1,476 |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | 365   |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | 310   |
| Total number of persons brought to trial,   | ... | 872   |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | 490   |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | 360   |
| Proportion of conviction to persons tried,  | ... | 56.1  |

161. Of the 11 cases entered under the head of murder, two were mere attempts; of the 11 cases, 9 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 44 persons arrested under this heading, 20 were released, 24 convicted and committed. The four dacoities are simply classed as such because five persons were said to have been concerned. They are in reality merely highway robberies. In two cases the Magistrate complains that the detection failed owing to the delay of the District Superintendent in proceeding to the spot when ordered by him to do so. Only one case was prosecuted to conviction. In two cases the victims were followed by robbers from the Independent States, and the offences were committed when they entered our territory. The three cases of robbery were of a very trifling nature,—the aggregate property lost amounting only to Rs. 67. Only one case was prosecuted to conviction. Three cases are reported of robbery after administering poison. The District Superintendent failed to notice these cases in his report. One case seems to have been the work of a professional, and he was convicted.

162. I fear the Police are not so ready to take up minor offences against property. Partly, I consider, owing to this, and partly to the high price of grain, thefts have greatly increased. Of 757 thefts, only 252 came under enquiry; of 460 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 93 came under enquiry; and of 45 attempts, only 2. A fair proportion of these cases taken up were prosecuted to conviction. The result of arrests, however, might be better. Of 872 arrested, 193 were released on bail and discharged by the Magistrate without trial, 167 acquitted, and only 490 convicted and committed. The Magistrate complains that the Police shirk responsibility in charging offenders.

163. The District Superintendent attributes the increase of crime partly to the influx of bad characters, who find refuge on Railway works, and the cheapness of spirits in foreign territory, which the Railway line skirts for more than 54 miles. I can quite conceive this to be the case, and some change will possibly be advisable in the allocation of the Police, so as to bring more strict supervision over that part of the country through which the Railway lies.

164. I do not by any means, however, follow the District Superintendent in his strictures on "the miserable pay of the Chowkeedars, and the stoppage of daily pay—trolling by Constables on beats, thus relieving all bad and suspicious characters from "Police surveillance, and the Chowkeedars from all check." I know for a fact that the Banda District is better supplied with Chowkeedars, and they are better paid than in most other districts, and, if properly handled, they will be found a most useful body of men for the protection of property, the detection of crime, and surveillance of bad character. The remedy is in the District Superintendent's own hands, and if he fails to make proper use of his Chowkeedars, he is himself alone to blame. He quotes one notable instance of delay in reporting crime. Such cases will undoubtedly occur in every district, but in the case noted the Chowkeedars were promptly punished by the Magistrate, and the lumberdars of the village should also have been made to feel their responsibility.

165. The number of accidental deaths is very large in this district, being 408 in 1864 and 487 in 1865. They are chiefly from snake-bites and falling into

unprotected wells and rivers. The Magistrate has called for a return of these wells, and will cause to be covered all those which endanger human life. There appears to be some difficulty in ascertaining the ownership of many of these wells ; but this difficulty may soon be got over, and, if no owner be forthcoming, the well should be declared nuzool, and be protected at the cost of local funds. In previous years the excessive number of suicides and attempts at suicide in the Banda District attracted attention, and several special reports were furnished on the subject by order of Government. I have no means of ascertaining what may be the case now in this respect, but my impression is that a large proportion of deaths reported as accidental would be found on closer enquiry to be in reality deaths by suicide.

166. The District Superintendent has prominently brought to notice the great prevalence of female infanticide in certain villages of the Banda District, and he proposes to render it compulsory on the lumberdars of these villages to record all births in the Putwaree books, and to register the deaths of all children under two years of age. The Magistrate, however, remarks that not one case of female infanticide has been reported by the Police during his incumbency. The subject has been taken up by the Commissioner of the Division, who has called for returns from all suspected villages. My own impression is that female infanticide, as a rule, is not practised in the Banda District. The women of that part of the country are employed in every kind of manual labour, and they are too valuable to kill in a stage of infancy. Moreover, the Rajpoots there generally dispose of their female children in marriage with advantage to themselves, and they would have no object in murdering them. I made enquiries on the subject both before and after the Mutiny, and the above was the result. Still there may be—and, as far as I can recollect, there were then—a few villages in which female infanticide was freely practised, and on these a watch was set in the way proposed by Mr. McArthy, and to which I cannot see the slightest objection.

167. Mr. Clarke complains of a want of unanimity between himself and the District Superintendent, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the latter officer is not to blame. In this opinion I cannot entirely concur, for, as far as I am able to judge from the reports under submission, I am inclined to think that the Magistrate complains with some reason of the conduct of the District Superintendent towards himself. Mr. Clarke's remarks are entirely free from acrimony of any sort, and he confines himself to a simple narration of facts and omission of duty on the part of the District Superintendent, which I see no reason to question. On the other hand, Mr. McArthy has favoured us with a homily on the working of the new system of Police, or rather on the way in which he thinks it ought to be worked, which is strangely out of place in an annual report. It would be better if he had taken more pains to learn and practise his duties in subordination to the Magistrate, instead of pointing out those of the Magistrate towards the Police. The act of addressing his report to the Commissioner, instead of to the Magistrate, is indirect contravention of orders, and in itself exhibits a spirit of insubordination ; and the Magistrate reports that many alterations and removals of Police have taken place without his having received any information, and that the returns of Inspectors were not submitted by the District Superintendent for his remarks before forwarding them to the Deputy Inspector-General. In both these instances I consider the District Superintendent erred.

168. The exact position of the District Superintendent with the Magistrate, is a question of very great importance, which I should like to have more clearly defined. Mr. Court, as Commissioner of Allahabad, writes thus :—“ The true position of each “ I conclude to be this, that the Superintendent of the Police is in the direction of “ the Police—the assistant of the Magistrate ; the medium by which the Magistrate “ is placed in constant and full information of all occurrences of the feeling of the “ people, of all measures taken for the prevention, detection, and prosecution of crime

"and criminals in his district; and in all matters affecting the public peace, safety, or morals of the people of a district, he is the confidential adviser and the subordinate assistant of the Magistrate, and, as such, bound to obey every order he receives from his superior; independently, individually responsible to train, teach, and raise the force required for the executive performance of Police for these duties—and therefore the Officer paid and appointed for these ends; and in these matters, saving only in promotion, he should be left independent. Where there is concord, the Magistrate will and does leave such matters to the Superintendent; where there is not (and it is in the Banda District alone there is not concord,) the Magistrate should be confined to his own controlling and directing power. In a case lately brought up before me, Mr. Clarke threatened his Superintendent, if he did not restore rank to a subordinate Officer—i. e., a Head Constable, who had committed very grave offence. Mr. McCarthy complied under protest, and thereby proved his avowed desire to conciliate the Magistrate; but I refused to allow it, as Inspector-General of Police."

189. For my own part, I am inclined to regard the Superintendent of Police simply as an assistant to the Magistrate, and, as such, bound to keep the Magistrate informed of all that goes on; to consult him in all promotions and in all important appointments, alterations, and removals of the Police in his district; and invariably to be guided by the advice of the Magistrate, and to carry out his wishes and orders. The Magistrate, if he is wise, will of course not interfere in petty matters, and will trust his District Superintendent as far as he can reasonably and with confidence do so. The Magistrate has no authority to interfere in the internal organization and discipline of the Police force; but he is responsible for the Police administration of the district, and, unless he is kept informed and consulted in the appointments, alterations, and removals in the higher grades of Police, as well as in the promotions, he will have little authority in the district, and can hardly be held responsible for what may occur. The more the District Superintendent is brought under the Magistrate, and is made to feel that he is his assistant, the better. In most districts I am glad to find that this relationship is perfectly understood and practised, and in those districts the Police administration works smoothly enough.

#### HUMEERPORE DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 2,288.                                |     |     |     |     | Population, ... 5,20,941. |                |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|----------------|
|                                                 |     |     |     |     | 1865.                     | 1864.          |
| Murder, ...                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8                         | 7 Cases.       |
| Dacoity, ...                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0                         | 1 "            |
| Robbery, ...                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5                         | 8 "            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 322                       | 293 "          |
| Theft, ...                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 368                       | 644 "          |
| Property stolen, ...                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,704                    | 13,512 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered, ...                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,593                     | 2,111 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,079                     | 1,732 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ...                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 236                       | 274 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                       | 819            |
| Ditto ditto under inquiry, ...                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                       | 218            |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                       | 130            |
| Total number of persons brought to trial, ...   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                       | 382            |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                       | 236            |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                       | 135            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                       | 61.7           |

170. A remarkable decrease of crime is shown in the Statements of 1865 to those of the previous year ; yet both District Superintendent and Magistrate, are convinced that there is no systematic concealment of crime. The decrease is attributed to the improved efficiency of the Police under the superintendence of Captain Dennehy, and to a more careful rejection of false cases.

171. Petty crime against property, is certainly very little compared with other districts, and perhaps the suggestion by Captain Dennehy, may in some degree account for this. The following remarks would apply also in a great measure to the Banda District :—

PARA. 4. *Captain Dennehy's Report.*—"As a rule there is less crime in the districts of Bundelcund, than in those of many other parts of the North-Western Provinces. The country is thinly populated, the villages far apart, and the inhabitants more primitive and less civilized than their more fortunate neighbours. Crimes of violence and of sudden impulse are probably as numerous in proportion to the population as in other places ; but it is a fact that admits of scarcely any exception that in such a state of society thefts and crimes committed solely for the greed of gain are less prevalent than in richer localities.

PARA. 5. "The feudal influence of the zemindars, as heads of the village family, is greater and more fully recognized here, than in districts which have been longer and more completely under British rule. Small thefts and other offences of minor importance are first of all discussed in the village community ; all have an interest in preventing the facts being reported to the Police—the village would get a bad name ; a Police inquiry would perhaps take place, necessitating a good deal of trouble, and certainly one day's cessation of work ; and, more than all, there is looming in the future the probability of being required as witnesses in the Pergunnah Court, or, worse still, at the Sudder Station—a fearful alternative for poor people whose precarious existence depends on the daily work of their hands in their little patch of cultivation. And so every one joins in persuading the aggrieved party not to mention his loss to the Government officials ; the traditional authority of the zemindar is brought into play, a search for the property is promised, hopes are held forth of its ultimate recovery, and the would-be complainant is induced to allow himself to drift into inaction, and the matter is thus hushed up and forgotten.

PARA. 6. "This state of things of course only obtains in cases where the offence is comparatively insignificant, whether on account of the smallness of the amount of property involved, or of the unimportance of the crime itself. More serious offences, however, are also sometimes attempted to be concealed ; but I believe that such instances are more rare, and when they do occur they are but seldom successful. The Chowkeedar is often the creature of the zemindars, at whose instance he is appointed ; he acts only as directed by them, and I know that very many minor crimes are thus disposed of in the villages where they are committed, without ever coming to the notice of the Police."

PARA. 7. "From a Police point of view, this custom appears certainly to be highly objectionable ; but I question whether, generally speaking, this village influence is not a thing to be fostered, and whether in the main it is not perhaps productive of more good than evil. It is pity, however, that in this instance it is used only to screen the offender from legal punishment, and that no effort is made to cast forth from the community and deliver up to justice a confirmed bad character, who may be known to have been repeatedly guilty of theft."

At the same time every possible effort was made by the District Superintendent to prevent concealment, and three members of the force were punished and dismissed for concealing cases.

172. I quote the following remarks by Captain Dennehy, as showing the one great and general defect in the working of the present Police which I have endeavoured in the course of this report to bring prominently to notice.

PARA. 10. *Captain Dennehy's Report.*—"Officers in charge of stations, although often willing to exert themselves in discovering criminals or recovering property in heavy cases, were generally prone to overlook altogether less important thefts and cases of house-trespass in which their interference had not been expressly requested by the complainant. The provisions of Section 91, Resolution of the Government, North-Western Provinces, 767A., of 2nd July, 1861, were looked upon as expressly prohibiting any action being taken in such offences. By this mistaken interpretation of the orders of Government, the Police lost an important item of information, and an opportunity of gaining an insight into the doings of a section of the criminal class whose ambition does not for some time prompt them to anything beyond minor thefts, and who have not yet gained confidence enough to fly at larger game. These cases were comparatively unknown to, and uncared for by, the Police. I have explained to them that the object of the section alluded to was merely to prevent the public from being annoyed by constantly recurring visits and perquisitions of the Police, but that it was the duty of officers in charge of stations, without unnecessarily troubling the parties concerned, to take every opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the facts of these crimes—recovering, if possible, any property taken. As *roznamchas* came before me and occasion offered, I directed attention to some circumstance in the occurrence reported which might afford a clue to the perpetrators. Thus the incidents of cases of this nature, which had before been almost a sealed letter to the Police, have been often successfully brought to light. Occasionally the property was recovered, and occasionally, too, it became evident that the report was false, and it was struck out by order of the Magistrate. In many cases a charge was brought against an individual by name, but the interference of the Police was not desired; in some others a small theft was reported, the perpetrator of which was said to be unknown, but in a few days the complainant returned to the station, saying that he had strong grounds for suspecting a particular man in his village, but would not have an enquiry. Such reports were always suspicious, and were generally found to be the result of enmity and a wish to injure. Some were taken up under Section 182, Penal Code, and a few punishments inflicted have for the present checked the practice. This constant and repeated scrutiny into each case, small and large, has greatly increased the amount of property recovered this year, and, as each report satisfactorily proved to be false was struck off, it must also have tended to diminish the number of cases in the returns. That no true cases were struck off may be argued from the fact that the returns of property stolen this year show an increase of Rs. 3,200 on last year.

PARA. 11. "I am fully aware of the danger of allowing an officer in charge of a station to think that he can with impunity neglect his duties, and avert the consequences of laziness and insufficiency by making up pleas of false charges, enmity between the complainant and accused, &c.; but I maintain that a District Superintendent, with the sources of information which he has, or ought to have, at his command, should always be able to detect such an imposition, and punish the offender in a way that would deter others from following his example."

173. Captain Dennehy, owes much of his success doubtless to his unceasing endeavours to gather information of what is going on from every available source, and placing himself in frequent communication with the Tehseeldars, and, with the permission of the Magistrate, availing himself of their assistance in unravelling difficult and mysterious cases.

174. The following paragraph exposes a very great evil, the removal of which, by a sanctioned scale of diet-money to all witnesses attending Magistrates' Courts, would go a long way towards making our Courts more popular, and facilitating Police enquiry :—

PARA. 14. *District Superintendent's Report.*—"I would take the liberty to notice prominently here, the obstacles to all Police enquiry, arising from the fact, that no arrangement is contemplated by the Law for the dieting of witnesses in any case on trial before the Magisterial Courts. The people in this district are, I have said before, generally poor, and living from hand to mouth : to them the loss of several days' labour is a most important consideration ; but when to this loss is superadded the expense of journey, in some cases of considerable length, and the fact that, while on that journey, and during attendance at the Magistrate's Court, they have to feed and lodge themselves at their own cost, it is not to be wondered at that report to the Police of an offence involving such trouble and expense to many should be looked upon as a calamity, to be avoided and prevented by every possible means."

175. Great difficulty is experienced in inducing men of good family and education to take service in Bundelcund. To obviate this difficulty, Captain Dennehy has established a Police School, as a means of training up youths for the post of Mohurrirs, and ultimately of officers in charge of stations. This School has proved very successful, and a few young men of good family—Tehseeldar's sons and others—have been induced to enter the force, and are now training for employment as officers.

176. Of nine cases of murder, including one of the previous year, seven were prosecuted to conviction ; and of 13 persons tried for murder, eight were convicted and committed, and two only acquitted ; three persons were still under trial at the close of the year. The cases of culpable homicide, four in number, were all prosecuted with success, and, out of 30 persons supposed to be implicated, 25 were convicted. In the prosecution of the five cases of robbery, the Police were not successful.

177. Of 363 cases of theft, 117 came under inquiry and 75 were prosecuted to conviction ; and of 173 persons arrested, 113 were convicted. Of 322 cases of house-breaking, however, only 39 were investigated, leading to the conviction of 55 persons out of 81 arrested. Of 46 attempts, only 2 were investigated. The District Superintendent reports that, in 547 cases of theft and house-breaking, enquiry by the Police was not desired ; but I rather doubt this fact. However, several professional thieves have been brought to justice, and one gang in particular—consisting of eight men, who proceeded on a regular system, and brought different parts of the district in turn under contribution—were arrested at Mohoba, and were all punished.

178. The following satisfactory account has been given of the Rebel Nunneh Dewan and his gang :—

PARA. 19. *District Superintendent's Report.*—"The outlaw and murderer, Nunneh Dewan, who has for so many years disturbed the southern portion of the district, was shot on the 10th of October by a Police spy, named Zalim, who was one of the members of his band. No less than 14 cases of murder and dacoity, committed by this man, have been at different times under the investigation of the Police ; many others committed in foreign territory were only known to us by rumour, and did not come under our cognizance ; and, although the manner of his death is to be regretted, it is a matter of congratulation that he no longer lives to pursue his career of blood."

PARA. 20. "After the death of Nunneh Dewan, Koonjul Shah, his nephew and faithful adherent, assumed the leadership of the remnants of the band, and, in

"order worthily to inaugurate his command, he, on the 14th of October, without any apparent provocation, murdered in cold blood four helpless and harmless villagers in the jungles near Mouzah Pipra, Pergunnah Jeitpore. After this exploit, he appears to have been driven out of the district by the vigorous action taken to hunt him up ; but I am glad to have to report that he, too, has now met with the fate he so well deserved. On the night of the 21st of this month, he halted with two followers in a field in our illaqua, near the edge of the Sathat Jungles, to cook and eat a wild pig which he had shot. Information of the fact was given to the Police, and Inspector Hurdum Singh, in charge of the special force at Mowbund, immediately proceeded to the spot, surrounded the party in silence, and endeavoured to take Koonjul Shah alive. Failing in this, and obliged to defend his life from the outlaw at bay, he shot him, but did not succeed in securing the two others, one of whom (Ram Singh) was wounded in the *melee* ; but both got away in the darkness, and managed to effect their escape into the adjacent jungle.

PARA 21. "By Koonjul Shah's death, the last sparks of rebellion, which have smouldered since 1857 in the Pergunnah of Jeitpore, have been trampled out, and there is no reason to apprehend further disturbance in that quarter."

179. Captain Dennehy's system of finding out and employing the detective agency already existing in the force under his command, is worthy of notice by those officers who so often urge the employment of a separate detective Police.

PARA. 22. *District Superintendent's Report.*—"I have employed detectives largely in difficult cases, and (considering that the system has only been regularly introduced within the last six months) with fair success; I have found it unadvisable to tell off certain men solely for detective duties, but as occasion offers, I select any man of fair character who shows an aptitude for the work, and who is acquainted with the locality of the crime. After instructing him, I set him to ferret out the case, and on completion of the inquiry, if successful, I reward him and send him back to his ordinary duties.

On which the Magistrate remarks,—“The detective system introduced by Captain Dennehy has been attended with the best results. Such a system was much needed, and has in several instances been proved of great value.”

#### JOUNPOOR DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 1,552.                            |       |        |     | Population, ... 10,54,329. |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----|----------------------------|----------------|
|                                             |       |        |     | 1865.                      | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ...   | ...    | ... | 6                          | 5 Cases.       |
| Robbery,                                    | ...   | ...    | ... | 2                          | 5 „            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...   | ...    | ... | 641                        | 403 „          |
| Theft,                                      | ...   | ...    | ... | 535                        | 449 „          |
| Property stolen,                            | ...   | ...    | ... | 24,994                     | 22,247 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ...   | ...    | ... | 3,126                      | 6,768 „        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ...   | ...    | ... | 1,830                      | 1,325 Persons. |
| Convicted of                                | ditto | ditto, | ... | 403                        | 329 „          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ...   | ...    | ... | 1,590                      |                |
| Ditto ditto under inquiry,                  | ...   | ...    | ... | 440                        |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ...   | ...    | ... | 323                        |                |
| Total number of persons brought to trial,   | ...   | ...    | ... | 599                        |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ...   | ...    | ... | 403                        |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ...   | ...    | ... | 161                        |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ...   | ...    | ... | 67.2                       |                |



180. This district, is particularly free from grave offences against the person. Of seven murders (including one of the previous year), five have been prosecuted to conviction, and two cases were still pending at the end of the year. Of ten persons arrested, eight have been convicted and two are still on trial. Of the two cases of robbery, one was prosecuted to conviction.

181. The extraordinary number of 77 attempts to commit suicide is singular, and, if the successful cases of suicide were anything like in the usual proportion to the attempts, there must be some special cause at work in the Jounpore district, to induce people thus recklessly to throw away their lives.

182. Petty offences against property have largely increased. This is attributable partly to the more faithful reporting of crime, and chiefly to the very high price of grain. The Police have not been active in taking up these cases. Of 368 thefts, 168 were investigated; but of 641 cases of house-breaking, only 128 came under inquiry; and of 255 attempts, only 40. The result of prosecutions, however, is good; the amount of stolen property recovered is very bad. 28 out of 188 absconded offenders have been accounted for.

#### BENARES DISTRICT.

Area, ... 991.

Population, ... 7,93,277.

|                                                 |     |     |     | 1865.  | 1864.  |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder,...                                      | ... | ... | ... | 10     | 16     | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                        | ... | ... | ... | 3      | 2      | "        |
| Robbery,                                        | ... | ... | ... | 4      | 4      | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                         | ... | ... | ... | 754    | 491    | "        |
| Theft, ...                                      | ... | ... | ... | 1,144  | 718    | "        |
| Property stolen,                                | ... | ... | ... | 44,187 | 68,546 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                                | ... | ... | ... | 18,775 | 89,836 | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police,     |     |     |     | 3,686  | 2,746  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                       | ... | ... | ... | 1,815  | 1,452  | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... |     |     |     | 2,635  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto under inquiry,                      | ... | ... | ... | 1,616  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,           | ... | ... | ... | 1,327  |        |          |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,              | ... | ... | ... | 2,410  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,            | ... | ... | ... | 1,815  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                          | ... | ... | ... | 508    |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,     | ... | ... | ... | 75.8   |        |          |

183. The returns of this district, are again very satisfactory. Petty offences against property have increased, as they have almost everywhere else; but the Police have investigated a fair proportion of those reported, and the result of prosecutions is certainly good, as shown in the following table:—

| CRIME.                      | CASES.            |                |                            | PERSONS.                |            |            |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
|                             | Number committed. | Enquired into. | Prosecution to conviction. | Total brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. |
| Murder, ...                 | 10                | 13             | 12                         | 31                      | 2          | 29         |
| Dacoity, ...                | 3                 | 2              | 1                          | 29                      | 12         | 15         |
| Robbery, ...                | 4                 | 3              | 3                          | 8                       | 3          | 5          |
| Robbery by poison, ...      | 2                 | 2              | 1                          | 5                       | 2          | 3          |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... | 754               | 155            | 137                        | 259                     | 40         | 213        |
| Theft, ...                  | 1,144             | 791            | 642                        | 1,041                   | 247        | 759        |
| Abetment, ...               | 94                | 34             | 29                         | 47                      | 5          | 41         |

184. Of the ten reported murders, four were mere attempts. In the only case of regular dacoity our Police were successful. The District Superintendent will be asked to explain, how it is that enquiry was not made into every case of dacoity and robbery. I note that a larger number of cases of lurking house-trespass might have come under inquiry. The increase of crime is chiefly in petty cases under Rs. 10 in value, and is attributed to the famine prices of all the necessaries of life which prevail throughout the country. A good proportion of property stolen was recovered, viz., 42½ per cent.

185. The only case of interest is thus narrated by the District Superintendent :—

“The only case in which there were any peculiar features, was that which occurred in the early part of the year, at the village of Sirrowlee, where a large multitude of the *Teer* caste assembled to hear certain instructions which had been issued to their tribe relative to the abandonment of some of their customs and occupations. Five of the number, apparently more excited than their brethren, and personating the Hindoo deities, *Ram*, *Luchmun*, *Mohadeo*, *Uthal*, and another, went through sundry devotional forms, and performed other curious ceremonies. Their excitement at last rose to such a pitch, that the man representing *Ram* called on *Luchmun* and *Mohadeo*, to assist him in slaughtering the two others, who they regarded as devils, declaring to the assembled crowd that, they would kill and bring them to life again. These two poor creatures, by name Ramsaiwuck and Sheoburt, consequently became the victims of this farce, were tied up to a tree and slain in due course. The Police (a Sub-Inspector, with four Constables), when they heard of this butchery, proceeded to the scene, but, being overpowered and assaulted, retreated temporarily, pending the arrival of assistance from some of the neighbouring villages, when they again advanced towards the excited crowd and secured the principals and about 12 or 14 of the aiders and abettors. These were committed to the Sessions, when the ringleaders, Banee and Pirtheepal, who had personated *Ram* and *Mohadeo*, were sentenced to death, and the abettors to transportation. Banee and Pirtheepal were eventually executed, but the remainder of these demi-savages were released under orders from the Nizamut Adawlut.”

186. Major Manning, like every other District Superintendent along the line, complains bitterly of the utter inefficiency of the self-styled Railway Police, and of the insecurity of all property on the Railway premises.

187. I note, for future observance, the report of the District Superintendent should have been addressed to the Magistrate, and not to the Inspector-General of Police.

#### GORUCKPORE DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 4,585.                            |        |     |     |     | Population, ... 19,83,203. |                |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------|----------------|
|                                             |        |     |     |     | 1865.                      | * 1864.        |
| Murder,                                     | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 7                          | 19 Cases.      |
| Dacoity,                                    | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 15                         | 20 „           |
| Robbery,                                    | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 19                         | 52 „           |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 619                        | 699 „          |
| Theft,                                      | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 1,279                      | 1,823 „        |
| Property stolen,                            | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 41,293                     | 78,740 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 11,280                     | 19,671 „       |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ...    | ... | ... | ... | 3,478                      | 4,450 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto                          | ditto, | ... | ... | ... | 759                        | 1,027 „        |

\* Includes Butees.

|                                                 |     |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... | ... | 2,091 |
| Ditto ditto under inquiry, ..                   | ... | 2,111 |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ...       | ... | 627   |
| Total number of persons brought to trial, ...   | ... | 1,527 |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...        | ... | 759   |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                      | ... | 697   |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | ... | 49.7  |

188. These returns comprise all offences committed in the entire Goruckpore District up to 30th April, 1865; but subsequent to that date, only those crimes are entered which were committed in that portion of the Goruckpore District, which remains after the formation of the Bustee District. Comparison with crime of former years is therefore not possible.

189. It is the old story over again,—dacoity after dacoity has been committed, and little or nothing found out or recovered. Of 15 reported dacoities, seven were professional; the other eight cases are robberies committed by five or more persons, and therefore entered as dacoities.

190. The dacoits come in bands from the Gonda District on the west, from the Chupprah District on the south, and from Nepal on the north, and some few gangs belong to Goruckpore itself. Especial measures have been adopted for the repression of these crimes, but apparently without success. The Magistrate makes the following remarks with reference to this class of crime:—

PARA. 4. *Magistrate's Report.*—"The increase of this particular description of crime is doubtless to be attributed to the scarcity prevailing, not only throughout this district, but in all the neighbouring ones, during the past year.

PARA. 5. "The position, too, of the district renders it particularly difficult to prevent this offence; with an independent country on its northern frontier, and with districts under different Governments on its east and west borders, the pursuit of dacoits beyond the borders has never been an easy undertaking.

PARA. 6. "Nor is it easy to effect a capture within this district itself, over-run as it is in many places with dense jungle.

PARA. 7. "Until the district is more cleared, and there is greater unanimity between the Police of the several Governments, I have no expectation that the crime of dacoity will be entirely suppressed."

191. In 16 cases (including one of the previous year), conviction was only found in three; and of 67 persons arrested and brought to trial, 29 only were convicted, and 35 released. The release of so many men must naturally give great encouragement to the dacoits. It is satisfactory, however, to hear that the *Bhudduks* have not participated in any of the serious crimes under review, and of the almost total cessation of jungle robberies which were formerly so frequent, and occasionally accompanied by grievous hurt, and even murder.

192. The dacoity attended with murder is thus told:—

PARA. X. *District Superintendent's Report.*—"The 7th is a dacoity, committed with murder on the 25th December in quite another part of the District, on the banks of the Raptée, north of Goruckpore. There were 19 concerned; of these, five have been arrested up to date, and six more are known, but have absconded, and there is strong suspicion on six or seven more named. I have little doubt of being able to arrest most of these before long. The heads of this crime were *Tewaries* by caste, large landholders of Dhaneé, but were known as great budmashes. In this case the plaintiff was killed by blows from a sword. He was an assamee of Mr. Palmer's, who is manager of Mr. Bridgeman's estate, and there has been apparently a feud of long standing between the parties."

Since the close of the year, two more of the dacoits in this atrocious case have been captured, and there is good reason to suppose the rest will also soon be in the hands of the Police.

193. None of these dacoity cases have yet come before me since I assumed charge of the office of Inspector-General, but I cannot but help thinking that if a closer and more intimate communication were kept up by the District Superintendent with the neighbouring District Superintendents of Gonda and Chuppra, greater success would be obtained in the pursuit of these professional gangs of robbers. I know for a fact that several of the dacoities were committed in Goruckpore by gangs living in different villages in the District of Gonda. Captain Sharpe, of the Oudh Police (one of the best Police Officers I know) was specially deputed in 1864 to rout out these gangs—a duty which he most successfully performed; and I had, as Commissioner of Fyzabad, the satisfaction of transporting many of their number across the seas. Dacoity had almost ceased in Gonda itself, and I cannot but hope that those proceedings may have some good effect in the neighbouring portion of the Goruckpore District. After hearing more about the Goruckpore cases, I hope to be able to issue special instructions for their treatment; but meanwhile I cannot but commend to both the Magistrate and Commissioner the very admirable suggestion of the District Superintendent, Major Drury, to bring the provisions of Section 15, Act V. of 1861, to bear on those villages where the dacoities have been most rife.

PARA. XIIX. *Major Drury's Report*.—"The experiment of locating extra Police "on zemindars of villages connected with serious crime has not yet been tried in this district, and I feel convinced that one or two examples of this kind applied in the "Deoriale circle would have the effect of causing a great diminution in the crime of "dacoity, which I am sure never takes place without the connivance and assistance "of that class."

I wonder much that no extra Police have been located in these villages, and I trust the Magistrate will at once see the expediency of submitting a proposition for sanction of Government.

194. In eight murder cases (including one of the previous year), four were prosecuted to conviction, and two were under trial at the end of the year. Of eight men apprehended for this offence, five were convicted and three acquitted. Of the nineteen cases of robbery, seven are reported as prosecuted to conviction; but I do not see how this can be, as only four persons were convicted, out of 24 arrested. The District Superintendent will be directed to explain this anomaly.

195. A curious feature in these returns is that every case reported as committed is also entered as coming under enquiry: 2,091 cases were reported, and 2,111 came under enquiry! This must evidently be a mistake. The number of acquittals, however, bears a very large proportion to convictions. I commend the following observation by the Magistrate to the attention of the District Superintendent:—

PARA. 11. *Magistrate's Report*.—"This does not show well for the working of "the Police, and might, I am of opinion, be avoided to a great extent by the display "of greater care in taking up and investigating charges."

196. The increase in thefts and burglaries, is attributed to the very high price of all the necessaries of life. I have no doubt it is also attributable to the better supervision now exercised since this vast district has been divided and placed under two Superintendents. No doubt crime has hitherto been concealed to some extent. As remarked by the Magistrate of Bustee,—"For such an enormous district as Goruckpore, "it is not surprising that in petty cases the sufferers should be content to conceal their "loss, rather than be subjected to the trouble and expense of a long journey to prosecute the case, besides being often subjected to illegal imposition at the hands of the "Police and amlah."

## BUSTEE DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 2,915.                            |     |     |     | Population, ... 15,22,918. |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------|----------------|
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865.                      | 1864.*         |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 6                          | 8 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 5                          | 6 „            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 17                         | 36 „           |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 576                        | 402 „          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 541                        | 422 „          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 32,638                     | 42,252 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | 6,690                      | 6,279 „        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 2,243                      | 0 Persons.     |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | 372                        | 0 „            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 1,297                      |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | 1,091                      |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | 212                        |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ... | ... | 780                        |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | 372                        |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | 368                        |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | 47.1                       |                |

197. Although Bustee was separated from Goruckpore in May, 1865, the District Superintendent has been at some pains to prepare his returns for the whole year, so as to allow of a comparison with those of 1864. Offences in the Goruckpore District up to 19th May, 1865, will therefore be unfortunately twice counted in the totals of the division and of the whole Province.

198. I must premise my remarks by observing that the Police in the Bustee district, have laboured under very great disadvantages by the delay which has occurred in sanctioning a separate establishment, and the necessary office building and station-houses.

199. The returns of crime committed are, I consider, satisfactory. Violent crime is very much less, and, although there is an increase under petty offences against property, the increase is nothing more than what might be expected when we consider the high price of provisions and the closer supervision over crime now exercised by the additional Superintendent.

200. The District Superintendent complains of the inadequate number of Chowkeedars in the district. He has not, however, counted the Goraits, who, in small villages, in the absence of Chowkeedars, are required to perform Rural Police duties. It would be a great defect in the revised settlement if a sufficient number of Chowkeedars have not been provided. The subject has, however, already been brought to the notice of Government and the Board, in a separate correspondence by my predecessor. There is no doubt that the men have been most irregularly paid, and the Magistrate has now made arrangements which will in future, I trust, secure their regular payment every month.

201. The District Superintendent, with reference to acquittals in certain classes of offences, remarks that Magistrates accept too readily stereotyped reports furnished by the Police in Charge Sheet B (charges refused). The Magistrate disagrees, and thinks that summoning persons too generally without some special reason would be detrimental, and render our system hateful to the people. I would, however, observe that, in forwarding these charge sheets to the Magistrate, it is optional with the District Superintendent to make any remarks on them he pleases, and it is his duty to

---

\* Included in Goruckpore.

move the Magistrate to issue a summons when he thinks there has been a failure of justice.

202. Of 6 cases of murder, only 2 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 17 persons arrested, 7 were acquitted by the Magistrate, 10 were committed, and only 4 convicted. In the one case of dacoity with murder, no arrest took place; and of the other five cases, 2 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 35 persons arrested, 3 were released by the Magistrate, 31 were committed, of whom only 17 were convicted. Only two of these six dacoity cases are considered to have been committed by professional dacoits. The Police were unsuccessful in both cases. In the 17 cases of robbery, 2 only were prosecuted to conviction; and of 20 persons arrested, only 6 were convicted and committed. The action of the Police in these cases, therefore, is shown to be decidedly bad.

203. I have noticed in most districts that the Police are remiss in taking up petty offences against property. In this district, as in Goruckpore, if the returns are to be believed, the Police err in the other direction, for all cases reported would appear to come under inquiry. The mistake in doing so is evident, for, of 463 thefts which came under inquiry, only 103 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 469 cases of lurking house-trespass investigated, the Police were successful in 80 only, and the convictions of persons brought to trial are few compared with the number arrested. The amount of stolen property recovered, too, is small.

204. The failure of the Police in these respects, however, would appear to be anterior to the incumbency of Mr. Waddington, under whose administration a great improvement was already visible, and who describes the conduct of the Police generally as far from satisfactory. The fact is, it was utterly impossible for one Superintendent to control with efficiency a body of Police spread over so large an area as that of the old Goruckpore District. I notice that 12 out of 54 absconded offenders have been accounted for.

#### AZIMGURH DISTRICT.

|                                             |     |     |     |     |                                  |        |          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| <i>Area, ...</i> 2,545.                     |     |     |     |     | <i>Population, ...</i> 13,85,872 |        |          |
|                                             |     |     |     |     | 1865.                            | 1864.  |          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6                                | 7      | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3                                | 0      | "        |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30                               | 16     | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 971                              | 763    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,142                            | 987    | "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,683                           | 30,981 | Rupees.  |
| Property recovered,                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,583                            | 4,674  | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,057                            | 2,241  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 869                              | 382    | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,452                            |        |          |
| Ditto ditto under inquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 731                              |        |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 701                              |        |          |
| Total number of persons brought to trial,   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,370                            |        |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 869                              |        |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 432                              |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63.5                             |        |          |

205. In this district an increase is again reported in offences against property. This might have been expected from the Magistrate's endeavour to obtain a faithful report of the investigation and detection of crime, as narrated by him last year. It is

also shown beyond a doubt by both Magistrate and District Superintendent, that people have been driven by famine prices to steal in order to live.

206. Eight cases of murder (including two of the previous year) are reported as prosecuted to conviction. This could hardly, however, be the case, for, of 12 persons brought to trial, only seven were convicted and committed. The same may be said of culpable homicide, for, in nine cases reported as prosecuted to conviction, only five persons were convicted and committed. It is very evident from this and other instances that column 11 is incorrectly filled in, and explanation will be required from the District Superintendent. He will also be asked why only two of three dacoities, and only 20 of 30 robberies, came under inquiry; only three persons out of 12 arrested for dacoity were convicted and committed, and only 20 out of 51 arrested for robbery. The Police have not done well in these cases; as noticed by the Inspector-General last year, they continue to show want of judgment in making arrests.

207. 567 persons were brought to trial for theft; 376 were convicted, and 181 acquitted and released. Of Rs. 10,149 (value of property stolen), Rs. 5,497 was recovered. This is good. But very few cases of receiving stolen property have been reported, and, in 971 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 278 persons were brought to trial, of whom no less than 101 were acquitted and released; and of Rs. 23,811 (value of property stolen), only Rs. 1,835 was recovered. The Police might well pay greater attention to this class of cases.

208. The largely increased number of robberies demands attention. They are mostly committed on persons returning after dark from market. Endeavours might with advantage be made by the Magistrate, as suggested by the District Superintendent, to induce zemindars to close all markets at an early hour, so as to enable people to return to their homes before dark. This rule was lately introduced with advantage by Mr. Colvin, the Deputy Commissioner, in the Seetapoor District of Oudh.

209. The District Superintendent reports that, there have been several instances of desertion of their posts by the village Police, and no intimation given thereof by the zemindars. By Clause 1, Section 21, Regulation XX. of 1817, zemindars are bound, on the death or removal of village watchmen, to send the names of other persons whom they may appoint, and, on their failing to do so, they should be prosecuted under Section 176 of the Penal Code.

210. In the Appendix to this Report, will be found a report by Inspector Renton on his inquiry into offences of emasculation in this District.

#### MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

| Area, ... 5,199.                            |     |     |     | Population, ... 10,54,329. |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------|----------------|
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865.                      | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 9                          | 5 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 6                          | 1 "            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 11                         | 5 "            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 448                        | 351 "          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 782                        | 529 "          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 47,853                     | 32,432 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | 13,653                     | 9,266 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 2,563                      | 1,457 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | 1,144                      | 584 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 1,684                      |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | 844                        |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | 663                        |                |

|                                                    |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of persons brought to trial, ... ..   | 1,546 |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ... ..        | 1,144 |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ... ..                      | 325   |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | 73·9  |

211. There has been a large increase in almost every description of crime, and, while the result of prosecutions of minor offences is good, in the treatment of more heinous crimes the Police have not been successful.

212. The increase in crime, can with all truth be attributed to the great distress caused by the high price of food. There are also other causes in the Mirzapore District which are obstacles to successful Police administration. The pergunnahs of the district south of the Soane are covered with jungle, and inhabited by the rudest of people. In these parts crime is but little reported, and, when information does reach the Police, detection and punishment are next to impossible; secondly,—beyond a doubt the Police force is not equal to the area and population of the district; thirdly,—the Chowkeedaree force, owing to want of proper remuneration, is most inefficient; fourthly,—I am sorry to say the Magisterial authorities do not support the Police by enforcing the responsibilities of landholders; Fifthly and lastly,—the Police are bad in themselves, and the district, with its very large city and the station of Chunar, is too much for superintendence by one man. An Assistant Superintendent must be sent here as soon as one is available.

213. Of 11 murders (including two of former years), four only were prosecuted to conviction. Of 21 persons brought to trial, five only were convicted and committed, and no less than 16 acquitted. Of 6 cases of dacoity, only four are said to have come under enquiry, of which only two were prosecuted to conviction—14 men were convicted and six released. The District Superintendent would lead us to suppose these cases are not real dacoities. I must say I cannot confirm this: the cases in Mouzah Kurrounjee and at Kurhut are as clearly gang dacoities as any case I ever heard of, although not perhaps committed by professional dacoits. In the last mentioned case great delay occurred in its report at the Thannah, for which the landholders should have been held responsible. Of 11 cases of robbery, seven only were investigated: 23 persons were arrested, of whom two were convicted, five acquitted, one died and 15 were still under trial. None of these are aggravated cases. The District Superintendent will be asked why no enquiry was made in two cases of dacoity and four cases of robbery.

214. Of 782 thefts, 396 came under enquiry, of which 300 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 577 thieves arrested, 427 were convicted. Of 448 cases of lurking house-trespass, 110 came under enquiry, of which 82 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 231 persons arrested, 143 were convicted and 81 acquitted.

215. A most atrocious case of murder in the Rajah's domains is worthy of note.

*Extract from the Report of the District Superintendent, No. 4.*—"Alluf Khan, a mookhtyar and a most respectable man of substance, was murdered at Kourh (the head-quarters of the Tehseeldaree of the Maharajah of Benares) at 2 o'clock in the morning, when he was asleep on his charpoy in front of his house, surrounded by some 11 or 12 of his friends sleeping round him. This was a most mysterious murder, and committed from enmity. I made every search and enquiry myself, but never obtained a tangible clue. I am still in hopes of something being brought to light. From the Police Station, Kourh is distant three miles, but the houses of the Tehseeldar and Sudder Ameen, and other officers, are within a hundred yards of where the murder occurred; and there were eleven or twelve sowars and many footmen of the Maharajah within 50 yards of the spot; but until the Police arrived



“ not a single man raised the ‘ hue and cry,’ or made any search. On which the  
“ Magistrate remarks as follows :—

PARA. 3. *Magistrate's Report.*—“ No. 4 is a very gross case, in which the Rajah's  
“ people should have been made responsible. Particulars will be called for from the  
“ Joint Magistrate, Mr. Duthoit, who investigated the case. It is scandalous that a  
“ brutal murder like this should occur under the very nose of the Kourh officials,  
“ without any clue being found. ”

PARA. 2. *Joint Magistrate's Report.*—“ The murder of Alluf Khan was clearly  
“ prompted by motives of enmity ; but the murdered man had so many enemies, that  
“ suspicion has failed to attach strongly to any one in particular—hence the difficulty  
“ in tracing this crime.”

216. Major Eckford notices two special sources of crime in the town of Mirzapore itself :—

*Extract from the Appendix of Major Eckford's Report.*—“ Also bad characters and  
“ desperate men eke out a congenial livelihood in Mirzapore, by hiring themselves as  
“ bravoos to men of wealth and substance, who use them as their agents for secret  
“ revenge. In no other town under British rule in India, have I heard of wealthy  
“ natives keeping up ‘ budmash ’ retainers to the extent that prevails in Mirzapore.  
“ I have often made it the subject of conversation with native merchants and res-  
“ pectable residents, and they one and all agreed that it was most deplorable ; but as  
“ yet I have not heard of any such retainers being discharged. I have proposed to  
“ the Magistrate of the district to call a meeting of the principal native citizens to  
“ discuss the matter, and adopt measures for the suppression of the system. In  
“ another place I shall narrate how one of the wealthiest native merchants was  
“ stabbed and nearly killed by a hired assassin, one of the above-noted ‘ budmash  
“ bravoos.’

“ These ‘ budmashes ’ find they can with facility levy black mail from the rich  
“ Hindoo merchants and shopkeepers, in consequence of the timidity of the latter  
“ and their great dislike to appear in criminal Courts as prosecutors. I am told that  
“ many Magistrates have tried to break down this ‘ budmash ’ system, but with very  
“ partial success.”

I am glad to see that Mr. McChlery proposed taking up the subject, and I would earnestly commend the carrying out of his intention to his successor.

PARA. 13. *Magistrate's Report.*—“ On my return to the station, I purpose making  
“ a raid against the ‘ lathial ’ retainers of mahajuns, and expel them from the city. I  
“ have a list of the principal ones entertained by the mahajuns, and shall not rest  
“ till they are driven out of the city. I have induced many of the more respectable  
“ bankers to dismiss these retainers, who are employed ostensibly for the purpose of  
“ conveying their ‘ Toras ’ from house to house, but really to pay off any offending  
“ neighbours against whom they have a grudge. They are quite a class of them-  
“ selves, and enlisted from the villages of Akoree, Gowra, and Burohee, in the vicinity  
“ of Bindhachul. In former days they were to be seen swaggering about the streets  
“ with *lathees* as large as trees, and were the dread of the people. They are no longer  
“ so formidable as Major Eckford would wish us to believe, but still should be exter-  
“ minated from the city, as in a measure useless to the mahajuns and dangerous to  
“ the public safety.”

217. *Extracts from the Appendix of District Superintendent's Report.*—“ Also in  
“ the city of Mirzapore a practice prevails of pilfering peculiar to the place, and car-  
“ ried on openly, and, as the town is a great cotton-mart, many ‘ hands ’ are employed.

" A boat laden with cotton discharges its cargo at one of the ghâts on the river ;  
 " it is conveyed on carts to the screwing godowns : *en route* it is followed by men and  
 " boys picking at the bales. At first sight it appeared to me a very simple matter to  
 " suppress such pilfering, by strict orders to the Police on the subject. But on speak-  
 " ing to merchants and others regarding it, I was begged not to take any energetic ac-  
 " tion in the matter, as in former years its suppression was attempted, and the conse-  
 " quence was that some of the principal cotton store-houses were burnt down, and since  
 " then no energetic steps to prevent the practice had been taken. The earnest atten-  
 " tion of the Magistrate, Mr. McChlery, has been drawn to the subject of extermi-  
 " nating bad characters from the city, and the suppression of cotton pilfering ; and I  
 " trust, under his direction, I shall be able to succeed to some extent."

PARA. 14. *Magistrate's Report*.—"The cotton pilfering alluded to by Major  
 " Eckford I only heard of the other day, and is, I think, rather exaggerated. It is an  
 " offence which, like pocketpicking in the streets at home, we look to the Police to  
 " put down."

218. The Police ought undoubtedly to put a stop to this system of pilfering,  
 and at the same time take special measures to prevent the threatened retaliation. I  
 should think that Sections 157 and 158 of the Penal Code, and Chapter XIX. of the  
 Criminal Procedure Code, might with advantage be brought to bear on the bad charac-  
 ters of the city of Mirzapore.

#### GHAAZEEPORE DISTRICT.

Area, ... 2,225.

Population, ... 13,42,234.

|                                             |     |     |     |     | 1865.  | 1864.  |          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8      | 8      | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7      | 5      | "        |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22     | 34     | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,044  | 920    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,137  | 1,324  | "        |
| Property stolen, ...                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,086 | 53,104 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered, ...                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,073 | 19,282 | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,579  | 4,391  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,022  | 731    | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,778  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ...              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,066  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ...   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,049  |        |          |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial, ...      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,608  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,022  |        |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ...                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 544    |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63.5   |        |          |

219. I consider the returns of this District very satisfactory. Crime has de-  
 creased, and a great many cases of former years have been brought to light and pro-  
 secuted to conviction.

220. In 11 murder cases (including 8 of former years), 10 were prosecuted to  
 conviction ; and of 18 persons arrested, 10 were convicted and committed, 1 died, 6  
 acquitted, and 1 was still under trial. In 17 cases of dacoity, including 10 of former  
 years, 14 were prosecuted to conviction ; and of 26 persons arrested, 19 were convicted  
 and 11 acquitted. Only 4 cases of the present year were real dacoities, and, I regret  
 to say, in not one has any arrest been made. None of them were committed by

professional dacoits. Of 25 robberies (including 3 of former years), 10 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 21 persons arrested, 10 were convicted and 3 acquitted—6 being still under trial. These returns are highly creditable.

221. It is impossible to judge of the number of cases which came under inquiry compared to the number reported, for apparently only those cases are entered as coming under inquiry which were prosecuted to conviction. The District Superintendent will be asked to explain this; but still, even taking those only in which the Police were successful, a large proportion of cases have been investigated, and the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial is very good. No less than 85 cases of receiving stolen property were prosecuted to conviction.

222. No less than 218 absconded offenders have been accounted for; of these, 158 were arrested and sent in by the Police. I know that Major Vandergucht exercises a very close supervision over time-expired convicts, and in pursuit of absconded offenders. There would appear, however, to be considerable diversity of practice in the application of Section 183, Criminal Procedure Code. In a district where proclamations requiring accused persons to appear who have absconded are freely issued, the number of arrests will of course be greater. But at the same time, the free use of this power by the Magistrate, proves that the pursuit of offenders is properly kept up, and it is likely to be attended with the very best effect on the suppression of crime in the district.

223. Emigration in this and the adjoining district of Azimghur has extensively obtained during 1865. In Azimghur the District Superintendent urged the fact as a reason for increase of crime, the families and friends of the emigrants being left unprovided for. I observe the District Superintendent of Ghazeepoor says that, emigration is stated by some to have lessened crime. No less than 5,349 persons of the lower caste have emigrated from the Ghazeepoor District during 1864 and 1865.

#### JHANSIE DISTRICT.

|                                             |     |        |                    |     |           |                |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------------------|-----|-----------|----------------|
| <i>Area,</i>                                | ... | 1,608. | <i>Population,</i> | ... | 3,57,445. |                |
|                                             |     |        |                    |     | 1865.     | 1864.          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 4         | 7 Cases.       |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 1         | 0 "            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 14        | 12 "           |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 178       | 212 "          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 554       | 730 "          |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 16,778    | 11,329 Rupees. |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 7,796     | 4,503 "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 1,118     | 1,390 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 378       | 369 "          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 891       |                |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 330       |                |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 299       |                |
| Ditto of persons brought to trial,          | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 454       |                |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 378       |                |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 61        |                |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ...    | ...                | ... | 83.2      |                |

224. Probably the same causes will account for the small amount of crime in the districts of the Jhansie Division as described by Major Dennehy in Humeerpore. There is considerable decrease of crime on that of 1864 in the Jhansie District. From this a recurrence to the old practice of only entering crimes proved might at

first be suspected; but the District Superintendent attributes it to the very bad season in 1864. A fair share of cases reported have, however, come under enquiry, and the proportion of convictions to persons arrested, and of property stolen and recovered, is very good. Offences against property above the value of Rs. 5 have fallen in the last three years from 342 to 186. This is no doubt owing to the breaking up of several well-known gangs of professional thieves and receivers, to the better patrolling of roads, and to the introduction of Chowkeedars in place of the Municipal Constabulary. This decrease of serious crimes, coincident with an increase of petty offences against property, is, I consider, a good sign of healthy Police action.

225. Four murders were committed during the year, and three others of former years came under enquiry. Of these, two were prosecuted to conviction, two are still under inquiry, in one case the defendant died shortly after his arrest, and in two the accused were acquitted. The perpetrators of the dacoity were not detected, although a great part of the property was recovered, and the receivers and the zemindars of the surrounding villages all punished. In another dacoity, committed by residents of the Jhansie District, in the neighbouring Independent States, they were arrested, and the property recovered. Of the 14 robberies, only four came under inquiry, of which only one was prosecuted to conviction.

The District Superintendent will be asked why the other cases were not investigated.

226. A representation of the state of things noted below might be made to the Assistant Political Agent.

**PARA. 7. District Superintendent's Report.**—"About two miles of the Cawn-pore road passes through the Native State of Umrah, and, small as the portion of road is, there are more crimes of violence committed there than in the other 40 miles that pass through the Jhansie District. In the last year alone one murder and two robberies of Rs. 500 and Rs. 40 each occurred there, either on or close to the road; and there was an attempt at a dacoity in British territory, just outside the Umrah boundary: it was defeated by the Police, and the would-be dacoits made off in the Umrah direction. As no enquiry can be made in Umrah, other crimes of the kind may have occurred without my hearing of them; but, even if such is not the case, it is, I think, clear that steps should be taken for making that part of the road safer than it is now."

#### JALOUN DISTRICT,

|                                             |     |     |     |                                  |        |        |          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| <i>Area,</i> ... 1,542.                     |     |     |     | <i>Population,</i> ... 4,05,604. |        |        |          |
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865. 1864.                      |        |        |          |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 3      | 7      | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 0      | 0      | "        |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 4      | 0      | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 309    | 162    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 555    | 952    | "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 17,889 | 15,992 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 5,483  | 4,190  | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 1,391  | 1,629  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | ...                              | 376    | 510    | "        |

|                                             |     |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | 1,103 |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry,                  | ... | 386   |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | 231   |
| Ditto persons brought to trial,             | ... | 551   |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | 376   |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | 153   |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | 68.2  |

227. A general decrease of crime is shown here also, as in Jhansie. I am unable to account for this, when there is a general and large increase of crime against property all over the country, and I cannot but think crime is not faithfully reported.

228. The Police have been successful in prosecuting the three cases of murder, but failed to detect the perpetrators of any one of the four robberies. There is a large increase in cases of lurking house-trespass, and a corresponding decrease in thefts. I should like to see the Police more ready and active in taking up this class of cases. Of 494 thefts, only 187 came under inquiry; and of 250 burglaries, only 76. Of 138 attempts, only 16 were investigated. A large proportion of those taken up, however, were prosecuted to conviction, and the proportion of convictions to arrests, and of property recovered to property stolen, is also very good.

229. The Commissioner, Major McNeil, thus expresses himself on the relative advantages of stationary and constantly-shifting Police.

PARA. 3. *Commissioner's Report.*—"The Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, commenting on the Police returns for his district, writes:—The men should be more frequently moved from one post to another. By keeping them long at one place, they are supposed to obtain local knowledge, but my experience tells me that they only pick up local vices and form local ties.' Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan, who writes this, has had a longer experience of the subject than I have had myself, and he has gained it in a different part of the country; but I most cordially agree with him, and I am fully convinced that, when the force is thoroughly mobilized and kept continually on the move, a great step in advance will be made, not only as regards their own efficiency, but also as regards the confidence which the people generally will place in them. In the early part of last year, and not long after my transfer from the Punjab to this division, the evil effects of keeping the same Constables in the same villages for protracted periods came prominently to my notice, and I directed a general relief throughout the District. You objected, and I withdrew the order. Later in the year the Magistrate at Calpee brought the subject forward again, and a return was sent you showing that thefts were rife and the Police almost useless in that town. You still objected to the men being moved, and intimated that you would discuss the question verbally on your arrival during the cold weather circuit. And so the matter rests, though, in a case like this, where the Magistrate on the spot, the District Officer, and the Commissioner of the Division all concur in recommending a measure, it appears to me that there ought to be some more conclusive reason for disallowing it than the mere theoretical argument that a policeman should become more efficient in proportion as he becomes more of a fixture."

230. My opinion is very clear on this subject. I would most strongly deprecate general and periodical relief of the Police constabulary from station to station all round the District: we should at once lose all the benefit of local experience. The same men should not be allowed to remain too long at small outposts, but as a rule I would only relieve them from their own station. As a matter of course, special circumstances will occur under which it may be considered expedient occasionally to relieve individual policemen; and send them to another part of the District, and the District Superintendent always will do well to bear this in mind. It is just as objec-

tionable to allow the Police to consider themselves fixtures as to insist on general periodical relief.

231. Only three out of 34 absconded offenders have been accounted for. Surrounded as the District is by Independent States, the pursuit of these criminals is of course more than usually difficult; but I think the Police, if they exerted themselves, would be more successful.

#### LULLUTPORE DISTRICT.

Area, ... 1,947.

Population, ... 2,48,748.

|                                                 | 1865. | 1864.  |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| Murder, ... ..                                  | 1     | 1      | Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                 | 0     | 2      | "        |
| Robbery, ... ..                                 | 0     | 15     | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                  | 342   | 262    | "        |
| Theft, ... ..                                   | 664   | 789    | "        |
| Property stolen, ... ..                         | 8,568 | 14,236 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered, ... ..                         | 2,626 | 5,272  | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... | 1,211 | 1,564  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ...                   | 314   | 379    | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... | 1,125 |        |          |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ...                  | 332   |        |          |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ...       | 157   |        |          |
| Total number of persons brought to trial, ...   | 515   |        |          |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ...        | 314   |        |          |
| Ditto ditto acquitted ...                       | 151   |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | 60.9  |        |          |

232. No Administration Report has been furnished from this District, owing to the severe illness and departure of Lieutenant Thane, the District Superintendent. The same general decrease of crime is observable here, as in the other Districts of the Jhansie Division, and, strange to say, not a single case of dacoity or robbery is reported as having occurred.

233. Only a small proportion of petty offences against property reported have come under Police enquiry. Of 604 thefts, only 148 came under enquiry; and of 342 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 89 were enquired into.

234. With reference to the proposition made by Captain Dennehy, Deputy Inspector-General, last year, to locate under careful and constant supervision the troublesome and lawless tribe of *Sonoriah*s, the Commissioner makes the following observations :—

PARA. 5. *Commissioner's Report.*—"A suggestion was made by the Deputy Inspector-General in his Report for 1864 about locating some of the *Sonoriah* thieving families on waste lands near Doodhai, in the Lullutpore District. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner has noticed this in his Criminal Administration Report. He does not concur in the plan. The tribe is not a wandering one, whose thieving propensities can be cured by giving it a local habitation—it has that already; and it is from his home, wherever fixed, that the *Sonoriah* issues forth on an apparently harmless expedition, the fruits of which he is not so simple as to bring back with him to his home if there be the least chance of inconvenient questioning. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner recommends that an officer be deputed for the special purpose of watching the *Sonoriah*s, and hunting up the receivers who are in league with them, and reside principally in the Native State of Tehree. But as that State itself probably countenances their proceedings, such an Officer would not be likely to effect much."

## AJMERE DISTRICT.

Area, ... 2,672.

Population, ... 4,30,697.

|                                             |                              |                           |     | 1865.  | 1864.  |          |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder,                                     | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 9      | 3      | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 22     | 10     | "        |
| Robbery,                                    | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 24     | 40     | "        |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 183    | 175    | "        |
| Theft,                                      | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 1,463  | 1,256  | "        |
| Property stolen,                            | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 54,946 | 51,066 | Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 14,477 | 20,303 | "        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ...                          | ...                       | ... | 2,592  | 2,340  | Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto                          | ditto,                       | ...                       | ... | 599    | 480    | "        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, |                              |                           |     | ...    | 1,835  |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | under enquiry,            | ... | ...    | 436    |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | prosecuted to conviction, | ... | ...    | 335    |          |
| Ditto                                       | of persons brought to trial, | ...                       | ... | ...    | 848    |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | convicted and committed,  | ... | ...    | 599    |          |
| Ditto                                       | ditto                        | acquitted,                | ... | ...    | 224    |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, |                              |                           |     | ...    | 71.8   |          |

235. I do not understand how column 10 of Statement No. 1 has been filled up. Of nine cases of murder, only six came under enquiry. Of 24 robberies, only five are entered as investigated. The case of dacoity with murder is not entered as investigated, and, of 21 other dacoities, only two are reported as coming under enquiry. That this return is erroneous is proved by the following account of the principle dacoity into which enquiry must necessarily have been made.

PARA 6. *District Superintendent's Report.*—"I must now refer to a most daring dacoity which was committed near Surrana at mid-day in May last by about 25 horse-men, who, having secreted themselves in an old Ghurree, attacked a party, comprising the family of the Chief Constable of Kekree, which was proceeding along the road guarded by four hired matchlock men, and accompanied by two armed Constables, conveying Government money to Ajmere. The dacoits shot one of the matchlock men dead, on which one of the Constables, by name Azeem Khan, shot one of the dacoits dead; on this the remainder made off, after having plundered the carts, &c., carrying with them the body of their comrade and the little son of the Chief Constable, who, after they had stripped him of his ornaments, they eventually dropped."

Of 1,463 thefts, only 279 came under enquiry, and of 174 lurking house-trespass, only 18 were investigated. There must be some mistake in filling up column 10, which the District Superintendent will be asked to explain. The action of the Police, however, in cases taken up was successful, and a large proportion of men arrested were convicted. A large number of absconded offenders have been accounted for.

236. There was a large increase of offences against property in 1864, and there is a still further increase in 1865. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to the very high prices of grain which have been maintained throughout the year.

237. The Deputy Commissioner offers the following remarks regarding the increasing number of dacoities.—

PARA 3. *Deputy Commissioner's Report.*—"With regard to dacoities, last year's return showed 10: this year shows no less than 22—an increase of 12. I regret this bad result exceedingly, but I think I can make it clear to the Inspector-General that

“ this large increase is owing to circumstances over which we have no control. In January of last year a change was made in the International Punchayet Rules : formerly the State into which the track was taken was held responsible ; the new rule is to the effect that the State in which the crime took place is to be held responsible, irrespective of tracks. Before this rule was instituted, no reference was made to Ajmere to ascertain how such a rule might operate against us. I would now ask the Inspector-General kindly to look at our position in the map : we have six Native States surrounding us, and in each of these States there are large numbers of professional robbers, protected by *Thakoors* and others in their mode of life. Besides, in many States there are outlaws, whose lands have been confiscated : these also find refuge, if not in their own State, at least in those surrounding it. These men have no means of earning a living except by plunder, and the only hold upon them was that the places they were tracked to after commission of robbery were held responsible. By the new rule they have perfect immunity, if not actually caught in the fact, as they entail no responsibility upon the places they escape to and find shelter in ; hence the new rule is most favourable to them : they have only to hang close upon our borders for travellers, pounce upon them, even if it is only 50 yards in our State, and all responsibility is fixed upon us. We have thus the task imposed upon us, not only of maintaining security from our own budmashes for the highways, but must protect every yard of an extensive and perfectly open border, under the disadvantage of a rule that secures perfect immunity to these foreign States’ dacoits, and holds out a premium for them to commit their depredations within our borders. If such a rule is to be maintained, the Native States should be compelled to take some measures against their own freebooters : they maintain no Police to secure the border, and that we can prevent these inroads at all points is quite impossible.”

PARA. 4.—“ I beg to append a list, marked A., for the Inspector-General’s information, of the dacoities that have taken place, with abstracts of the Police Officers’ Reports, by which it will be seen that in each instance the perpetrators of the attacks belonged to foreign States.”

PARA. 5.—“ I also enclose the enquiry in one case that took place before the Punchayet, where the robbery was committed 50 yards within our borders by Kishenghur people. The village of Doorai, where the robbers had located themselves, is only the above distance from the high road running in our territory and through this the parties attacked.”

PARA. 6. *Deputy Commissioner’s Report.*—“ With respect to the robbery of camels noticed by the District Superintendent in his 2nd para., when the Agent Governor-General and Vakeels attending were detained at Ajmere for months last year, a large number of their camels were taken out to graze, and the camel-men one night located themselves in the jungle near the small village of Jatree Lix. These camels were carried off by an attack of 40 men, and the tracks were taken to and accepted by Kishenghur ; but in this instance also compensation has been given against us.”

I am not aware why the rule of responsibility on the part of the States was altered, and I would recommend it as worthy of consideration whether the old rule, of making the State into which the track was taken responsible, should not again be introduced.

238. The successful detection and capture by Inspector Bower of a number of *Reends* has already been noticed in my remarks on Mozuffernuggur. This is another instance in which Inspector Bower has done good service, and proved himself a most valuable Police Officer.



239. The following account of professional pickpockets, from some of the districts of the North-West, annually attending the fairs in Ajmere, is extracted, as being of more than local interest :—

PARA. 5. *District Superintendent's Report.*—\* \* “ About the commencement of the cold season there are several celebrated fairs occurring in the District, at Pohkur and the “ Ors ” of the Durgah, in the city of Ajmere, which afford an opportunity for exercising their ingenuity of which the pickpockets from all quarters annually avail themselves, and it is therefore pursued with considerable advantage. This year, however, at Pohkur, as fast as these pickpockets arrived at the fair they were arrested and placed before the Assistant Commissioner under Section 101 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and, being unable to give satisfactory account of themselves, or security, were committed to custody till the festivals were all over. No less than 70 persons—chiefly boys, of ages varying from 10 to 16—were thus secured, with the result of not a rupee's worth of property having been lost during a fair of seven days' duration. On enquiries made by the Police in Allygurh, Goorgaon, and Boolundshuhur Districts, at the places where these persons stated they lived, it was found that their statements were all false. There is but little doubt, however, that annually gangs of the thieving classes leave their homes in those districts for the express purpose of plying their calling at the above-mentioned fairs.”

240. The seizure of arms in Ajmere, as narrated below, is of grave importance, and the subject is still undergoing the closest enquiry :—

PARA. 7. *District Superintendent's Report.*—“ You have been informed of the seizure of a number of Enfield rifle barrels, locks, stocks, &c., in the Ajmere city. From enquiries made from different British regiments, it would appear that these arms had some time or other been returned to the Government arsenals. Further seizures of arms have been made by the Ajmere Police, in co-operation with the Darbar authorities in Kishenghur and Jeypore, and there is little room for doubt that an extensive traffic has been going on for some time, and that many hundreds of Government weapons are now in possession of the Native chieftains of Rajpootana and their followers. All the information I have been able to obtain I have forwarded to Mr. Pollock, Magistrate of Agra.”

#### KUMAON DISTRICT.

|                                                    |        |                        |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Area, ...</i>                                   | 6,000. | <i>Population, ...</i> | 3,69,223.       |
|                                                    |        | 1865.                  | 1864.           |
| Murder, ... ..                                     | ...    | 4                      | 6 Cases.        |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | ...    | 3                      | 0 ”             |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | ...    | 0                      | 0 ”             |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | ...    | 108                    | 84 ”            |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | ...    | 2,468                  | 3,446 Rupees. . |
| Ditto recovered, ... ..                            | ...    | 1,166                  | 1,084 ”         |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, ... .. | ...    | 348                    | 350 Persons.    |
| Convicted of ditto ditto, ... ..                   | ...    | 265                    | 243 ”           |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... .. | ...    | 657                    |                 |
| Ditto ditto under enquiry, ... ..                  | ...    | 444                    |                 |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction, ... ..       | ...    | 345                    |                 |
| Total number of persons brought to trial, ... ..   | ...    | 865                    |                 |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed, ... ..        | ...    | 656                    |                 |
| Ditto ditto acquitted, ... ..                      | ...    | 207                    |                 |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | ...    | 75·8                   |                 |

241. The Returns and Report of Police Administration of the Non-Regulation Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, although not included in the jurisdiction of the General Police Force, are submitted through this office, and incorporated in the general Returns.

242. The Returns do not call for special notice, those of Kumaon being chiefly of petty cases, which in a great measure belong to the stations of Nynsee Tal and Almorah.

243. I am glad to notice that Colonel Ramsay gives great credit to Mr. Manderson, the Magistrate of Moradabad, and Mr. E. Colvin, in charge of the Terrai Pergunnah, for the success which has attended the efforts of these officers to put down cattle-stealing.

#### GURHWAL DISTRICT.

|                                             |     |     |     |                                  |              |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Area, ... 5,000.</i>                     |     |     |     | <i>Population, ... 2,33,326.</i> |              |
|                                             |     |     |     | 1865.                            | 1864.        |
| Murder,                                     | ... | ..  | ... | 2                                | 1 Cases.     |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 0                                | 2 „          |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 1                                | 1 „          |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 14                               | 14 „         |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 1,181                            | 764 Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered,                            | ... | ... | ... | 140                              | 404 „        |
| Concerned in offences cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 153                              | 138 Persons. |
| Convicted of ditto ditto,                   | ... | ... | ... | 81                               | 88 „         |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 93                               |              |
| Ditto ditto under inquiry,                  | ... | ... | ... | 93                               |              |
| Ditto ditto prosecuted to conviction,       | ... | ... | ... | 49                               |              |
| Total number of persons brought to trial,   | ... | ... | ... | 162                              |              |
| Ditto ditto convicted and committed,        | ... | ... | ... | 81                               |              |
| Ditto ditto acquitted,                      | ... | ... | ... | 60                               |              |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | 50.                              |              |

244. In Gurhwal there is scarcely any crime. Every case reported apparently came under enquiry, and more than half of these have been prosecuted to conviction, including the only case of robbery and one of two murders.

#### OPERATION OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

245. The number of Deputy Inspectors-General is now reduced to two,—*viz.*, Major Tyrwhitt, in charge of the Meerut, Rohilcund, and Agra Divisions; Major Davis, in charge of the Allahabad, Benares, and Jhansi Divisions.

246. These officers are entrusted with the special duty of investigating and elucidating crimes committed by professional criminals, by wandering gangs, or on an extended system, and for which a local District Police has been always proved ineffectual, such as thuggee, land and river dacoity, and robbery by means of poison, &c., &c.

247. The following is a statement of these crimes for the past year :—

|                        | Committed in 1861,<br>1862, 1863, 1864. | Committed in 1865. | Total. | Prosecuted to conviction. | Remaining undetected at end of year. | Arrested. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Remaining under trial. | Value of property stolen. | Value of property recovered. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Thuggee, ...           | 1                                       | 1                  | 2      | ...                       | 2                                    | ...       | ...        | ...        | ...                    | 10                        | ...                          |
| Professional Dacoity—  |                                         |                    |        |                           |                                      |           |            |            |                        |                           |                              |
| On Land, ...           | 24                                      | 16                 | 40     | 10                        | 30                                   | 70        | 38         | 24         | 8                      | 31,341                    | 458                          |
| On River, ...          | 14                                      | 1                  | 15     | 1                         | 14                                   | 4         | ...        | ...        | 4                      | 190                       | 107                          |
| Robbery by Poison, ... | 93                                      | 16                 | 109    | 10                        | 99                                   | 15        | 9          | 4          | 2                      | 472                       | 155                          |

248. And below is a comparative statement of these crimes committed for the past three years :—

|                        | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Thuggee, ...           | ...   | ...   | 1     |
| Professional Dacoity—  |       |       |       |
| Dacoity by Land, ...   | 15    | 30    | 16    |
| Dacoity by River, ...  | 3     | 3     | 1     |
| Robbery by Poison, ... | 51    | 35    | 16    |

249. Thuggee as a professional crime seems to have ceased under the operation of these officers specially appointed for the supervision of this crime, and the admirable system of approvers introduced by Colonel Sleeman. The votaries of the art doubtless found it too dangerous an amusement to be any longer pursued in British territory with impunity, and it would appear to be succeeded by the more easily accomplished and less easily detected crime of robbery by poison.

250. I cannot accept the return of professional dacoity as correct, for in the first Division not a single case of professional dacoity, either by land or river, is recorded, and the record of these crimes would seem very much to depend on the definition which different Magistrates and District Superintendents may choose to apply to professional dacoity.

251. Robberies by poison, I am glad to say, have very much decreased. The Police during the year have been successful in following up these cases, and several undoubted professional poisoners have been prosecuted to conviction.

252. I extract in \*Appendix such remarks made by the Deputy Inspectors-

\* Major Tyrwhitt's Report.—extract paras. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Major Davis's Report—As marked A., B., C., D.

General as I conceive to be of sufficient general interest to be printed. Among them will be found mention of all the more important crimes committed by professional criminals. Major Davis's remarks on the *Ghond* colony, at Jhansie, will be found interesting. The account also of the dispersion of the bands of Lulloo Singh, in the Allahabad District, and of Nunneh Dewan and Koonjul Shah, in the Humeerpore District, are well worthy of perusal. The deliverance of the country of these notorious and mischievous gangs of robbers is a subject of very sincere congratulation. The death of Koonjul Shah has also been prominently noticed by Captain Dennehy, the District Superintendent of Humeerpore.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

253. Having noticed the returns of crime for each district, and the success or otherwise of the local Police in dealing with it, I proceed to comment on the general Provincial Returns, and to offer such remarks as appear called for.

254. The following is the comparative return of the principal offences for the past two years :—

| Year. | Murders. | Dacoities and Robberies. | Lurking House-trespass. | Thefts, including Cattle Thefts. | Robberies by administering Poisons. | Value of Property Stolen. | Value of Property Recovered. |
|-------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1864, | 295      | 477                      | 14,050                  | 30,872                           | 47*                                 | 10,22,800                 | 3,17,936                     |
| 1865, | 325      | 651                      | 17,727                  | 32,028                           | 47*                                 | 12,03,092                 | 3,35,037                     |

And below is given the total number of offences investigated and the result of arrests for the year 1865 :—

| OFFENCES.     |                            | PERSONS.                       |            |            |            |              |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Total number. | Total number investigated. | Total number brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Tried, &c. | Under trial. |
| 65,585        | 125,067                    | 37,038                         | 12,860     | 22,968     | 297        | 965          |

255. Thus we see that crime of every description has increased. More murders have been reported in 1865, but I do not consider this an unhealthy sign : murders can only be prevented by proving to the people the little chance they have of escape, and in these cases the arrests and convictions are good. The great increase is chiefly in dacoity, and robbery, and lurking house-trespass, and house-breaking—and this, no doubt, is mainly due to the very high price of all the necessities of life, and the consequent distress which has prevailed throughout the country. Poor people have been driven to rob and to steal for their livelihood. Of the dacoities, many are only so in name, being mere robberies committed by five or more persons, and technically under the Penal Code called dacoities ; and of the robberies, the larger proportion are mere thefts attended with some slight bruise or blow, and thence dubbed robberies. Most of these robberies are committed on persons returning to their homes from market after dark, and might be prevented if Magistrates could prevail on zemindars to close their markets at such an hour of the day as to enable people to get to their homes before dark. Thefts have increased by some 2,000, but far the greater proportion of these and lurking house-trespases comprise cases in which the loss has been under Rs. 10, or nothing at all. The statistics of value of property stolen and recovered are most untrustworthy, and otherwise of little value. There is nothing to show how much property was recovered by the exertion of the Police, and how much by the people themselves.

256. Of the total number of offences reported, a fair proportion may be said to come under investigation, and of persons brought to trial a fair proportion convicted ; but, in proportion to the number of cases investigated, very few arrests are made,

\* NOTE.—These include many other cases than robberies by professional poisoning.

and when we come to look into particular classes of crime, we shall find, as I have shown under most district headings, there is a lamentable want of energy on the part of the Police in taking up and enquiring into petty offences against property. Of 651 dacoities and robberies, only 455 were investigated ; and of 890 persons brought to trial under this head, only 423 were convicted and committed. Of 17,727 cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary, only 4,941 came under enquiry ; only 4,249 persons were brought to trial, of whom only 2,706 were convicted and committed. I consider this statement to be a very bad phase in the Police administration of these Provinces. Of 32,028 thefts, 14,064 came under enquiry ; 14,061 persons were brought to trial, of whom 8,840 were convicted and committed. This is a slightly better return, but, in order to make the Police popular with the masses, we must look for more honesty in dealing with petty crimes, more activity, a greater readiness to help the people, and more eminent detective qualities.

257. In dealing with the more heinous offences, and with crimes of great violence, the new Police are in my opinion quite as good as the old Burkundauz Police. I do not think they are better, but they are, with the exception of two or three districts, quite as good, and in many instances have exhibited great detective ability, great pluck, and very commendable zeal ; and they have this advantage over the old Burkundauz Police, that they are as a rule less corrupt. The native gentry tell me so, and I believe it to be the case. I am told the Police are good, and more under control ; the system is approved ; there is less of oppression and less bribery ; but the general complaint is that the people do not get what they want—they do not get redress. Formerly, it is true, they had to bribe the Police, but they got what they wanted ; and now they cannot get it at all ; and no doubt this is the one great defect of the present Police—they will not trouble themselves to enquire into a poor man's grievance, or exert themselves to recover his property. They look to the plaintiff to supply the clue, and if he cannot do so they either Burke the case, or take no trouble to find it out. District Superintendents cannot be too careful to try and remedy this defect.

258. The Police no doubt labour under many disadvantages which I will only summarily allude to here, trusting for their eventual remedy to a more effectual medium than that of an Annual Report.

259. In the first place, we cannot expect the Police to do their duty and work well till we provide them with ordinary shelter from wind and weather. New Police stations are urgently required more or less in every district. I receive most urgent appeals on this subject from all quarters. At very many stations the Police absolutely have no buildings at all—no security for records or property, arms, or prisoners. The location is probably a new one, or the old Thannah was destroyed in the Mutiny and has not been restored ; or perhaps a proper station-house never was built, even before the Mutiny. The Police either live under a *chupper*, or are located in some borrowed house. I consider it of the greatest importance that the Police should be properly housed, for it is an ascertained fact that the Police work best in those places where proper buildings have been supplied. If we are in earnest to make our Police efficient, we cannot wait for the slow process of building a certain number of stations annually, according to Imperial Budget provision. I have asked Commissioners to supply me with complete statements showing the present state of all station-houses and outposts, and I then propose to submit certain proposals to Government to supply all deficiencies, partly by an advance from the General Police Fund, to be repaid by annual Budget grants, and partly at the expense of municipalities wherever they may reasonably be called on to supply the cost, or a portion of it, from Local Funds.

260. I next look to the due enforcement of the responsibilities of landholders. This very important link in our Police administration has been most unfortunately and extensively lost sight of, Magistrates, as a rule, owing partly to the difficulties in

their way and partly to want of experience, have ceased to work the landholders ; and without the aid of landholders, and holding them responsible, I maintain that the Police are comparatively helpless. It has been an acknowledged element in Police administration ever since India has been known to us, and the law as it stands I believe still to be quite sufficient for the purpose ; and if it is not, the only true remedy will be to move the Legislature to amend the law. It is the duty of every District Superintendent, on every occasion when a landholder fails in his duty, to move the Magistrate to take notice of it, and to call upon the landholder to answer for his omission. I hope shortly, in a brief memorandum on the subject, to point out to District Superintendents more particularly their relation with the landholders, and to explain to them how I think they can successfully, through the Magistrate, compel them to render due assistance.

261. The next important subject is the organization and management of the rural Police,—the village Chowkeedars. From the moment the new Police was introduced on the system of Constables' beats, and when the Chowkeedars were no longer held responsible for reporting crime, that most important and indispensable element for the detection and suppression of crime was lost to us. Never was a greater mistake committed. It has been to a certain extent now remedied, and the old system has been revived ; but the prestige has been lost, and it will be long before we can induce the Chowkeedars again to feel their responsibility. The change was most prejudicial to the useful influence we had always enjoyed, wherever properly enforced both from landholders and Chowkeedars : for, with the exemption of the Chowkeedars, the landholders also thought themselves absolved. We labour under another and very great disadvantage with the rural Police in most districts of these Provinces—first, that they are most wretchedly and irregularly paid, and hundreds of Chowkeedars, thieves themselves by caste and profession, are driven to practice their own trade in order to gain a livelihood ; and secondly, that the force is numerically so weak in proportion to population and area of villages as to be unable to perform the duties required of them. The new settlement will, I trust, remedy this sad state of things ; and meanwhile, the late circular issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, directing attention of District Officers to the subject, and urging on them the importance and necessity of making zemindars at once supply deficiencies, may possibly do some good. But of one thing I am perfectly satisfied, and that is,—until we get a well and regularly paid and duly organized village Police, appointed by the zemindars, but paid in cash through Government officials, we shall never succeed in our Police administration.

262. In connection with the enforcement of the above important principles, I look for further remedy to render the Police more efficient—I.,—By bringing the Police more closely under the Magistrates, and inducing those officers to take upon themselves more direct Police control and supervision ; II.,—By still more effectually separating the Military from the Civil element in the Police ; III.,—By alteration in the duties of Deputy Inspectors-General (on this subject a separate report will shortly be submitted) ; IV.,—By placing the force of Inspectors, European and native, on a different footing in respect to the duties and jurisdictions now allotted to them ; V.,—The separation of the duties of Municipal and Government Police, which is now being effected, and the more complete organization of the several bodies of Municipal Police, and the more strict definition of their special duties.

263. Another most important subject connected with our successful Police administration is the want of a proper Railway Police. Every day shows the necessity for immediate action on the part of Government in this respect. Every day our notorious and professional criminals are learning the facilities afforded them for the prosecution of their trade by means of the Railway ; and there is no check whatever on

their making use of Railway opportunities. Property on the Railway is altogether unprotected, and crimes are of daily occurrence which we never hear of. The subject is, I know, under consideration, and it is needless therefore to say more now.

264. The absence of any punishment for gambling has been most prominently brought to notice during the past year by many of our most able Magistrates and District Superintendents. It is represented that in large towns public gambling-houses exist, and gambling of every description is carried on unchecked; and that the vice is annually increasing. Hundreds of men are ruined by this most abominable habit, and are then driven to support themselves and families by more direct crime. I had no idea that the evil was so great, or that this abominable vice obtained so extensively among natives of this country. The subject calls for speedy legislation. I believe it is under consideration of Government, and I would urgently solicit an early decision.

265. I am happy to say that in most districts the Superintendents of Police have worked capitally with the Magistrates. There are one or two exceptions; and it is invariably in those districts, and in districts where there have been constant changes of Magistrates, that the working of the Police has been proved the least satisfactory. I think in all districts the relations of the District Superintendents with the Magistrate may be still further improved by bringing the Magistrate and District Superintendent into more intimate communion with the Inspector-General, and relieving them of direct interference by the Deputy Inspectors-General. On this matter, however, a separate report will be furnished.

266. Not having been in charge of this office, or had any opportunity of observing the work of the Police in the North-Western Provinces till March, 1866, it is quite impossible for me to comment on the work of individual officers during the year under report. I have seen nothing of their work personally, and it would be ridiculous and most unjust to give to officers either praise or blame, pronounced simply on annual statements of work performed. The officers who were prominently brought to my notice by my predecessor as being the best among the District Superintendents are—

|                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Major Manning, of Benares.          | Lieutenant F. A. C. Knyvett, of Agra. |
| Captain Dennehy, of Humeerpore.     | Lieutenant Graham, of Allahabad.      |
| Major Earle, of Bareilly.           | Lieutenant Dalmahoy, of Etawah.       |
| Captain Vandergucht, of Ghazeepore. | Mr. Thomas, of Mynpoory.              |
| Captain Cadell, of Futtyghur.       | Lieutenant Clarke, of Boohundshuhur.  |
| Lieutenant Thain, of Lullutpore.    | Lieutenant Ryves, of Futtehpore.      |

Whilst among the more promising and best District Superintendents he counted—

|                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Mr. Waddington. | Lieutenant Horsford. |
| Mr. Williams.   | Mr. Berrill.         |
| Mr. R. Knyvett. | Mr. Goad.            |

Mr. Court also spoke highly of the services of the two Deputy Inspectors-General, Major Tyrwhitt and Major Davis, and specially commended Lieutenant Dodd, my Personal Assistant, for his very great aptitude for work, his business-like habits, and the very valuable assistance he had rendered him. I beg therefore to recommend to the favourable notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor all the officers above-named.

267. The following subordinate officers have also been prominently noticed for good service by the several Commissioners, Magistrates, and District Superintendents in their Reports, and I beg to bring their names to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

| District.        | Rank.          | Name.              | District.        | Rank.          | Name.                  |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Meerut ...       | Inspector, ... | Pocock.            | Furruckabad, ... | Inspector, ... | Conroy.                |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Khoosheeram.       | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Kadir Bux.             |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Nasir Ally.        | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Mohomed Hossein.       |
| Allyghur, ...    | Ditto, ...     | J. Grogan.         | Mynpoory, ...    | Ditto, ...     | W. Gardner.            |
| Seharunpore, ... | Ditto, ...     | R. Foster.         | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Chirounjee Lal.        |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | J. Clarke.         | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Ahmed Hossein Khan.    |
| Ditto, ...       | Sub-Inspector, | Moolchund.         | Jhansie, ...     | Ditto, ...     | Everatt.               |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Deendyal.          | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Ameer-ood-deen.        |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Sheonauth.         | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Gholam Hyder.          |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Munoo Lall.        | Jaloun, ...      | Sub-Inspector, | Abbozuffer.            |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Nazeer Ally.       | Allahabad, ...   | Inspector, ... | Judnundun Singh.       |
| Boolundshuhur,   | Ditto, ...     | Zamin Ally.        | Cawnpore, ...    | Ditto, ...     | Sultan Mohd. Khan.     |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Mohomed Hossein.   | Banda, ...       | Ditto, ...     | E. Aldridge.           |
| Deyra Deon, ...  | Ditto, ...     | Boorhun.           | Humeerpore, ...  | Ditto, ...     | R. H. Conran.          |
| Bareilly, ...    | Inspector, ... | Abdool Hae.        | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Hurdun Singh.          |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Taber Beg.         | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Lalmun.                |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | J. Warwick.        | Ditto, ...       | Sub-Inspector, | Hussun Ally.           |
| Bijnour, ...     | ...            | ...                | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Abdool Basut.          |
| Ditto, ...       | ...            | ...                | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Gholam Russool.        |
| Ditto, ...       | ...            | ...                | Jounpore, ...    | Inspector, ... | E. C. Ternan.          |
| Moradabad, ...   | Inspector, ... | J. R. Charde.      | Benares, ...     | Ditto, ...     | Upton.                 |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Matthews.          | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Allum Singh.           |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Mosa Raza.         | Goruckpore, ...  | Ditto, ...     | Martin.                |
| Ditto, ...       | Sub-Inspector, | Khadim Ally.       | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Hanvey.                |
| Budaon, ...      | Inspector, ... | Nehal Singh.       | Bustee, ...      | Ditto, ...     | E. J. Murphy.          |
| Ditto, ...       | Sub-Inspector, | Pran Lall.         | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Roostum Khan.          |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Kootub Shah.       | Azingurh, ...    | Ditto, ...     | W. H. Renton.          |
| Shahjehanpor...  | Inspector, ... | Gholam Hyder.      | Mirzapore, ...   | Ditto, ...     | W. J. Britta.          |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Sheikh Sunnaoolah. | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Sheopershad.           |
| Agra, ...        | Ditto, ...     | J. Beattie.        | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Sheo Churn Doss,       |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Abdool Ghuffoor.   | Ghazeepore, ...  | Ditto, ...     | Soojee Sing Baha-door. |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Sullaooden.        | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Bhyro Dial.            |
| Ditto, ...       | Sub-Inspector, | Sukhawut Hossein.  | Ditto, ...       | Sub-Inspector, | Altat Hossein.         |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Mahomed Sudeek.    | Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Ukbur Khan.            |
| Etawah, ...      | Inspector, ... | W. Howard.         | Ajmere, ...      | Inspector, ... | Bower.                 |
| Ditto, ...       | Ditto, ...     | Meer Mohib Ally.   |                  |                |                        |

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

F. O. MAYNE,

*Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces.*



## APPENDIX

## No. I.—PREVENT

## Classified Return of Offences

| Divisions. | DISTRICTS.           |     |     | Offences against the State,<br>and relating to the Army. | Offences against public tran-<br>quillity, Chap. VIII. | Offences against public jus-<br>tice, Chap. XI. | Offences against Government<br>Coin and Stamps. | Offences affecting public<br>health, safety, &c., Chap.<br>XIV. |
|------------|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Meerut, ...          | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 0                                                      | 2                                               | 4                                               | 79                                                              |
|            | Allypore, ...        | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 4                                                      | 7                                               | 2                                               | 1                                                               |
|            | Seharunpore, ...     | ... | ... | 2                                                        | 2                                                      | 7                                               | 24                                              | 30                                                              |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, ... | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 0                                                      | 3                                               | 2                                               | 21                                                              |
|            | Boolundshuhur, ...   | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 0                                                      | 2                                               | 5                                               | 130                                                             |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...      | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 0                                                      | 1                                               | 6                                               | 72                                                              |
|            | Total, ...           | ... | ... | 9                                                        | 6                                                      | 22                                              | 43                                              | 338                                                             |
|            | Bareilly, ...        | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 116                                                    | 11                                              | 6                                               | 41                                                              |
|            | Bijnour, ...         | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 3                                                      | 5                                               | 2                                               | 1                                                               |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 1                                                      | 12                                              | 7                                               | 26                                                              |
|            | Budaon, ...          | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 6                                                      | 4                                               | 4                                               | 5                                                               |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 12                                                     | 2                                               | 4                                               | 89                                                              |
|            | Total, ...           | ... | ... | 4                                                        | 138                                                    | 34                                              | 23                                              | 162                                                             |
|            | Agra, ...            | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 0                                                      | 2                                               | 14                                              | 185                                                             |
|            | Muttra, ...          | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 8                                                      | 3                                               | 2                                               | 9                                                               |
|            | Furruckabad, ...     | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 16                                                     | 10                                              | 8                                               | 37                                                              |
|            | Mynpoory, ...        | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 4                                                      | 11                                              | 4                                               | 31                                                              |
|            | Etawah, ...          | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 2                                                      | 1                                               | 4                                               | 83                                                              |
|            | Etah, ...            | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 0                                                      | 6                                               | 0                                               | 17                                                              |
|            | Total, ...           | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 30                                                     | 33                                              | 32                                              | 362                                                             |
|            | Allahabad, ...       | ... | ... | 2                                                        | 15                                                     | 26                                              | 6                                               | 130                                                             |
|            | Cawnpore, ...        | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 39                                                     | 20                                              | 8                                               | 114                                                             |
|            | Futtehpore, ...      | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 3                                                      | 6                                               | 9                                               | 7                                                               |
|            | Banda, ...           | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 16                                                     | 0                                               | 5                                               | 62                                                              |
|            | Humeerpore, ...      | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 0                                                      | 2                                               | 1                                               | 1                                                               |
|            | Jounpore, ...        | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 2                                                      | 2                                               | 2                                               | 0                                                               |
|            | Total, ...           | ... | ... | 5                                                        | 75                                                     | 56                                              | 31                                              | 314                                                             |
|            | Benares, ...         | ... | ... | 2                                                        | 7                                                      | 21                                              | 7                                               | 289                                                             |
|            | Goruckpore, ...      | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 0                                                      | 13                                              | 2                                               | 0                                                               |
|            | Azimghur, ...        | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 6                                                      | 8                                               | 1                                               | 49                                                              |
|            | Mirzapore, ...       | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 4                                                      | 5                                               | 1                                               | 178                                                             |
|            | Ghazeepore, ...      | ... | ... | 2                                                        | 11                                                     | 23                                              | 3                                               | 109                                                             |
|            | Bustee, ...          | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 3                                                      | 2                                               | 0                                               | 0                                                               |
|            | Total, ...           | ... | ... | 6                                                        | 31                                                     | 72                                              | 14                                              | 625                                                             |
|            | Jhansie, ...         | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 2                                                      | 0                                               | 2                                               | 20                                                              |
|            | Jaloun, ...          | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 0                                                      | 0                                               | 1                                               | 35                                                              |
|            | Lullutpore, ...      | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 0                                                      | 6                                               | 7                                               | 1                                                               |
|            | Total, ...           | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 2                                                      | 6                                               | 10                                              | 56                                                              |
|            | Ajmere, ...          | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 2                                                      | 1                                               | 3                                               | 19                                                              |
|            | Terraie, ...         | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 0                                                      | 4                                               | 0                                               | 0                                                               |
|            | Kumaon, ...          | ... | ... | 5                                                        | 71                                                     | 3                                               | 1                                               | 25                                                              |
|            | Gurhwal, ...         | ... | ... | 0                                                        | 0                                                      | 1                                               | 0                                               | 4                                                               |
|            | Total, ...           | ... | ... | 5                                                        | 71                                                     | 4                                               | 1                                               | 29                                                              |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, ...     | ... | ... | 36                                                       | 355                                                    | 232                                             | 157                                             | 1,900                                                           |

## NO. I.

## TION OF CRIME.

*ces cognizable by Police.*

| OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS. |                                |                                         |                               |                | OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. |                            |         |                 | Attempts. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| Murders.                  | Other offences affecting life. | Hurt by administering stupifying drugs. | Rapes and unnatural offences. | Miscellaneous. | Dacoities and Robberies.   | Lurking House-Trespassers. | Thefts. | Other Offences. |           |
| 9                         | 30                             | 3                                       | 8                             | 29             | 9                          | 555                        | 1,268   | 254             | 165       |
| 6                         | 41                             | 3                                       | 8                             | 17             | 15                         | 766                        | 1,231   | 38              | 260       |
| 4                         | 34                             | 2                                       | 2                             | 24             | 9                          | 513                        | 971     | 107             | 151       |
| 4                         | 15                             | 2                                       | 1                             | 50             | 3                          | 266                        | 505     | 145             | 15        |
| 7                         | 11                             | 2                                       | 1                             | 4              | 18                         | 406                        | 823     | 23              | 130       |
| 1                         | 3                              | 0                                       | 2                             | 0              | 1                          | 94                         | 267     | 16              | 12        |
| 31                        | 134                            | 12                                      | 22                            | 124            | 55                         | 2,600                      | 5,065   | 583             | 733       |
| 26                        | 104                            | 2                                       | 10                            | 79             | 10                         | 606                        | 1,967   | 198             | 1,399     |
| 6                         | 23                             | 1                                       | 2                             | 9              | 8                          | 942                        | 957     | 140             | 136       |
| 14                        | 54                             | 2                                       | 4                             | 41             | 6                          | 343                        | 1,306   | 138             | 114       |
| 14                        | 60                             | 0                                       | 6                             | 65             | 9                          | 586                        | 1,654   | 194             | 317       |
| 13                        | 113                            | 1                                       | 11                            | 17             | 13                         | 859                        | 960     | 78              | 249       |
| 73                        | 354                            | 6                                       | 33                            | 211            | 46                         | 3,336                      | 6,844   | 748             | 2,215     |
| 26                        | 57                             | 5                                       | 12                            | 10             | 15                         | 804                        | 1,522   | 52              | 44        |
| 4                         | 29                             | 2                                       | 4                             | 3              | 18                         | 343                        | 527     | 15              | 67        |
| 14                        | 35                             | 2                                       | 10                            | 43             | 8                          | 531                        | 553     | 80              | 203       |
| 16                        | 28                             | 0                                       | 2                             | 42             | 7                          | 255                        | 608     | 182             | 262       |
| 9                         | 25                             | 0                                       | 6                             | 57             | 7                          | 466                        | 1,125   | 130             | 200       |
| 11                        | 70                             | 0                                       | 10                            | 8              | 7                          | 483                        | 901     | 50              | 453       |
| 80                        | 244                            | 9                                       | 44                            | 163            | 62                         | 2,882                      | 5,236   | 509             | 1,229     |
| 9                         | 92                             | 0                                       | 7                             | 18             | 17                         | 1,086                      | 1,543   | 107             | 295       |
| 27                        | 101                            | 6                                       | 28                            | 31             | 109                        | 436                        | 1,563   | 59              | 864       |
| 16                        | 35                             | 1                                       | 12                            | 17             | 35                         | 538                        | 551     | 27              | 344       |
| 11                        | 62                             | 3                                       | 7                             | 3              | 7                          | 461                        | 757     | 31              | 45        |
| 8                         | 21                             | 0                                       | 6                             | 8              | 5                          | 322                        | 368     | 26              | 46        |
| 6                         | 113                            | 1                                       | 3                             | 7              | 2                          | 641                        | 535     | 21              | 255       |
| 77                        | 424                            | 11                                      | 63                            | 84             | 175                        | 3,484                      | 5,317   | 271             | 1,849     |
| 10                        | 86                             | 2                                       | 3                             | 78             | 7                          | 754                        | 1,144   | 118             | 94        |
| 7                         | 61                             | 3                                       | 0                             | 18             | 34                         | 619                        | 1,279   | 48              | 6         |
| 6                         | 72                             | 1                                       | 2                             | 19             | 33                         | 971                        | 1,142   | 13              | 123       |
| 9                         | 107                            | 0                                       | 4                             | 17             | 17                         | 448                        | 782     | 14              | 72        |
| 3                         | 55                             | 2                                       | 2                             | 25             | 29                         | 1,044                      | 1,137   | 80              | 166       |
| 6                         | 44                             | 1                                       | 4                             | 24             | 23                         | 576                        | 541     | 34              | 39        |
| 41                        | 425                            | 9                                       | 15                            | 181            | 143                        | 4,412                      | 6,025   | 307             | 500       |
| 4                         | 36                             | 0                                       | 11                            | 9              | 15                         | 178                        | 554     | 9               | 41        |
| 3                         | 15                             | 0                                       | 1                             | 5              | 4                          | 309                        | 555     | 35              | 138       |
| 1                         | 17                             | 1                                       | 2                             | 7              | 0                          | 342                        | 664     | 28              | 29        |
| 8                         | 68                             | 1                                       | 14                            | 21             | 19                         | 829                        | 1,773   | 72              | 208       |
| 9                         | 21                             | 0                                       | 6                             | 16             | 48                         | 183                        | 1,463   | 51              | 10        |
| 0                         | 2                              | 0                                       | 0                             | 2              | 0                          | 0                          | 183     | 3               | 0         |
| 4                         | 12                             | 0                                       | 2                             | 66             | 3                          | 0                          | 108     | 57              | 1         |
| 2                         | 4                              | 0                                       | 0                             | 56             | 0                          | 1                          | 14      | 6               | 0         |
| 6                         | 16                             | 0                                       | 2                             | 122            | 3                          | 1                          | 122     | 63              | 1         |
| 325                       | 1,688                          | 48                                      | 199                           | 924            | 551                        | 17,727                     | 32,028  | 2,607           | 6,745     |

## APPENDIX

## No. II.—PREVENTION OF

Comparative Return (of the years 1864 and 1865) of Murders, of Offences

| Divisions. | DISTRICTS.       | Murders. |       | Dacoities<br>and<br>Robberies. |       | Lurking<br>House-Tres-<br>passes. |        | Thefts, including<br>Cattle-thefts. |        |
|------------|------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
|            |                  |          |       |                                |       |                                   |        |                                     |        |
|            |                  |          |       |                                |       |                                   |        |                                     |        |
|            |                  | 1864.    | 1865. | 1864.                          | 1865. | 1864.                             | 1865.  | 1864.                               | 1865.  |
|            | Meerut, ...      | 8        | 9     | 7                              | 9     | 477                               | 555    | 1,272                               | 1,268  |
|            | Allypore,...     | 5        | 6     | 9                              | 15    | 724                               | 766    | 1,037                               | 1,231  |
|            | Seharanpore,     | 6        | 4     | 15                             | 9     | 531                               | 513    | 1,066                               | 971    |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, | 3        | 4     | 8                              | 3     | 272                               | 266    | 442                                 | 505    |
|            | Boolundshuhur,   | 5        | 7     | 8                              | 18    | 354                               | 406    | 807                                 | 823    |
|            | Dehra Doon,      | ...      | 1     | 7                              | 1     | 112                               | 94     | 374                                 | 267    |
|            | Total, ...       | 27       | 31    | 54                             | 55    | 2,470                             | 2,600  | 4,998                               | 5,065  |
|            | Bareilly, ...    | 15       | 26    | 7                              | 10    | 472                               | 606    | 2,007                               | 1,967  |
|            | Bijnore, ...     | 4        | 6     | 12                             | 8     | 649                               | 942    | 919                                 | 957    |
|            | Moradabad,       | 14       | 14    | 4                              | 6     | 420                               | 343    | 1,648                               | 1,306  |
|            | Budaon, ...      | 13       | 14    | 6                              | 9     | 428                               | 586    | 1,451                               | 1,654  |
|            | Shahjehanpore,   | 18       | 13    | 8                              | 13    | 873                               | 859    | 788                                 | 960    |
|            | Total, ...       | 64       | 73    | 37                             | 46    | 2,842                             | 3,336  | 6,813                               | 6,844  |
|            | Agra, ...        | 22       | 26    | 16                             | 15    | 821                               | 804    | 1,636                               | 1,532  |
|            | Muttra, ...      | 2        | 4     | 17                             | 18    | 170                               | 343    | 720                                 | 527    |
|            | Farruckabad,     | 15       | 14    | 14                             | 8     | 553                               | 531    | 828                                 | 553    |
|            | Mynpoory,        | 10       | 16    | 7                              | 7     | 277                               | 255    | 520                                 | 608    |
|            | Etawah, ...      | 11       | 9     | 13                             | 7     | 324                               | 466    | 964                                 | 1,125  |
|            | Etah, ...        | 10       | 11    | 8                              | 7     | 479                               | 483    | 1,038                               | 901    |
|            | Total, ...       | 70       | 80    | 75                             | 62    | 2,624                             | 2,882  | 5,706                               | 5,236  |
|            | Allahabad,       | 10       | 9     | 9                              | 17    | 890                               | 1,086  | 1,210                               | 1,543  |
|            | Cawnpore,        | 22       | 27    | 42                             | 109   | 162                               | 436    | 944                                 | 1,563  |
|            | Futtehpore,      | 2        | 16    | 13                             | 35    | 138                               | 538    | 183                                 | 551    |
|            | Banda, ...       | 7        | 11    | 3                              | 7     | 201                               | 461    | 571                                 | 757    |
|            | Humeerpore,      | 7        | 8     | 9                              | 5     | 293                               | 322    | 644                                 | 368    |
|            | Jounpore,...     | 5        | 6     | 5                              | 2     | 403                               | 641    | 449                                 | 535    |
|            | Total, ...       | 53       | 77    | 81                             | 175   | 2,087                             | 3,484  | 4,001                               | 5,317  |
|            | Benares,...      | 16       | 10    | 6                              | 7     | 481                               | 754    | 718                                 | 1,144  |
|            | Goruckpore,      | 19       | 7     | 72                             | 34    | 699                               | 619    | 1,223                               | 1,279  |
|            | Azimghurh,       | 7        | 6     | 16                             | 33    | 763                               | 971    | 987                                 | 1,142  |
|            | Mirzapore,       | 5        | 9     | 6                              | 17    | 351                               | 448    | 529                                 | 782    |
|            | Ghazeeppore,     | 8        | 3     | 39                             | 29    | 920                               | 1,044  | 1,324                               | 1,137  |
|            | Bustee, ...      | ...      | 6     | ...                            | 23    | ...                               | 576    | ...                                 | 541    |
|            | Total, ...       | 55       | 41    | 139                            | 148   | 3,214                             | 4,412  | 5,381                               | 6,025  |
|            | Jhansi, ...      | 7        | 4     | 12                             | 15    | 212                               | 178    | 730                                 | 554    |
|            | Jaloun, ...      | 7        | 3     | ...                            | 4     | 162                               | 309    | 952                                 | 555    |
|            | Lullutpore,      | 1        | 1     | 22                             | ...   | 262                               | 342    | 789                                 | 664    |
|            | Total, ...       | 15       | 8     | 34                             | 19    | 636                               | 829    | 2,471                               | 1,773  |
|            | Ajmere, ...      | 3        | 9     | 51                             | 48    | 175                               | 183    | 1,256                               | 1,463  |
|            | Terraie, ...     | 1        | ...   | ...                            | ...   | 1                                 | ...    | 148                                 | 183    |
|            | Kumaon, ...      | 6        | 4     | ...                            | 3     | ...                               | ...    | 84                                  | 108    |
|            | Gurhwal, ...     | 1        | 2     | 2                              | ...   | 1                                 | 1      | 14                                  | 14     |
|            | Total, ...       | 7        | 6     | 2                              | 3     | 1                                 | 1      | 98                                  | 123    |
|            | GRAND TOTAL,...  | 295      | 325   | 477                            | 551   | 14,050                            | 17,727 | 30,872                              | 32,028 |

## NO. II.

## CRIME.

*against Property, and of Property stolen and recovered.*

| Robberies by<br>Administering<br>Poison. |       | Value of Property |           |            |          | REMARKS. |
|------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
|                                          |       | Stolen.           |           | Recovered. |          |          |
| 1864.                                    | 1865. | 1864.             | 1865.     | 1864.      | 1865.    |          |
| 4                                        | 3     | 53,345            | 50,856    | 20,423     | 21,096   |          |
| 4                                        | 3     | 30,586            | 30,053    | 5,628      | 4,981    |          |
| 1                                        | 2     | 48,939            | 39,622    | 10,438     | 12,566   |          |
| 3                                        | 2     | 21,298            | 45,012    | 7,206      | 9,290    |          |
| 3                                        | 2     | 28,699            | 36,075    | 7,387      | 11,602   |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 17,188            | 10,864    | 3,157      | 3,209    |          |
| 15                                       | 12    | 2,00,055          | 2,12,482  | 54,240     | 62,744   |          |
| ...                                      | 2     | 45,199            | 44,337    | 17,618     | 14,160   |          |
| ...                                      | 1     | 36,150            | 40,584    | 9,445      | 7,886    |          |
| 3                                        | 2     | 34,846            | 36,065    | 13,666     | 15,642   |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 20,603            | 27,374    | 7,066      | 10,141   |          |
| 1                                        | 1     | 16,455            | 19,847    | 4,716      | 5,684    |          |
| 4                                        | 6     | 1,53,253          | 1,68,207  | 52,511     | 53,513   |          |
| 3                                        | 5     | 43,204            | 57,421    | 12,927     | 23,567   |          |
| 2                                        | 2     | 27,919            | 49,550    | 9,458      | 11,692   |          |
| ...                                      | 2     | 19,621            | 34,358    | 3,441      | 5,368    |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 12,392            | 14,366    | 5,652      | 4,753    |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 18,220            | 20,071    | 3,259      | 2,866    |          |
| 1                                        | ...   | 18,086            | 23,092    | 7,022      | 4,366    |          |
| 6                                        | 9     | 1,39,442          | 1,98,858  | 41,759     | 52,612   |          |
| 2                                        | ...   | 66,147            | 1,06,203  | 15,069     | 28,745   |          |
| 6                                        | 6     | 31,437            | 71,295    | 6,918      | 12,137   |          |
| ...                                      | 1     | 19,089            | 26,688    | 4,577      | 8,737    |          |
| 1                                        | 3     | 13,916            | 19,624    | 4,812      | 6,314    |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 13,512            | 16,704    | 2,111      | 6,593    |          |
| 1                                        | 1     | 22,247            | 24,944    | 6,767      | 3,126    |          |
| 10                                       | 11    | 1,66,348          | 2,65,458  | 40,254     | 65,652   |          |
| 5                                        | 2     | 68,546            | 44,187    | 39,836     | 18,775   |          |
| 2                                        | 3     | 78,739            | 41,293    | 19,671     | 11,280   |          |
| ...                                      | 1     | 30,981            | 34,683    | 4,674      | 7,583    |          |
| 4                                        | ...   | 32,432            | 47,853    | 9,266      | 13,653   |          |
| ...                                      | 2     | 53,104            | 51,086    | 19,282     | 10,073   |          |
| ...                                      | 1     | ...               | 32,638    | ...        | 6,690    |          |
| 11                                       | 9     | 2,63,802          | 2,51,740  | 92,729     | 68,054   |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 11,329            | 16,778    | 4,503      | 7,796    |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 15,992            | 17,889    | 4,190      | 5,483    |          |
| ...                                      | 1     | 14,236            | 8,568     | 5,272      | 2,626    |          |
| ...                                      | 1     | 41,557            | 43,235    | 13,965     | 15,905   |          |
| 1                                        | ...   | 51,066            | 54,946    | 20,303     | 14,477   |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 3,067             | 4,517     | 687        | 774      |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 3,446             | 2,468     | 1,084      | 1,166    |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 764               | 1,181     | 404        | 140      |          |
| ...                                      | ...   | 4,210             | 3,649     | 1,488      | 1,306    |          |
| 47                                       | 48    | 10,22,800         | 12,03,800 | 3,17,936   | 3,35,037 |          |

## APPENDIX NO. III.

## No. III.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

*Return of Area and Population, and loss of Property on Population, showing Police work in prevention of Crime.*

| Divisions. | DISTRICTS.           | Area.   | Population. | Average population per mile. | Total number of persons concerned in offences. | RATIO OF CRIMINAL TO |             | VALUE OF PROPERTY |            | Net loss by crime. | Average loss per head of population. |
|------------|----------------------|---------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
|            |                      |         |             |                              |                                                | Area.                | Population. | Stolen.           | Recovered. |                    |                                      |
|            |                      |         |             |                              |                                                |                      |             |                   |            |                    |                                      |
|            |                      |         |             |                              |                                                | M. F.                |             | Rs.               | Rs.        |                    |                                      |
|            | Meerut, ...          | 2,361   | 1,199,593   | 508                          | 3,281                                          | 0 5                  | 365         | 50,856            | 21,096     | 29,760             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Allypurb, ...        | 1,859   | 9,25,538    | 497                          | 2,605                                          | 0 5                  | 355         | 30,053            | 4,981      | 25,072             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Seharunpore, ...     | 2,162   | 8,69,176    | 411                          | 2,313                                          | 0 7                  | 375         | 39,622            | 12,566     | 27,056             | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, ... | 1,647   | 6,82,212    | 414                          | 1,324                                          | 1 1                  | 515         | 45,012            | 9,290      | 35,722             | 0 0 10                               |
|            | Boohundshuhur, ...   | 1,889   | 8,00,431    | 423                          | 2,350                                          | 0 6                  | 340         | 36,075            | 11,602     | 24,473             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...      | 1,020   | 1,03,055    | 101                          | 546                                            | 1 6                  | 188         | 10,864            | 3,209      | 7,655              | 0 0 1                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 10,938  | 4,580,005   | 418                          | 12,419                                         | 0 7                  | 368         | 2,12,482          | 62,744     | 1,49,738           | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Bareilly, ...        | 2,372   | 1,387,494   | 585                          | 5,425                                          | 0 3                  | 255         | 44,337            | 14,160     | 30,177             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Bijnour, ...         | 1,882   | 6,90,975    | 367                          | 2,673                                          | 0 5                  | 258         | 40,584            | 7,886      | 32,698             | 0 0 9                                |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | 2,761   | 1,096,757   | 397                          | 2,428                                          | 1 1                  | 451         | 36,065            | 15,642     | 20,423             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Budaon, ...          | 1,972   | 8,89,810    | 451                          | 3,328                                          | 0 4                  | 267         | 27,374            | 10,141     | 17,233             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | 2,328   | 1,016,767   | 436                          | 2,960                                          | 0 6                  | 343         | 19,847            | 5,684      | 14,163             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 11,315  | 5,081,803   | 449                          | 16,814                                         | 0 5                  | 302         | 1,68,207          | 53,513     | 1,14,694           | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Agra, ...            | 1,873   | 1,015,068   | 542                          | 3,252                                          | 0 4                  | 312         | 57,421            | 23,567     | 33,854             | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Muttra, ...          | 1,612   | 7,99,994    | 496                          | 1,324                                          | 1 1                  | 604         | 49,550            | 11,692     | 37,858             | 0 0 9                                |
|            | Furruckabad, ...     | 1,693   | 9,15,943    | 541                          | 2,448                                          | 0 5                  | 333         | 34,358            | 5,368      | 28,990             | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Mynpoory, ...        | 1,666   | 7,00,220    | 420                          | 2,057                                          | 0 6                  | 340         | 14,366            | 4,753      | 9,613              | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Etawah, ...          | 1,631   | 6,26,444    | 384                          | 2,553                                          | 0 5                  | 245         | 20,071            | 2,866      | 17,205             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Etah, ...            | 1,404   | 6,14,351    | 437                          | 2,580                                          | 0 4                  | 238         | 23,092            | 4,366      | 18,726             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 9,879   | 4,672,020   | 472                          | 14,214                                         | 0 5                  | 328         | 1,98,858          | 52,612     | 1,46,246           | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Allahabad, ...       | 2,764   | 1,393,183   | 504                          | 4,776                                          | 0 4                  | 292         | 1,06,203          | 28,745     | 77,458             | 0 0 10                               |
|            | Cawnpore, ...        | 2,366   | 1,188,862   | 502                          | 4,749                                          | 0 4                  | 250         | 71,295            | 12,137     | 59,158             | 0 0 9                                |
|            | Futtehpore, ...      | 1,580   | 680,786     | 431                          | 2,141                                          | 0 6                  | 318         | 26,688            | 8,737      | 17,951             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Banda, ...           | 3,030   | 724,372     | 239                          | 2,012                                          | 1 4                  | 360         | 19,624            | 6,314      | 13,310             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Humeerpore, ...      | 2,288   | 520,941     | 226                          | 1,074                                          | 2 0                  | 485         | 16,704            | 6,593      | 10,111             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Jounpore, ...        | 1,552   | 1,054,329   | 654                          | 1,825                                          | 0 6                  | 577         | 24,944            | 3,126      | 21,818             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 13,580  | 5,562,473   | 409                          | 16,577                                         | 0 6                  | 335         | 2,65,458          | 65,652     | 1,99,806           | 0 0 7                                |
|            | Benares, ...         | 991     | 793,277     | 800                          | 3,686                                          | 0 2                  | 215         | 44,187            | 18,775     | 25,412             | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Goruckpore, ...      | 4,585   | 1,983,203   | 432                          | 3,478                                          | 1 2                  | 570         | 41,293            | 11,280     | 30,013             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Azimgurh, ...        | 2,545   | 1,385,872   | 544                          | 3,057                                          | 0 6                  | 453         | 34,683            | 7,583      | 27,100             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Mirzapore, ...       | 5,199   | 1,054,329   | 202                          | 2,563                                          | 2 0                  | 411         | 47,853            | 13,553     | 34,300             | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Ghazeepore, ...      | 2,228   | 1,342,234   | 603                          | 3,579                                          | 0 5                  | 375         | 51,086            | 10,073     | 41,013             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Bustee, ...          | 2,915   | 1,522,918   | 522                          | 2,243                                          | 1 2                  | 679         | 32,638            | 6,690      | 25,948             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 18,460  | 7,381,833   | 400                          | 18,606                                         | 1 0                  | 396         | 2,51,740          | 68,054     | 1,83,686           | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Jhansie, ...         | 1,666   | 3,57,445    | 222                          | 1,118                                          | 1 3                  | 319         | 16,778            | 7,796      | 8,982              | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Jaloun, ...          | 1,542   | 4,05,604    | 262                          | 1,391                                          | 1 1                  | 291         | 17,889            | 5,483      | 12,406             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Lullutpore, ...      | 1,947   | 2,48,748    | 127                          | 1,211                                          | 1 4                  | 205         | 8,568             | 2,626      | 5,942              | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 5,097   | 1,011,797   | 198                          | 3,720                                          | 1 2                  | 272         | 43,235            | 15,905     | 27,330             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Ajmere, ...          | 2,672   | 4,30,697    | 161                          | 2,592                                          | 1 0                  | 166         | 54,946            | 14,477     | 40,469             | 0 1 6                                |
|            | Terrai, ...          | Unknown | ...         | ...                          | 322                                            | ...                  | ...         | 4,517             | 774        | 3,743              | ...                                  |
|            | Kumaon, ...          | 6,000   | 3,69,223    | 61                           | 343                                            | 17 3                 | 1,076       | 2,468             | 1,166      | 1,302              | 0 0 0½                               |
|            | Gurhwal, ...         | 5,000   | 2,33,326    | 46                           | 153                                            | 32 5                 | 1,525       | 1,181             | 140        | 1,041              | 0 0 0½                               |
|            | Total, ...           | 11,000  | 6,02,549    | 55                           | 496                                            | 22 1                 | 1,214       | 3,649             | 1,306      | 2,343              | 0 0 0½                               |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, ...     | 82,941  | 29,284,275  | 353                          | 85,760                                         | 0 7                  | 341         | 11,43,629         | 3,19,786   | 8,23,843           | 0 0 5                                |

## APPENDIX NO. IV.

## No. IV.—DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.

Return showing results in the detection and prosecution of Crime cognizable by Police in 1865.

| Divisions. | DISTRICTS.           | Offences.     |                                         | Persons.                                      |                     |                   |            |                         |                                |              | Value of Property |            | REMARKS. |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
|            |                      | Total number. | Number in which investigation was made. | Total number supposed to have been concerned. | Arrested by Police. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted or committed. | Died, transferred, or escaped. | Under trial. | Stolen.           | Recovered. |          |
|            | Meerut, ...          | 2,418         | 561                                     | 3,281                                         | 926                 | 1,565             | 741        | 833                     | 9                              | 4            | 50,856            | 21,096     |          |
|            | Allypore, ...        | 2,402         | 546                                     | 2,605                                         | 638                 | 795               | 300        | 457                     | 15                             | 23           | 30,053            | 4,981      |          |
|            | Seharanpore, ...     | 1,883         | 313                                     | 2,313                                         | 406                 | 790               | 300        | 400                     | 13                             | 7            | 39,622            | 12,566     |          |
|            | Moozaffernuggur, ... | 1,033         | 169                                     | 1,324                                         | 253                 | 673               | 387        | 268                     | 8                              | 10           | 45,012            | 9,290      |          |
|            | Boohundshuhur, ...   | 1,560         | 1,005                                   | 2,350                                         | 891                 | 935               | 146        | 765                     | 0                              | 24           | 36,075            | 11,602     |          |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...      | 475           | 345                                     | 546                                           | 258                 | 270               | 46         | 224                     | 0                              | 0            | 10,864            | 3,309      |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 9,771         | 2,939                                   | 12,419                                        | 3,366               | 4,958             | 1,920      | 2,947                   | 45                             | 68           | 2,12,482          | 62,744     |          |
|            | Bareilly, ...        | 4,576         | 717                                     | 5,425                                         | 1,071               | 2,155             | 719        | 1,369                   | 6                              | 64           | 44,337            | 14,160     |          |
|            | Bijnore, ...         | 2,236         | 1,506                                   | 2,673                                         | 347                 | 648               | 299        | 337                     | 3                              | 9            | 40,584            | 7,886      |          |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | 2,069         | 396                                     | 2,428                                         | 575                 | 998               | 336        | 638                     | 20                             | 4            | 36,065            | 15,642     |          |
|            | Budaon, ...          | 2,925         | 424                                     | 3,228                                         | 700                 | 1,095             | 419        | 639                     | 5                              | 32           | 27,374            | 10,141     |          |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | 2,421         | 680                                     | 2,960                                         | 1,010               | 1,133             | 275        | 828                     | 8                              | 22           | 19,847            | 5,684      |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 14,227        | 3,723                                   | 16,814                                        | 3,708               | 6,032             | 2,048      | 3,811                   | 42                             | 131          | 1,68,207          | 53,513     |          |
|            | Agra, ...            | 2,748         | 698                                     | 3,252                                         | 1,220               | 1,369             | 241        | 1,018                   | 30                             | 80           | 57,421            | 23,567     |          |
|            | Muttra, ...          | 1,034         | 311                                     | 1,324                                         | 407                 | 459               | 95         | 341                     | 8                              | 15           | 49,550            | 11,692     |          |
|            | Furruckabad, ...     | 1,614         | 558                                     | 2,448                                         | 1,127               | 1,590             | 579        | 978                     | 2                              | 31           | 34,358            | 5,368      |          |
|            | Mynpoory, ...        | 1,452         | 356                                     | 2,057                                         | 688                 | 1,767             | 970        | 771                     | 9                              | 17           | 14,366            | 4,753      |          |
|            | Etawah, ...          | 2,115         | 326                                     | 2,553                                         | 487                 | 1,407             | 823        | 555                     | 21                             | 18           | 20,071            | 2,866      |          |
|            | Etah, ...            | 2,016         | 343                                     | 2,580                                         | 646                 | 812               | 340        | 444                     | 9                              | 19           | 23,092            | 4,366      |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 10,979        | 2,592                                   | 14,214                                        | 4,575               | 7,404             | 3,048      | 4,107                   | 79                             | 180          | 1,98,858          | 52,612     |          |
|            | Allahabad, ...       | 3,353         | 1,101                                   | 4,776                                         | 1,952               | 2,304             | 767        | 1,452                   | 4                              | 81           | 1,06,203          | 28,745     |          |
|            | Cawnpore, ...        | 3,406         | 8,303                                   | 4,749                                         | 1,412               | 1,588             | 568        | 1,004                   | 1                              | 15           | 71,298            | 12,137     |          |
|            | Kuttehpore, ...      | 1,603         | 692                                     | 2,141                                         | 568                 | 626               | 207        | 381                     | 8                              | 30           | 26,688            | 8,737      |          |
|            | Banda, ...           | 1,471         | 468                                     | 2,012                                         | 621                 | 872               | 360        | 490                     | 11                             | 11           | 19,624            | 6,314      |          |
|            | Humeerpore, ...      | 814           | 197                                     | 1,074                                         | 352                 | 382               | 135        | 236                     | 1                              | 10           | 16,704            | 6,593      |          |
|            | Jounpore, ...        | 1,590         | 423                                     | 1,825                                         | 479                 | 599               | 161        | 403                     | 6                              | 29           | 24,944            | 3,126      |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 12,237        | 6,184                                   | 16,577                                        | 5,284               | 6,371             | 2,198      | 3,966                   | 31                             | 176          | 2,65,458          | 65,652     |          |
|            | Benares, ...         | 2,622         | 1,321                                   | 3,686                                         | 1,851               | 2,410             | 518        | 1,815                   | 22                             | 55           | 44,187            | 18,775     |          |
|            | Goruckpore, ...      | 2,091         | 2,063                                   | 3,478                                         | 1,428               | 1,527             | 697        | 759                     | 2                              | 69           | 41,293            | 11,280     |          |
|            | Azimghur, ...        | 2,446         | 601                                     | 3,057                                         | 1,124               | 1,370             | 432        | 869                     | 5                              | 64           | 34,683            | 7,583      |          |
|            | Mirzapore, ...       | 1,659         | 811                                     | 2,563                                         | 1,267               | 1,546             | 325        | 1,144                   | 12                             | 65           | 47,853            | 13,653     |          |
|            | Ghazepore, ...       | 2,691         | 777                                     | 3,579                                         | 1,171               | 1,608             | 544        | 1,022                   | 3                              | 39           | 51,086            | 10,073     |          |
|            | Bustee, ...          | 1,297         | 1,072                                   | 2,243                                         | 683                 | 780               | 368        | 372                     | 5                              | 35           | 32,638            | 6,690      |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 12,806        | 6,645                                   | 18,606                                        | 7,524               | 9,321             | 2,884      | 5,981                   | 49                             | 327          | 2,51,740          | 68,054     |          |
|            | Jhansi, ...          | 882           | 281                                     | 1,118                                         | 369                 | 454               | 60         | 378                     | 3                              | 23           | 16,778            | 7,796      |          |
|            | Jaloun, ...          | 1,102         | 380                                     | 1,391                                         | 481                 | 551               | 153        | 376                     | 5                              | 17           | 17,889            | 5,483      |          |
|            | Lullutpore, ...      | 1,106         | 273                                     | 1,211                                         | 357                 | 515               | 151        | 314                     | 26                             | 24           | 8,568             | 2,626      |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 3,090         | 934                                     | 3,720                                         | 1,207               | 1,520             | 364        | 1,068                   | 34                             | 54           | 43,235            | 15,905     |          |
|            | Ajmere, ...          | 1,835         | 1,807                                   | 2,592                                         | 680                 | 848               | 224        | 599                     | 17                             | 8            | 54,946            | 14,477     |          |
|            | Terrale, ...         | 194           | 154                                     | 322                                           | 54                  | 79                | 36         | 43                      | ...                            | ...          | 4,517             | 774        |          |
|            | Kumaon, ...          | 358           | 77                                      | 343                                           | 116                 | 343               | 78         | 265                     | ...                            | ...          | 2,468             | 1,166      |          |
|            | Gurhwal, ...         | 88            | 12                                      | 153                                           | 16                  | 162               | 60         | 81                      | ...                            | 21           | 1,181             | 140        |          |
|            | Total, ...           | 446           | 89                                      | 496                                           | 132                 | 505               | 138        | 346                     | ...                            | 21           | 3,649             | 1,306      |          |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, ...     | 65,585        | 25,067                                  | 85,760                                        | 26,626              | 37,038            | 12,860     | 22,868                  | 297                            | 965          | 1,203,091         | 3,35,037   |          |

## APPENDIX

## No. V.—DETECTION

*Return showing results in the detection and prosecution*

| Division. | DISTRICTS.           | MURDERS. |               |            |           |                 |            |            | DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES. |               |            |           |                 |            |            |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
|           |                      | Cases.   |               | Persons    |           |                 |            |            | Cases.                   |               | Persons    |           |                 |            |            |
|           |                      | Total.   | Investigated. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. | Total.                   | Investigated. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. |
|           |                      |          |               |            |           |                 |            |            |                          |               |            |           |                 |            |            |
|           | Meerut, ...          | 9        | 8             | 22         | 18        | 22              | 14         | 8          | 9                        | 2             | 14         | 3         | 5               | 1          | 4          |
|           | Allyghur, ...        | 6        | 6             | 10         | 10        | 10              | 5          | 5          | 15                       | 15            | 37         | 17        | 20              | 8          | 9          |
|           | Seharunpore, ...     | 4        | 4             | 8          | 6         | 9               | 3          | 6          | 9                        | 9             | 28         | 2         | 9               | 4          | 5          |
|           | Moozuffernuggur, ... | 4        | 4             | 14         | 11        | 15              | 9          | 1          | 3                        | ...           | 14         | ...       | 4               | 4          | ...        |
|           | Boolundshuhur, ...   | 7        | 7             | 11         | 9         | 9               | ...        | 9          | 18                       | 18            | 80         | 16        | 18              | 7          | 11         |
|           | Dehra Doon, ...      | 1        | 1             | 2          | 2         | 2               | 1          | 1          | 1                        | 1             | 1          | 1         | 1               | 1          | ...        |
|           | Total, ...           | 31       | 30            | 67         | 56        | 67              | 32         | 30         | 55                       | 45            | 174        | 39        | 57              | 25         | 29         |
|           | Bareilly, ...        | 26       | 25            | 43         | 36        | 47              | 10         | 29         | 10                       | 4             | 49         | 18        | 19              | 3          | 14         |
|           | Bijnour, ...         | 6        | 6             | 14         | 12        | 12              | 6          | 6          | 8                        | 9             | 30         | 8         | 23              | 16         | 6          |
|           | Moradabad, ...       | 14       | 9             | 31         | 20        | 27              | 13         | 12         | 6                        | 4             | 9          | 7         | 9               | 1          | 8          |
|           | Budaon, ...          | 14       | 13            | 17         | 18        | 21              | 3          | 15         | 9                        | 5             | 15         | 9         | 10              | 5          | 4          |
|           | Shahjehanpore, ...   | 13       | 13            | 26         | 22        | 24              | 16         | 8          | 13                       | 10            | 30         | 5         | 8               | 2          | 6          |
|           | Total, ...           | 73       | 66            | 131        | 108       | 131             | 48         | 70         | 46                       | 32            | 133        | 47        | 69              | 27         | 38         |
|           | Agra, ...            | 26       | 20            | 66         | 59        | 59              | 10         | 45         | 15                       | 3             | 50         | 10        | 12              | 9          | 3          |
|           | Muttra, ...          | 4        | 4             | 6          | 4         | 4               | ...        | 4          | 18                       | 18            | 107        | 13        | 13              | 4          | 7          |
|           | Furruckabad, ...     | 14       | 16            | 22         | 22        | 23              | 1          | 21         | 8                        | 7             | 35         | 17        | 17              | 5          | 12         |
|           | Mynpoorie, ...       | 16       | 16            | 37         | 28        | 37              | 20         | 17         | 7                        | 4             | 25         | 14        | 19              | 11         | 8          |
|           | Etawah, ...          | 9        | 10            | 19         | 17        | 20              | 6          | 9          | 7                        | 7             | 45         | 17        | 33              | 22         | 11         |
|           | Etah, ...            | 11       | 12            | 26         | 26        | 32              | 14         | 14         | 7                        | 7             | 45         | 15        | 20              | 17         | 3          |
|           | Total, ...           | 80       | 78            | 176        | 156       | 175             | 51         | 110        | 62                       | 46            | 307        | 86        | 114             | 68         | 44         |
|           | Allahabad, ...       | 9        | 9             | 25         | 24        | 24              | 8          | 11         | 17                       | 13            | 71         | 35        | 35              | 18         | 11         |
|           | Cawnpore, ...        | 27       | 23            | 51         | 37        | 42              | 26         | 16         | 109                      | 108           | 410        | 52        | 63              | 38         | 30         |
|           | Futtehpore, ...      | 16       | 16            | 39         | 28        | 35              | 16         | 19         | 35                       | 35            | 104        | 35        | 39              | 26         | 13         |
|           | Banda, ...           | 11       | 11            | 57         | 44        | 44              | 20         | 24         | 7                        | 7             | 80         | 11        | 18              | 12         | 6          |
|           | Humeerpore, ...      | 8        | 8             | 13         | 12        | 13              | 2          | 8          | 5                        | 3             | 10         | 7         | 7               | 7          | ...        |
|           | Jounpore, ...        | 6        | 6             | 11         | 9         | 10              | ...        | 8          | 2                        | 2             | 4          | 4         | 4               | 1          | 3          |
|           | Total, ...           | 77       | 73            | 196        | 154       | 168             | 62         | 86         | 175                      | 168           | 629        | 144       | 166             | 97         | 63         |
|           | Benares, ...         | 10       | 9             | 27         | 27        | 31              | 2          | 29         | 7                        | 4             | 69         | 32        | 37              | 15         | 20         |
|           | Goruckpore, ...      | 7        | 7             | 10         | 7         | 8               | 3          | 5          | 34                       | 34            | 365        | 76        | 91              | 48         | 33         |
|           | Azimghurh, ...       | 6        | 6             | 15         | 9         | 12              | 5          | 7          | 33                       | 19            | 123        | 56        | 65              | 33         | 23         |
|           | Mirzapore, ...       | 9        | 7             | 21         | 6         | 21              | 16         | 5          | 17                       | 11            | 95         | 41        | 47              | 11         | 16         |
|           | Ghazeepore, ...      | 3        | 5             | 10         | 6         | 18              | 6          | 10         | 29                       | 15            | 131        | 29        | 47              | 14         | 29         |
|           | Bustee, ...          | 6        | 6             | 22         | 17        | 17              | 7          | 10         | 23                       | 23            | 110        | 42        | 59              | 21         | 37         |
|           | Total, ...           | 41       | 40            | 105        | 72        | 107             | 39         | 66         | 143                      | 105           | 893        | 276       | 346             | 142        | 158        |
|           | Jhansie, ...         | 4        | 7             | 4          | 6         | 6               | 2          | 2          | 15                       | 5             | 34         | 24        | 24              | 7          | 17         |
|           | Jaloun, ...          | 3        | 3             | 5          | 5         | 5               | 1          | 4          | 4                        | 4             | 13         | 4         | 4               | 4          | ...        |
|           | Lullutpore, ...      | 1        | 1             | 1          | ...       | 14              | 1          | 2          | ...                      | ...           | ...        | 9         | 11              | ...        | 2          |
|           | Total, ...           | 8        | 11            | 10         | 11        | 25              | 4          | 8          | 19                       | 9             | 47         | 37        | 39              | 11         | 19         |
|           | Ajmere, ...          | 9        | 8             | 15         | 9         | 10              | 6          | 4          | 48                       | 48            | 384        | 85        | 94              | 19         | 71         |
|           | Terraie, ...         | ...      | ...           | ...        | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        | ...                      | ...           | ...        | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        |
|           | Kumaon, ...          | 4        | 2             | 3          | 3         | 3               | 1          | 2          | 3                        | 2             | 4          | 4         | 4               | 4          | ...        |
|           | Gurhwal, ...         | 2        | 2             | 5          | 5         | 5               | 4          | 1          | ...                      | ...           | ...        | ...       | 1               | ...        | 1          |
|           | Total, ...           | 6        | 4             | 8          | 8         | 8               | 5          | 3          | 3                        | 2             | 4          | 4         | 5               | 4          | 1          |
|           | GRAND TOTAL, ...     | 325      | 310           | 708        | 574       | 691             | 247        | 377        | 551                      | 455           | 2,571      | 718       | 890             | 393        | 423        |

## NO. V.

## AND PROSECUTION.

*of Murders and Offences against property.*

| LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASSERS. |               |            |           |                 |            |            | THEFTS. |               |            |           |                 |            |            |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|---------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Cases.                     |               | Persons    |           |                 |            |            | Cases.  |               | Persons    |           |                 |            |            |
| Total.                     | Investigated. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. | Total.  | Investigated. | Concerned. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Acquitted. | Condemned. |
| 555                        | 50            | 676        | 76        | 91              | 42         | 48         | 1,268   | 281           | 1,407      | 395       | 483             | 191        | 286        |
| 766                        | 142           | 798        | 75        | 87              | 33         | 48         | 1,231   | 289           | 1,238      | 358       | 409             | 127        | 257        |
| 513                        | 35            | 565        | 41        | 50              | 10         | 36         | 971     | 133           | 1,119      | 173       | 253             | 105        | 139        |
| 266                        | 25            | 282        | 29        | 33              | 7          | 26         | 505     | 73            | 594        | 98        | 196             | 121        | 72         |
| 406                        | 257           | 504        | 36        | 38              | 10         | 25         | 823     | 503           | 1,001      | 225       | 239             | 70         | 153        |
| 94                         | 73            | 92         | 23        | 24              | 5          | 19         | 267     | 163           | 295        | 103       | 106             | 25         | 81         |
| 2,600                      | 582           | 2,917      | 280       | 323             | 107        | 202        | 5,065   | 1,442         | 5,654      | 1,352     | 1,686           | 639        | 988        |
| 606                        | 66            | 672        | 129       | 137             | 35         | 99         | 1,967   | 455           | 2,045      | 618       | 684             | 194        | 469        |
| 942                        | 717           | 1,104      | 87        | 110             | 55         | 47         | 957     | 652           | 1,026      | 113       | 158             | 77         | 79         |
| 343                        | 58            | 284        | 71        | 80              | 16         | 64         | 1,306   | 176           | 1,432      | 213       | 308             | 105        | 199        |
| 586                        | 59            | 621        | 91        | 103             | 33         | 61         | 1,654   | 221           | 1,769      | 313       | 368             | 129        | 224        |
| 859                        | 111           | 912        | 128       | 134             | 41         | 92         | 960     | 275           | 1,102      | 372       | 389             | 96         | 279        |
| 3,386                      | 1,011         | 3,593      | 506       | 564             | 180        | 363        | 6,844   | 1,779         | 7,374      | 1,629     | 1,907           | 601        | 1,250      |
| 804                        | 95            | 874        | 151       | 164             | 24         | 136        | 1,522   | 285           | 1,685      | 543       | 575             | 100        | 438        |
| 343                        | 65            | 436        | 75        | 76              | 12         | 58         | 527     | 144           | 529        | 181       | 186             | 37         | 140        |
| 531                        | 65            | 609        | 152       | 152             | 49         | 103        | 553     | 349           | 829        | 614       | 616             | 259        | 351        |
| 255                        | 51            | 319        | 94        | 100             | 23         | 77         | 608     | 160           | 767        | 300       | 549             | 282        | 261        |
| 466                        | 32            | 533        | 54        | 60              | 23         | 34         | 1,125   | 178           | 1,301      | 246       | 276             | 101        | 153        |
| 483                        | 18            | 518        | 17        | 18              | 2          | 16         | 901     | 146           | 1,124      | 242       | 286             | 157        | 118        |
| 2,882                      | 326           | 3,289      | 543       | 570             | 133        | 424        | 5,236   | 1,262         | 6,235      | 2,126     | 2,488           | 936        | 1,461      |
| 1,086                      | 175           | 1,421      | 354       | 404             | 171        | 209        | 1,543   | 552           | 2,024      | 741       | 930             | 288        | 610        |
| 436                        | 435           | 610        | 136       | 139             | 57         | 82         | 1,563   | 1,532         | 2,031      | 644       | 696             | 236        | 447        |
| 538                        | 240           | 739        | 143       | 152             | 42         | 99         | 551     | 286           | 705        | 242       | 247             | 66         | 164        |
| 461                        | 88            | 497        | 57        | 78              | 29         | 45         | 757     | 230           | 948        | 264       | 298             | 133        | 157        |
| 322                        | 39            | 398        | 80        | 81              | 24         | 55         | 368     | 109           | 479        | 167       | 173             | 56         | 113        |
| 641                        | 127           | 795        | 178       | 183             | 56         | 119        | 535     | 166           | 528        | 198       | 216             | 41         | 164        |
| 3,484                      | 1,104         | 4,460      | 948       | 1,037           | 379        | 609        | 5,317   | 3,875         | 6,715      | 2,256     | 2,560           | 820        | 1,655      |
| 754                        | 150           | 904        | 243       | 259             | 40         | 213        | 1,144   | 681           | 1,557      | 819       | 1,041           | 247        | 759        |
| 619                        | 613           | 828        | 225       | 257             | 109        | 133        | 1,279   | 1,263         | 1,979      | 856       | 887             | 421        | 451        |
| 971                        | 119           | 1,056      | 265       | 278             | 201        | 154        | 1,142   | 314           | 1,323      | 513       | 576             | 181        | 376        |
| 448                        | 108           | 611        | 206       | 231             | 81         | 143        | 782     | 389           | 1,063      | 547       | 577             | 136        | 427        |
| 1,044                      | 74            | 969        | 162       | 177             | 44         | 130        | 1,137   | 422           | 1,558      | 619       | 811             | 383        | 418        |
| 576                        | 467           | 943        | 268       | 286             | 118        | 149        | 541     | 457           | 860        | 277       | 297             | 130        | 150        |
| 4,412                      | 1,531         | 5,311      | 1,359     | 1,488           | 593        | 922        | 6,025   | 3,526         | 8,340      | 3,631     | 4,189           | 1,498      | 2,581      |
| 178                        | 39            | 243        | 44        | 47              | 4          | 34         | 554     | 189           | 676        | 241       | 269             | 33         | 233        |
| 309                        | 81            | 895        | 57        | 70              | 20         | 41         | 555     | 185           | 565        | 171       | 196             | 65         | 127        |
| 342                        | 83            | 375        | 93        | 101             | 23         | 70         | 664     | 129           | 702        | 183       | 219             | 70         | 131        |
| 829                        | 203           | 1,013      | 194       | 218             | 47         | 145        | 1,773   | 503           | 1,943      | 595       | 684             | 168        | 491        |
| 183                        | 183           | 244        | 40        | 48              | 5          | 41         | 1,463   | 1,453         | 1,676      | 340       | 408             | 104        | 298        |
| ...                        | ...           | ...        | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        | 183     | 150           | 300        | 47        | 56              | 30         | 26         |
| ...                        | ...           | ...        | ...       | ...             | ...        | ...        | 108     | 65            | 117        | 95        | 117             | 31         | 81         |
| 1                          | 1             | 1          | 1         | 1               | ...        | ...        | 14      | 9             | 28         | 9         | 28              | 18         | 9          |
| 1                          | 1             | 1          | 1         | 1               | ...        | ...        | 122     | 74            | 145        | 104       | 145             | 44         | 90         |
| 17,727                     | 4,941         | 20,828     | 3,871     | 4,249           | 1,444      | 2,706      | 32,028  | 14,064        | 38,382     | 12,080    | 14,123          | 4,840      | 8,840      |



**APPENDIX**  
**No. VI.—GENERAL**  
*Caste Return of the North-Western*

| Divisions. | DISTRICTS.                      | CHIEF AND HEAD CONSTABLES. |             |           |           |                                 |         |            |           |        |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|
|            |                                 | Christians.                | Mahomedans. | Brahmins. | Rajpoots. | Hindoos of all other<br>Castes. | Seikhs. | Punjabees. | Goorkhas. | Total. |
|            | Meerut, ...                     | 1                          | 85          | 17        | 8         | 50                              | 26      | 7          | 23        | 217    |
|            | Allygurh, ...                   | 1                          | 45          | 31        | 5         | 52                              | 13      | ...        | 1         | 148    |
|            | Seharunpore, ...                | 6                          | 47          | 9         | 9         | 25                              | 14      | 19         | 3         | 132    |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, ...            | 2                          | 55          | 6         | 7         | 19                              | 6       | 1          | 3         | 99     |
|            | Boolundshuhur, ...              | ...                        | 35          | 18        | 11        | 58                              | 3       | ...        | 5         | 130    |
|            | Dehra Doon ...                  | ...                        | 8           | 8         | 8         | 8                               | 9       | ...        | ...       | 41     |
|            | Total, ...                      | 10                         | 275         | 89        | 48        | 212                             | 71      | 27         | 35        | 767    |
|            | Bareilly, ...                   | 1                          | 67          | 14        | ...       | 81                              | 11      | ...        | ...       | 174    |
|            | Bijnour, ...                    | ...                        | 29          | 23        | 25        | 23                              | 2       | ...        | 4         | 106    |
|            | Moradabad, ...                  | ...                        | 58          | 6         | ...       | 37                              | 7       | ...        | 26        | 134    |
|            | Budaon, ...                     | 1                          | 38          | 9         | ...       | 61                              | 5       | ...        | 2         | 116    |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...              | ...                        | 37          | 14        | 10        | 40                              | 9       | ...        | ...       | 110    |
|            | Total, ...                      | 2                          | 229         | 66        | 35        | 242                             | 34      | ...        | 32        | 640    |
|            | Agra, ...                       | 7                          | 97          | 12        | 21        | 39                              | 22      | 2          | ...       | 200    |
|            | Muttra, ...                     | 2                          | 70          | 10        | 3         | 35                              | 4       | 3          | ...       | 127    |
|            | Furruckabad, ...                | 3                          | 40          | 18        | 13        | 43                              | 3       | 10         | ...       | 130    |
|            | Mynpoorie, ...                  | 1                          | 37          | 12        | 8         | 27                              | 8       | 2          | ...       | 95     |
|            | Etawah, ...                     | 3                          | 42          | 8         | ...       | 39                              | 9       | ...        | ...       | 101    |
|            | Etah, ...                       | ...                        | 33          | 1         | ...       | 27                              | 23      | ...        | ...       | 84     |
|            | Total, ...                      | 16                         | 319         | 61        | 45        | 210                             | 69      | 17         | ...       | 737    |
|            | Allahabad, ...                  | 5                          | 94          | 3         | 25        | 66                              | 4       | 10         | ...       | 207    |
|            | Cawnpore, ...                   | 1                          | 75          | 25        | 16        | 48                              | ...     | 2          | ...       | 167    |
|            | Futtehpore, ...                 | ...                        | 54          | 74        | ...       | 28                              | 2       | ...        | ...       | 158    |
|            | Banda, ...                      | 1                          | 48          | 9         | 2         | 44                              | 14      | 3          | ...       | 121    |
|            | Humeerpore, ...                 | 1                          | 46          | 7         | 14        | 24                              | ...     | ...        | 2         | 94     |
|            | Jounpore, ...                   | ...                        | 69          | 8         | 8         | 17                              | ...     | ...        | ...       | 102    |
|            | Total, ...                      | 8                          | 386         | 126       | 65        | 227                             | 20      | 15         | 2         | 849    |
|            | Benares, ...                    | 1                          | 47          | 16        | 1         | 70                              | 7       | ...        | ...       | 142    |
|            | Goruckpore, ...                 | 2                          | 57          | 9         | 7         | 44                              | 4       | 1          | 1         | 125    |
|            | Azimgurh, ...                   | ...                        | 51          | 7         | ...       | 51                              | 12      | 1          | ...       | 122    |
|            | Mirzapore, ...                  | ...                        | 56          | 11        | 10        | 36                              | 10      | ...        | 3         | 126    |
|            | Ghazeepore, ...                 | ...                        | 77          | 8         | 16        | 32                              | 2       | ...        | 3         | 138    |
|            | Bustee, ...                     | 1                          | 41          | 4         | 23        | 1                               | 1       | ...        | ...       | 70     |
|            | Total, ...                      | 4                          | 329         | 55        | 57        | 234                             | 36      | 2          | 7         | 723    |
|            | Jhansie, ...                    | 1                          | 49          | 29        | 21        | 35                              | 1       | ...        | ...       | 136    |
|            | Jaloun, ...                     | 3                          | 32          | 20        | ...       | 49                              | ...     | ...        | ...       | 104    |
|            | Lullutpore, ...                 | 1                          | 23          | 9         | 6         | 27                              | 13      | 5          | ...       | 84     |
|            | Total, ...                      | 5                          | 104         | 58        | 27        | 111                             | 14      | 5          | ...       | 324    |
|            | Ajmere, ...                     | ...                        | 39          | 7         | 4         | 23                              | ...     | ...        | ...       | 73     |
|            | Terraie, ...                    | None                       | submitted.  |           |           |                                 |         |            |           |        |
|            | Kumaon, ... }<br>Gurhwal, ... } | None                       | submitted.  |           |           |                                 |         |            |           |        |
|            | Total, ...                      | ...                        | ...         | ...       | ...       | ...                             | ...     | ...        | ...       | ...    |
|            | GRAND TOTAL,...                 | 45                         | 1,681       | 462       | 281       | 1,259                           | 244     | 66         | 76        | 4,114  |

## NO. VI.

## RETURN.

## Provinces' Constabulary.

| MOUNTED AND FOOT CONSTABLES. |             |           |           |                             |         |            |           |        | GRAND TOTAL. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| Christians.                  | Mahomedans. | Brahmins. | Rajpoots. | Hindos of all other Castes. | Seikhs. | Punjabees. | Goorkhas. | Total. |              |
| ...                          | 504         | 146       | 114       | 273                         | 101     | 110        | 117       | 1,365  | 1,582        |
| 1                            | 206         | 147       | 21        | 373                         | 28      | ...        | 3         | 779    | 927          |
| 1                            | 369         | 89        | 41        | 113                         | 54      | 102        | 6         | 775    | 907          |
| ...                          | 295         | 65        | 77        | 96                          | 16      | 8          | 10        | 567    | 666          |
| 2                            | 204         | 95        | 98        | 232                         | 33      | 2          | 30        | 696    | 826          |
| ...                          | 42          | 8         | 2         | 50                          | ...     | ...        | 84        | 186    | 227          |
| 4                            | 1,620       | 550       | 353       | 1,137                       | 232     | 222        | 250       | 4,368  | 5,135        |
| ...                          | 416         | 167       | 7         | 401                         | 106     | 21         | 37        | 1,155  | 1,329        |
| ...                          | 95          | 80        | 81        | 132                         | 9       | 1          | 63        | 461    | 567          |
| ...                          | 327         | 68        | 19        | 192                         | 35      | 2          | 32        | 675    | 809          |
| ...                          | 182         | 89        | ...       | 284                         | 24      | ...        | 40        | 619    | 735          |
| ...                          | 198         | 106       | 48        | 154                         | 44      | 6          | 10        | 566    | 676          |
| ...                          | 1,218       | 510       | 155       | 1,163                       | 218     | 30         | 182       | 3,476  | 4,116        |
| 4                            | 432         | 181       | 86        | 183                         | 236     | 49         | ...       | 1,171  | 1,371        |
| ...                          | 345         | 128       | 67        | 147                         | 16      | 2          | ...       | 705    | 832          |
| 3                            | 255         | 177       | 91        | 187                         | 14      | 22         | ...       | 749    | 879          |
| 1                            | 155         | 85        | 89        | 96                          | 31      | 7          | ...       | 464    | 559          |
| 1                            | 165         | 70        | ...       | 165                         | 21      | ...        | ...       | 422    | 523          |
| ...                          | 131         | 49        | 3         | 192                         | 41      | 2          | ...       | 418    | 502          |
| 9                            | 1,483       | 690       | 336       | 970                         | 359     | 82         | ...       | 3,929  | 4,666        |
| ...                          | 351         | 285       | 265       | 306                         | 22      | 24         | 5         | 1,258  | 1,465        |
| ...                          | 178         | 181       | 167       | 311                         | 17      | 8          | ...       | 862    | 1,029        |
| ...                          | 167         | 123       | ...       | 220                         | ...     | ...        | ...       | 510    | 668          |
| ...                          | 144         | 76        | 49        | 190                         | 35      | 30         | 1         | 545    | 666          |
| ...                          | 176         | 101       | 78        | 105                         | 6       | ...        | 23        | 489    | 583          |
| ...                          | 182         | 74        | 96        | 122                         | ...     | ...        | 1         | 475    | 577          |
| ...                          | 1,198       | 840       | 655       | 1,254                       | 80      | 62         | 30        | 4,139  | 4,988        |
| ...                          | 273         | 194       | 30        | 484                         | 10      | ...        | ...       | 991    | 1,133        |
| 3                            | 160         | 135       | 90        | 190                         | 10      | 5          | 2         | 595    | 720          |
| ...                          | 214         | 67        | ...       | 274                         | 37      | 2          | ...       | 594    | 716          |
| 1                            | 221         | 138       | 97        | 133                         | 14      | ...        | 22        | 626    | 752          |
| ...                          | 341         | 69        | 133       | 140                         | 4       | ...        | 12        | 699    | 837          |
| ...                          | 72          | 99        | 39        | 75                          | 1       | 3          | 1         | 290    | 360          |
| 4                            | 1,281       | 702       | 389       | 1,296                       | 76      | 10         | 37        | 3,795  | 4,518        |
| ...                          | 188         | 170       | 118       | 293                         | 1       | ...        | ...       | 770    | 906          |
| ...                          | 144         | 128       | ...       | 276                         | ...     | ...        | ...       | 548    | 652          |
| ...                          | 99          | 52        | 58        | 128                         | 49      | 10         | ...       | 396    | 480          |
| ...                          | 431         | 350       | 176       | 697                         | 50      | 10         | ...       | 1,714  | 2,038        |
| ...                          | 208         | 70        | 41        | 127                         | 9       | ...        | ...       | 455    | 528          |
| ...                          | ...         | ...       | ...       | ...                         | ...     | ...        | ...       | ...    | ...          |
| 17                           | 7,439       | 3,412     | 2,105     | 6,644                       | 1,024   | 406        | 499       | 21,876 | 25,989       |

## APPENDIX NO. VII.

*Extract (paras. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14) from the Annual Report from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1st Division, No. 105, dated February 17th, 1866.*

4. *Arms.*—The exchanges of muskets, fusils, and carbines, as directed in Circular No. 5 of 1865, have for the most part been carried out, with the exception of those districts whose Superintendents received information from the Ordnance Officer at Agra that cut down muskets could not for the present be supplied.

5. *Accoutrements.*—Belts are now much required in the whole Division, but, as the contingent allowance is limited, I would suggest that the Agra Division be supplied first, as those in wear are so rotten that they will hardly support the cartridge-belt and bayonet. I would recommend that the cross-belts and large cartridge-boxes now in use with the Police be entirely done away with, and that a simple broad waist-belt, with a small cartridge-box, capable of containing 20 rounds, be substituted: this would be ample, and would cause a considerable saving to Government; it is called the expense cartridge-box, and I believe there are a large number in store in the different arsenals.

7. *Finance Accounts.*—In every district, at each visit I have minutely and critically examined and tested all the Office accounts, including Pay Abstracts, Chowkeydars' Pay, Fine Funds, Uniform Account, Superannuation Fund, General Police Fund, and Contingent Bills, and compared them with the Treasury receipts and Acquittance Roll of the Police and Chowkeedars, and report them to be well kept and in good order; and I do not think that, under the rules now in practice, with fair supervision on the part of the District Superintendent, it is possible for peculation to be carried on without instant detection. Here and there I discovered a clerical error, but I never left a district without seeing the error cleared up and accounted for.

8. *Horse Chunda Fund.*—Major Davis's proposition that the whole of the District Funds in each Police Division should be thrown into one, and administered by Deputy Inspectors-General, has been carried out since October last. It is therefore premature to report upon it; but I have found it necessary, in justice to districts whose funds are in a flourishing condition, to solicit you to permit a double subscription to be levied—*i. e.*, 2 Rs. per mensem from each Mounted Constable in districts where the Horse Chunda Fund was bankrupt; if this were not done, the solvent districts would soon be ruined, as they are providing funds for bankrupt districts as well as for their own districts. The districts of Bareilly and Agra are now paying double subscription.

An abstract of the Chunda Fund Accounts is submitted, by which it will be seen that on the 31st December, 1865, the amount in hand was Rs. 7,423-10-2, and that 25 remounts were required to fill vacancies of horses unfit for service. The money I have lodged in the Local Bank to credit of Horse Chunda Fund, 1st Division, at Meerut, placing Rs. 3,000 in the Six per Cent. Deposit, and keeping the balance available as a floating deposit for purchase of remounts.

9. *Efficiency of Clothing.*—In November, being at Etawah, I took the opportunity of running down to Cawnpore to look at the uniform cloth for the 1st Division, and, although some District Superintendents complain, I do not think that uniform and turbands could be better, or as well, supplied by individual Superintendents; but the quality of clothing now served out is not as good as that of the former years, both as regard turbands and the green coat-cloth—they are of an inferior quality, and District Superintendents are not satisfied. The Committees ordered to be assembled have no guarantee that the clothing passed is the clothing sent out; for instance, the Chief Constable from Meerut saw the bales arrive from down country, and the clothing was made over to him out of those very bales. As regards great-coats and shoes, I am of opinion that in the Meerut and upper part of the Rohilcund Divisions these articles can be provided better and at a cheaper rate than from the Agency.

I would bring to your notice that Sub-Inspectors are charged, per mensem,—1st Grade, Rs. 3-4-6; 2nd ditto, Rs. 2-5-6; 3rd ditto, Rs. 1-6-6; and receive only the same coat as Constables, which gives rise to grumbling and dissatisfaction. I would suggest that these officials be provided with a cloth coat one year and then the second. Sic in original.

With reference to the small monthly retrenchments, I am of opinion that the men would be better pleased, and the accounts more simple, if the retrenchment was made at 8 annas or one rupee per mensem, instead of lasting over the whole year.

10. *Drill*.—The small amount of drill taught to the Police appears sufficient, as, with the exception of the few men in the reserve and on Jails and Treasuries at the Sudder Station, the Police is purely performing civil duties, armed in the day-time with batons and at night with swords; during the day, all arms are put away at all the Station-houses.

#### EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.

11. *General Efficiency, Detection, &c.*—As a body, it is the opinion of most of the Magistrates I have conversed with, that the present Police perform the protective duties fairly, but are wanting in those of detection. So much has been written on this subject by myself and others in former Reports, that it is hardly worth while to say any more; but it is curious that in my Annual Report for 1863, I notice the loss of the influence of the Tehseeldar as Chief Police Officer. To this point Mr. Hume, Magistrate of Etawah, has called attention in his Report for 1864, and fully endorses all I said on this point.

12. *Administering Stupifying Drugs, Section 323.*—The comparative return herewith forwarded shows a marked decrease in this particular crime for the year 1865,—there being only six new cases, as compared with 19 in 1864 and 29 in 1863.

Of the six new cases, two have been detected, as follows:—

*Allygurh*.—One case, defendant, Soba Ram, convicted—an old offender. Sentence, 10 years' transportation.

*Muttra*.—One case, Nundkishore, committed to the Sessions.

At the close of last year there remained 45 old cases (including Agra Division, which has since been brought into the 1st Division of Police); of these, the following cases have been brought out in this year:—

One at Boolundshuhur, in which the defendant, Kullooa, was recognized in two cases, committed, and sentenced, and was known (though legal proof was wanting) to have been engaged in other cases.

No. 2, at Bijnour, where the defendant, Heera, was convicted in one case and strongly suspected of being concerned in three; consequently, by the arrest of these men, five cases were really detected.

There being no new feature in any of the cases which have occurred during the past year, it is not necessary to recapitulate them.

I would bring to your notice that in this particular crime, the want of an organized detective agency, with informers located at a central place like Allygurh, under a picked Assistant District Superintendent, is much felt, and, in consequence of this want, the difficulty in obtaining and giving information is greatly increased.

13. *Dacoity*.—No cases of real professional dacoity, committed by original bodies of armed men, have occurred in this Division during the year, as far as I can ascertain from the District Superintendents' Reports, and from personal enquiry while on inspection.

14. *Thuggee*.—With the exception of a suspicious case at Etawah, there are no appearances of this crime being committed in this Division.

## STATEMENT NO. I.

Annual Return of Thuggees, Professional and Aggravated Dacoities, and Robberies by Administration of Poison for the 1st Division, Meerut, for the year 1865.

| 1                     |  | 2                                                               |  |          |  |           |  | 3                         |  |           |  |          |  | 4                                    |  |          |  |           |  | 5                         |  |           |  |          |  | 6                                            |  |          |  |           |  | 7                                                                 |  |           |  |          |  | 8                              |  |          |  |           |  | 9                |  |           |  |          |  | 10        |  |          |  |           |  | 11                |  |           |  |          |  | 12         |  |          |  |           |  | 13         |  |           |  |          |  | 14                     |  |          |  |           |  | 15                               |  |           |  |          |  | 16                                       |  | 17                                       |  | REMARKS. |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|---------------------------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|---------------------------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|----------------------------------------------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|--------------------------------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|------------------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|-------------------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|------------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|------------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|------------------------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|----------|
| DESCRIPTION OF CRIME. |  | COMMITTED SINCE JANUARY, 1864, UNDETECTED ON 1st JANUARY, 1865. |  |          |  |           |  | OCCURRED WITHIN THE YEAR. |  |           |  |          |  | Total number of cases under enquiry. |  |          |  |           |  | DETECTED WITHIN THE YEAR. |  |           |  |          |  | REMAINING UNDETECTED ON 31st DECEMBER, 1865. |  |          |  |           |  | CONCERNED IN PREVIOUS OFFENCES AND AT LARGE ON 1st JANUARY, 1865. |  |           |  |          |  | CONCERNED IN OFFENCES OF YEAR. |  |          |  |           |  | Total concerned. |  |           |  |          |  | Arrested. |  |          |  |           |  | Brought to trial. |  |           |  |          |  | Convicted. |  |          |  |           |  | Acquitted. |  |           |  |          |  | Remaining under trial. |  |          |  |           |  | At large on 31st December, 1865. |  |           |  |          |  | Value of property plundered within year. |  | Value of property recovered within year. |  |          |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |  |           |  |          |
|                       |  | PROPERTY.                                                       |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS.                  |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY.                            |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS.                  |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY.                                    |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS.                                                          |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY.                      |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS.         |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS.          |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY.  |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS.   |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY.              |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS.                         |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY.                                |  | PERSONS.                                 |  |          | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |  | PROPERTY. |  | PERSONS. |

## STATEMENT NO. II.

*Comparative Return of Thuggees, Dacoities, and Robberies by Administration of Poison for the years 1863, 1864, 1865.*

| Description of Crime.                |     |     |     | 1863.          | 1864.         | 1865.       |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Thuggee,                             | ... | ... | ... | ...            | ...           | ...         |
| Dacoity by Land,                     | ... | ... | ... | 6              | 2             | ...         |
| Dacoity by River,                    | ... | ... | ... | 8              | 2             | ...         |
| Robbery by Administration of Poison, | ... | ... | ... | 29             | 19            | 6           |
| Total,                               | ... | ... | ... | 38             | 23            | 6           |
| Persons concerned,                   | ... | ... | ... | 218            | 109           | 8           |
| Property stolen,                     | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 41,576 1 9 | Rs. 1,623 3 9 | Rs. 163 3 9 |

CAMP MEERUT :  
Dated the 17th February, 1866. }

(Sd.) E. TYRWHITT, MAJOR,  
Depy. Inspector-General of Police,  
1st Division.

*Abstract Account shewing the Total Receipts and Disbursements of the Horse Chunda Fund of the 1st Division of Police, Meerut, for the months of October, November, and December, 1865.*

| DISTRICT.            | Balance on the 1st October, 1865. | Receipts           |                     |                     | Total of Balance and Receipts. | EXPENDITURE |            |                    |                     | Balance on the 31st December, 1865. | No. of Vacancies among horses on 1st October, 1865. | No. considered unfit for further service, and recommended to be cast. | No. died since 1st October, 1865. | Total | Number purchased. | Number required. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|
|                      |                                   | For October, 1865. | For November, 1865. | For December, 1865. |                                | Rs. As. P.  | Rs. As. P. | For October, 1865. | For November, 1865. | For December, 1865.                 | Rs. As. P.                                          |                                                                       |                                   |       |                   |                  |
| Meerut, ...          | Rs. As. P. 1,298 7 2              | 111 11 11          | 269 11 10           | 174 15 11           | Rs. As. P. 556 7 8             | 1,854 14 10 | 320 0 0    | 180 0 0            | 170 0 0             | 670 0 0                             | 1,184 14 10                                         | 2                                                                     | ...                               | 9     | 5                 | 4                |
| Allypore, ...        | 559 8 0                           | 38 0 0             | 98 0 0              | 88 0 0              | 224 0 0                        | 783 8 0     | 0 0 0      | 150 0 0            | 150 0 0             | 300 0 0                             | 483 8 0                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 3     | 3                 | 1                |
| Boondahur, ...       | 653 12 9                          | 36 0 0             | 36 0 0              | 36 0 0              | 108 0 0                        | 761 12 9    | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 761 12 9                                            | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 2     | ...               | 2                |
| Moozuffernuggur, ... | 605 0 9                           | 20 0 0             | 68 14 0             | 20 0 0              | 108 14 0                       | 713 14 9    | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 713 14 9                                            | ...                                                                   | ...                               | ...   | ...               | ...              |
| Seharunpore, ...     | 815 7 10                          | 27 0 0             | 28 12 11            | 25 0 0              | 80 12 11                       | 896 4 9     | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 896 4 9                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | ...   | ...               | ...              |
| Bareilly, ...        | 87 6 0                            | 100 0 0            | 100 0 0             | 100 0 0             | 300 0 0                        | 387 6 0     | 0 0 0      | 100 0 0            | 125 0 0             | 225 0 0                             | 162 6 0                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 2     | 1                 | 1                |
| Budaon, ...          | 305 2 5                           | 52 0 0             | 52 0 0              | 178 0 0             | 282 0 0                        | 587 2 5     | 165 0 0    | 0 0 0              | 129 10 4            | 294 10 4                            | 292 8 1                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 3     | 1                 | 2                |
| Shahjehanpore, ...   | 58 2 9                            | 27 0 0             | 26 0 0              | 26 0 0              | 79 0 0                         | 137 2 9     | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 137 2 9                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | ...   | ...               | ...              |
| Moradabad, ...       | 519 10 10                         | 95 10 3            | 35 4 0              | 15 8 0              | 146 6 3                        | 666 1 1     | 80 0 0     | 0 0 0              | 105 0 0             | 185 0 0                             | 481 1 1                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 2     | 1                 | 1                |
| Bijnour, ...         | 331 4 5                           | 18 0 0             | 18 0 0              | 18 0 0              | 54 0 0                         | 385 4 5     | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 385 4 5                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | ...   | ...               | ...              |
| Agra, ...            | 705 14 2                          | 202 0 9            | 290 13 3            | 195 3 2             | 688 1 2                        | 1,393 15 4  | 371 1 0    | 632 12 3           | 63 15 8             | 1,067 12 11                         | 326 2 5                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 10    | 6                 | 4                |
| Muttra, ...          | 460 8 0                           | 23 0 0             | 73 12 0             | 40 9 6              | 137 5 6                        | 597 13 6    | 0 0 0      | 125 0 0            | 125 0 0             | 250 0 0                             | 347 13 6                                            | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 3     | 2                 | 1                |
| Etawah, ...          | 178 14 3                          | 10 0 0             | 10 0 0              | 13 0 0              | 33 0 0                         | 211 14 3    | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 211 14 3                                            | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 1     | ...               | 1                |
| Etah, ...            | 207 0 9                           | 22 0 0             | 22 0 0              | 22 0 0              | 66 0 0                         | 273 0 9     | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 273 0 9                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | ...   | ...               | ...              |
| Mynpoory, ...        | 509 13 10                         | 67 9 6             | 223 0 0             | 113 2 6             | 403 12 0                       | 913 9 10    | 300 0 0    | 11 3 8             | 300 0 0             | 611 3 8                             | 402 6 2                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | ...   | 3                 | 2                |
| Futtehgurh, ...      | 240 10 8                          | 52 18 0            | 35 0 0              | 35 0 0              | 122 13 0                       | 363 7 8     | 0 0 0      | 0 0 0              | 0 0 0               | 0 0 0                               | 363 7 8                                             | ...                                                                   | ...                               | 2     | ...               | 3                |
| TOTAL, ...           | 7,536 12 7                        | 902 13 5           | 1,387 4 0           | 1,100 7 1           | 3,390 8 6                      | 10,927 5 1  | 1,236 1 0  | 1,198 15 11        | 1,068 10 0          | 3,503 10 11                         | 7,423 10 2                                          | 6                                                                     | 34                                | 6     | 46                | 25               |

CAMP MEERUT: }

(Sd.) E. TYRWHITT, MAJOR,

Dated the 17th February, 1866.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1st Division.

## APPENDIX NO. VIII.

*Extract from the Annual Report from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 2nd Division, No. 159, dated 8th March, 1866.*

A. The men are sufficiently drilled for all constabulary purposes; they present a fair front on parade, know the simple movements absolutely necessary to prevent their appearing as a mob when required to guard treasure, &c., and sufficient to awe into order any local rising or disturbance; but I think, if they ever could be considered a dangerous element to a Government, such fear may be discarded, as arms are very sparingly distributed among them, and they have not that familiarity with them which, by giving confidence, is after all the secret of efficiency alike in the real soldier or volunteer.

B. First and foremost in progress, I find to be the Jhansie District. It will be borne in mind that, with the early formation of the Jhansie Military Police, I started a colony of Ghoonds, by building them separate huts, and inducing them to bring up their families. To have persistently refused the Ghoonds all leave would have deprived the service of them, through discontent, as effectually as giving them leave would have through desertion; when at their homes, colonizing them obviated the difficulty, though it required at that time patience and hope for the prospective results.

We now seem happily on the positive realization of the fruits. The colony is a thriving one, intellectually as well as numerically: it contributes considerably to the school, and I was pleased to find small boys reading *urzees* with a fluency which argues well for their being ere long competent to rise to the highest grade of Police service; whilst some of the adults have, by qualifying themselves in Persian, proved they are capable of mental culture—a thing which, from their primitive antecedents, many were disposed to doubt. Lieutenant Ollivant seems to have taken an exceptionally comprehensive view of what is necessary for the prospective maintenance of a good Police, and his system, whilst introducing an entirely new element (Goonds) into the new Constabulary, gives him men whose ties have become local without any actual sympathy with the people of the country, and renders him independent of “outside,” and from men whose qualification is too generally confined to a knowledge of Persian, who regard Bundelkund with detestation, and only take service in it with an unsettled spirit, anxious for the first opportunity to quit.

C. The Jhansie District School numbers over 30 pupils; it has already given forth several now filling the posts of Mohurrirs, &c.; and I have every reason to believe supercession of the Jhansie force will, though even now exceptional, be ere long unknown.

D. I annex returns of the crimes specified in para. 12 of Circular 8, of 24th June, 1864. These returns are for the 15 districts which constitute the 2nd Division Police, and I trust they may be considered as being on the whole satisfactory. They exhibit 60 cases undetected from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1865: 28 occurred in 1865, and of these last 16 have been detected; whilst of the 83 persons arrested and brought to trial, 43 were convicted and 12 more are still under trial. The recovery of stolen property, in an ordinary Police point of view, is bad—Rs. 31,850-5-9 being stolen, of which only Rs. 700-6-3 has been recovered; but half of this amount, or Rs. 15,000, is alleged to have been plundered in jewels and money in the notorious attack of Lulloo Sing and his gang on the Rajah of Dyah, which took place under peculiar circumstances, detailed further on. No portion of this has been recovered in 1865, but I have every reason to believe 1866 will exhibit a very handsome recovery in this one case. It must also be borne in mind, that in all large professional dacoities, plunder is promptly distributed among the many concerned, and obviously prevents large recoveries, nor is recovery of primary importance when speaking of a class of crime which can only be put down by breaking up the gangs who perpetrate them.



The comparative return in Statement No. 2, annexed, shows well, giving a total of 28 cases in 1865 against 45 in 1864; of these, there is one case returned of thuggee in the Bustee District, and is the only one on my file. I have adopted the case as one of thuggee, but there is no reason to think it was perpetrated by a man of a gang. On the 13th September, 1865, a traveller put up at the house of a resident of a large village called Doohowlea, lying on the road between Ghaighat and Fyzabad; on the morning of 18th, the Bukkal was found dead, with evident marks of strangulation by means of a rope; jewels, value Rs. 10, had been taken from his person, and the traveller had departed. Every inquiry was instituted, and descriptive rolls promptly promulgated; but no clue could be gained of the offender.

The cases of robbery, &c., by the administration of poison are, I am happy to say, sensibly reduced. In 1863 there were 22 such cases, in 1864 there were 16, whilst in 1865 there were only 10, of which 7 have been discovered—a progressive decrease which is more reliable than a sudden one might be considered, and will, I hope, be thought highly satisfactory, in reference to the extreme difficulty of detection which is inseparable from every case of the sort.

I will now give a few of the principal cases of 1865, which may be interesting:—

*Banda District.*—On the 1st August it was reported at the Paharee Station, that a traveller was lying insensible 5 miles off. A Constable was sent to look after him; and some hours after, when he recovered his senses, he stated that he was travelling from Jhansie to Chutterkote; *en route* he was joined by a Koormee, named Kuthwa, who gave him some *sutloo*; that soon after partaking of this he became insensible, and eventually found himself to be robbed of his shoes, 14 annas, and a brass pot. The Police were at once put on the track, and ascertained some days after that a man answering the description of Kuthwa resided in Barwa, a village in the Allahabad District, and that he was a professional poisoner. The man was apprehended, and the poisoned man's shoes were found on him, &c., and *dhuttoora* in a bag on his person; his real name, however, was Thakoorwa, a "Lodh." This man was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

*Cawnpore District.*—On 1st February, 1865, at the Muckunpore Fair, three men, "Nuha," "Gutta," and "Kaisree," were found insensible and brought to the station. I was there at the time, and, proceeding to the spot, we found as their strength returned, that they were under the influence of *dhuttoora*. This was evidenced by their all picking at the ground in a way peculiar to men suffering from the effects of this poison. Strong emetics were administered (the dose had been large), and the men regained consciousness after a considerable time, which was most unfortunate, as no clue could then be gained of the offenders, who had ample leisure to decamp. They stated when able, that a man named "Ramdeen," whom they had seen before, with two others unknown, had given them milk, and after partaking of it they became insensible and were robbed. Descriptive rolls of these men were at once forwarded for publication in the *Police Gazette*.

These men were all afterwards apprehended in Oude, as concerned in another case, and confessed to their having poisoned the above men at Muckunpore: they were sentenced to ten years' transportation.

*Benares District.*—Two cases of poisoning occurred, but without actual robbery. —One on 7th January, on the person of a pensioner who came into Benares for his pay; and the other on 27th February, on a woman. In the first case one man was concerned, and a Kahar named "Sewbuddun," who answered to the description of the poisoner, was arrested, but discharged by the Magistrate for want of sufficient proof. In the second case, both offenders were arrested, tried, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

*Futtehpore District.*—A case of robbery by poison occurred under the following circumstances:—A father and son were driving a cart laden with sugar, &c., from Bindkee towards Banda. A man named "Radha" joined them, and induced the father to take pawn, in which *dhuttoora* was mixed, when the man became ill, "Radha" threw the son down a well (which was fortunately dry), and drove off the cart and bullocks. The lad was eventually rescued by some travellers, in a state of great emaciation. Altogether some eight days elapsed before information was given at the Police Station. Prompt inquiry resulted in the arrest of Radha and the recovery of the cart and bullocks, which had been sold in Cawnpore. The poisoner was transported for life, but nothing elicited at the trial which tended to prove the prisoner was one of a gang. Of dacoities by river there is only one case, whilst those by land are reduced from 28 in 1864 to 16 in 1865. At the same time the number of persons stated to be concerned are not proportionate, as we had 352 persons engaged in the 28 cases, whereas in 1865 there are 346 in 16 cases. At first glance this would argue that the bands who commit these dacoities are larger in numbers, although their depredations may be less frequent; but numerical reports must ever in such cases be received with caution until corroborated by proof, as a man's fears tend to enhance the dangers he has been subject to, and form an excuse for his not in some cases doing more for himself. Thus in one case on my file 100 men are alleged to have committed a dacoity, whereas it was proved at the most 30 were concerned.

A case very creditable to the Benares Police, occurred on 3rd June, 1865:—A band of 33 men, under their leader, "Madho," committed a dacoity in the village of Naya Bazaar, six or seven miles east of the station, and near the Ghazeepoor boundary. They wounded five men in their attack, which was conducted in a systematic and cool manner, and plundered Rs. 1,873. The Police acted with commendable energy. Rs. 413 was recovered, and 17 of the offenders arrested; two of these were admitted as Queen's evidence, two released, and 13 convicted and sentenced to punishment.

Among other dacoities which have been successfully worked out, I may mention the Chilmania one, in the Bustee District. This occurred on 31st July, 1865. Rs. 383 were stolen, and nine men concerned in it; none of the money was recovered, but all nine men were apprehended, tried, convicted, and sentenced—one to ten years and the remainder to five years' imprisonment each.

*The Goruckpore District* adds largely to this class of crime. Its specialities in jungle and the retreats, &c., it affords, seem to mark it as a favoured spot for incursions of the sort, and, as the bandits are not as a rule residents in the district, it is very difficult to track them. Thus, whilst 1865 exhibits seven professional dacoities in this district, five of them occurred in the month of November, two in December, and I believe the perpetrators of some will be traced into the Ulwar and Rotepootlee States. Being so near the close of the year, there has been little time to work out these cases, but I trust in my next Annual Report to account satisfactorily for some of them.

Among the more serious and remarkable dacoity cases which have resulted successfully in 1865, ranks the apprehension of the notorious dacoit, Lulloo Singh. It will be borne in mind that this man's father, Button Singh, and himself have for years past been in outlawry and defiance of the Government (since 1837 or previously): they have committed dacoities with impunity in the Allahabad and adjacent districts; they seem to have enjoyed the full benefit of the clanship peculiar to Bundelkund proper and Bugdhaukund; and certain it is the greatest pressure has from time to time failed to work their destruction. Much of this is said to be attributable to the Rewah State, whose jungle shelter is as interminable as their friendship. On 9th March, 1865, Lulloo Sing, with his uncles, Rung and Jung Bahadoors, and a large band, summed up their misdeeds by an armed attack on the house of their hereditary enemy the

Rajah of Dya : they murdered his infant son, plundered the establishment and its inmates of all the jewels, &c., they could lay hands on, valued at Rs. 15,000 ; sought assiduously for the Rajah himself, who only saved his life by hiding ; and then decamped, leaving no clue for apprehension. Under instructions from Government, I took the case in hand. The point at which previous endeavours seemed to me to have failed was,—the limited sphere of action each Magistrate had to work in. Such cases were not within the scope of single-handed police. A moment of action once lost by the necessity of conference with the neighbouring district could never be regained, and to this must be added the desire—so natural to every Magistrate who values his “*nukshahs*” as the faithful expositor of his own Police success—to apply all the aid he can command to driving such dacoits out of his own district, and thus preventing increase to his crime calendar, rather than to the (in this case) almost hopeless task of actually capturing the principals. I therefore deputed Mr. Assistant District Superintendent Peppin to the special duty of hunting down Lulloo Sing. Mr. Peppin was an officer intimately acquainted with the habits and language of the people of the country, impervious in his own person to the climate and situation, which at that season were inimical to the generality of European lives ; and, as I succeeded in impressing him with the importance of the duty in reference to his own interests, I felt sanguine that good would result from his employment. His instructions were concise—that he was unfettered as regarded his movements in any of the rebel haunts, but that he was, whilst acting under my immediate orders, promptly to communicate anything which might occur to the Magistrate of each District, through his District Superintendent. His band of secret Police was nominated partly by himself and partly by me. The inconvenience of having an officer specially on his track was soon felt by “Lulloo Singh” and his party ; as they moved from one district haunt to that of another district they no longer felt the respite and security (however temporary) of the change ; and the apprehension of some important spies, carrying letters to Lulloo Singh (in one of which was a plan for another dacoity, whereby to replenish their resources), completed his discomfiture, and drove him for refuge until the hunt should have moderated to a village where he was known to have female relatives, but miles from his old jungle haunts, and on the borders of Oude. Once away from his clan and colleagues, treachery did its work, and Lulloo Singh was peaceably captured by some of the Allahabad Police whilst in a field early in the morning. It is satisfactory to know that he attributes his capture entirely to the stringent measures taken—the arrest of his spies, and his consequently being obliged to leave his old haunts ; and I consider it my duty to redeem the promise I made to Mr. Peppin, when sending him on this duty, to record any success he might achieve.

Another matter of just congratulation is, that the year under report has seen the termination of the disquietude which succeeded the disturbances characteristic of the southern portion of the Humeerpore District since 1848. A short review of the immediate history of the faction, which it was left to this Police to eradicate, will not perhaps be out of place in this Report. In 1848 Dewan Desput commenced his career of outlawry and rebellion : he defied the British authority until 1863, when he was killed by an inhabitant of Dohnee, in Chutterpore. Since his death, his younger brother, Nunneh Dewan, has been the leader of the band, with Koonjul Shah for his lieutenant, and they have since then committed with comparative impunity many murders and dacoities. Considerable bodies of regular troops under British officers were stationed at different times at Jeetpore, Jorun, and Jheenjhun, in order to check their atrocities and effect their capture, but without success. Such was the affection with which Nunneh Dewan was regarded by the people, in whose traditions the names of his ancestors occupied a prominent place, that no one could be induced, either by threats or promise of reward, to give any information about him ; and matters went on in this way until the beginning of 1865, when Nunneh Dewan’s band consisted of 13 individuals. The arrangements had been specially made over to Captain Denneby, then

Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Jhansie. He applied to me for the services of Hurdum Sing, a Sub-Inspector in the Futtahpore District, who had been with him in the Mutiny, with a view to appointing him to command the special Police party at Mowaband, in the Jeitpore Pergunnah. The conduct of this officer appears fully to have justified the choice which was made of him. A complete change in the Police arrangements was effected under Captain Dennehy's orders: strong parties were made constantly to patrol the country in different and uncertain directions; detectives and spies were sent about to collect every information obtainable; and every effort was made to obtain an intimate knowledge of the characters, feelings, and secret histories of individuals in villages frequented by the rebels, in order to ascertain who might be worked upon with success. The result has been beyond all that could be hoped for. On the 10th of October Nunneh Dewan was shot by "Zalim," one of his own followers, who had promised to bring the Police on him if he could, but, not seeing any probability of succeeding in this, resolved to kill him himself. Kullooa Aheer, on whose head a reward of Rs. 500 had been placed by the Chutterpore Durbar, was also shot the same day. Later still, Inspector Hurdum Sing was enabled, from intelligence received from Nunhi, Zemindar of Tuttora, to surprise Koonjul Shah and the remnants of the band. An attempt was made to take Koonjul Shah alive, but this was defeated by his vigilance, and in the scuffle which ensued he was shot by the Police. On this occasion Koonjul Shah had with him two followers, Goorwa and Ram Sing: these escaped for the time, but the former has since been captured, and Ram Sing, who was wounded in the attack on Koonjul Shah, has altogether left this part of the country.

Thus, of the 13 men who, with Nunneh Dewan, were at large at the beginning of 1865, one only—the Ram Sing above alluded to—has not been accounted for. Nunneh Dewan, Koonjul Shah, and Kullooa were shot, and the rest have all been either captured or, making a virtue of necessity, have given themselves up. No one who does not know this part of the country as I do, can form an adequate estimate of the difficulties of this case: it required no small amount of persistent energy and discretion to succeed in obtaining information, when every one in the country was disposed to assist and protect the men regarded by us as murderers and outlaws, but whom they looked upon with fealty as the descendants of their feudal lords. I submit every credit is due to Captain Dennehy, District Superintendent of Humeerpore, under whose immediate direction and instructions Hurdum Sing acted, and I have much pleasure in thus prominently bringing to your notice the services he has rendered in his conduct of the case.

# STATEMENT No. 1.

Compiled Annual Return of Thuggees, Professional Aggravated Dacoities, and Robberies by Administration of Poison for the Second Division of Allahabad for the year 1865.

| DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.                                               | CASES.                                                          |                           |                                      |                           | PERSONS.                                     |                                                                    |                                |                  |           |                   |            |            | PROPERTY.              |                                  | REMARKS.             |                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                                                                     | Committed since January, 1861, undetected on 1st January, 1865. | Occurred within the year. | Total number of cases under enquiry. | Detected within the year. | Remaining undetected on 31st December, 1865. | Concerned in previous offences, and at large on 1st January, 1865. | Concerned in offences of year. | Total concerned. | Arrested. | Brought to trial. | Committed. | Acquitted. | Remaining under trial. | At large on 31st December, 1865. |                      | Value of property plundered within the year. |
| Thuggees, ... ..                                                    | 1                                                               | 1                         | 2                                    | ...                       | 2                                            | ...                                                                | 1                              | 1                | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...        | ...                    | 1                                | Rs. As. P.<br>10 0 0 | Rs. As. P.<br>...                            |
| Professional Dacoity.                                               |                                                                 |                           |                                      |                           |                                              |                                                                    |                                |                  |           |                   |            |            |                        |                                  |                      |                                              |
| On Land, ... ..                                                     | 10                                                              | 16                        | 26                                   | 8                         | 18                                           | 135                                                                | 324                            | 459              | 68        | 68                | 37         | 24         | 7                      | 391                              | 31,341 2 6           | 458 4 3                                      |
| On River, ... ..                                                    | 1                                                               | 1                         | 2                                    | 1                         | 1                                            | 25                                                                 | 5                              | 30               | 4         | 4                 | ...        | ...        | 4                      | 26                               | 190 0 0              | 107 0 0                                      |
| Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, ... .. | 48                                                              | 10                        | 58                                   | 7                         | 51                                           | 41                                                                 | 16                             | 57               | 11        | 11                | 6          | 4          | 1                      | 46                               | 309 3 3              | 145 2 0                                      |
| TOTAL, Rs. ...                                                      | 60                                                              | 28                        | 88                                   | 16                        | 72                                           | 201                                                                | 346                            | 547              | 83        | 83                | 43         | 28         | 12                     | 464                              | 31,850 5 9           | 700 6 3                                      |

CAMP JETPORE :

Dated the 8th March, 1866.

(Sd.) W. DAVIS, MAJOR,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 2nd Division.

## STATEMENT No. II.

*Comparative Return of Thuggees, Dacoities, and Robberies by Administration of Poison for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.*

| Description of Crime.                       | 1863.          | 1864.         | 1865.          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Thuggee, ... ..                             | ...            | ...           | 1              |
| Dacoity by land, ... ..                     | 9              | 28            | 16             |
| Ditto by river, ... ..                      | ...            | 1             | 1              |
| Robbery by administration of poison, ... .. | 22             | 16            | 10             |
| Total, ... ..                               | 31             | 45            | 28             |
| Persons concerned, ... ..                   | 215            | 352           | 346            |
| Property stolen, ... ..                     | Rs. 10,205 2 4 | Rs. 6,867 5 9 | Rs. 61,850 5 9 |

W. DAVIS, MAJOR,

*Dy. Inspector-General of Police, 2nd Division.*

## APPENDIX A.

*Extract paras. 1 to 10 of a Letter from Magistrate of Budaon, to Commissioner of Rohilcund (No. 15).—Dated Budaon, the 31st January, 1866.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Police Report and Statements for the past year as received from the District Superintendent, Lieutenant Horsford.

2. There has been such a radical change in the constitution of the Police during my absence on leave, and I have had such little opportunity as yet, since my return, of observing the working of the new system that, I trust, I may be excused if this Report is not so full on all points touching on the administration as it otherwise might have been, had I been in office during the year under review.

3. To show, however, that I lost no time in ascertaining whether or no the more prominent changes enjoined by the new system had been carried out, I annex to this report copy of a letter I addressed to my District Superintendent in the early part of this month, and which has elicited from him the remarks in paras. 34 to 37, inclusive of his report. Since penning the above letter, also, I have had an opportunity of perusing your Circular No. 25, dated 16th May, 1864, addressed to all Magistrates of the Division, consequent on the changes in Police administration, as laid down in Government Order No. 221A., dated 27th April, 1864.

4. It may be as well that I should advert, first, to certain points in the working of the new system before proceeding to remark on the success or failure of the Police during the past year in their prosecution and detection of crime.

5. First, then, with regard to the rural Police, the orders in your Circular—in regard to the utilization, again, of this very useful body of men—seem to have been very fairly carried out. Each chowkeedar has been furnished with a reporting book as directed by you, and days are fixed for their attendance at the several Police Stations. But a system also seems to have sprung up, and sanctioned too, by some of the Magisterial authorities—I believe, indeed, in some instances at their special request—of changing chowkeedars as a punitive measure, or for other reasons, from one village to another. I have begged the District Superintendent not to allow this to be done in future. The chowkeedars in this district are, in a great measure, remunerated for their services by Jahgeers in land, and it is of course ruin to these men to leave their little fields to go on service to another village. We might just as well change the zemindars from one village to another. The chowkeedars, moreover, are always appointed on the nomination and security of the zemindars, and these may justly object to having a man appointed to their village of whom they have no knowledge whatsoever.

6. Lieutenant Horsford regrets, you will observe (para. 34 of his report), the abolition of the rural walks by the Constabulary: I cannot say that I share in his

regret. I cannot recall to mind a single instance of any grave or serious crime having been detected and reported by a constable while so engaged. On the other hand, they frequently reported frivolous little complaints, at the instance of individuals, on matters of which they had no real business to take any cognizance. It will be observed, however, that Lieutenant Horsford writes that the new plan of assigning a certain number of villages to each constable, in which he alone is to be employed in summoning, arresting, serving processes, &c., is found not to work, and I can easily believe this to be the case for the reasons given by Lieutenant Horsford. The Police must be numerically much stronger before this plan can be carried out with any efficiency.

7. Similarly, the tours of inspection by the Sudder Inspectors (para. 37 of Lieutenant Horsford's report), seem to have been almost nominal, and to have elicited nothing worthy of notice. I confess I myself regret the abolition of Inspectors in the interior of the district. The Sub-Inspectors are all very well. But when anything like a serious crime occurs in the jurisdiction of a Head Constable, I find the officer of that class quite unable to grapple with it. In former days he would have reported it direct to his Inspector, who would have proceeded at once to the spot. Under the present system the Head Constable, who, by his extended powers, is charged with the enquiry, generally manages to make a mess of the case, which results in the eventual deputation of an Inspector from the Sudder to clear up the matter; and this officer, arriving on the spot probably some days after the occurrence of the crime, and with the case already spoilt for him by the Head Constables, labours of course under great difficulties in unravelling the same.

8. It was difficult enough in former days to get half-a-dozen good Thanadars at the pay now awarded to Head Constables. But now these Head Constables are called upon to perform precisely the same duties as the Thanadars of old, and at actually a less amount of pay than they drew. They are also more in number than the Thanadars of former days. If it was difficult therefore formerly to get half-a-dozen good Thanadars, it is of course still more difficult now to get a dozen good Head Constables. It may be argued that these men have a smaller jurisdiction to attend to. This is true; but the class of crime is the same, and requires the same adroitness and astuteness in its detection, which these men do not possess. These Head Constables also—being perfectly independent of any immediate superiors—are little monarchs in their own principalities, many of which are thirty, forty, and even fifty miles from the Sudder Station, and drawing but small pay and allowances. They have every temptation as the Thanadars of old had, to compromise serious cases. Formerly they were kept in order by their Inspectors, who visited their stations periodically, now the only fear they have is of a complaint against them at the Sudder Station, which an aggrieved party will think twice before trudging forty miles to lodge.

9. I consider, therefore, that this part of the new system—*viz.*, the abolition of Inspectors in the interior of the district, and the extension of the responsibilities of Head Constables in charge of stations—not to have worked well.

10. Lastly, with regard to the distribution of the country for the purposes of Police, Lieutenant Horsford is in favor of some changes on this point, which, as he joins me in camp in the course of a few days, we shall have an opportunity of carrying out together, should I concur in his views.

## APPENDIX B.

### *Narrative of Systematic Cases of Cheating.*

FOR the last year a band of cheats have been practising their devices in this city, and apparently with great success. As shown by the several cases which have of late been brought to light, the mode practised by these adepts is almost in all cases different, and the place of operation chosen by them differs; but their excuse, it will be remarked, was invariably the same. The accompanying abstract from each case will show the plan that was adopted by them :—

*1st Case*.—In which the Baboo of Adjutant's Office, 37th N. I., was plaintiff, and a Resaldar and one Hingun Khan, defendants. Hingun Khan was the go-between. Meeting by chance one day the Baboo, he asked him if he wished to purchase a shawl, if so, that he had one for sale—cheap. Baboo saying that he wished to : he brought one next day, gave it cheap, and said a great many more were to be had ; that he, being in the trade, could obtain them for him cheaper than he himself could purchase them. An appointment was made for a certain place in the city for next day. The Baboo and his brother went, taking Rs. 625. There they met the Resaldar, dressed in the richest of clothes, and sitting in an apartment superbly furnished. The bargain for shawls was entered into ; the Baboo, taking one away, lodged his money and was to return next day for the others. The next day of course no Resaldar or Hingun Khan were to be found. Hingun Khan was arrested on warrant, and excused himself—saying plaintiff had lost Rs. 150 to him in gambling, and had brought a false case against him ; and brought two women, whom plaintiff admitted to have been present at the interview, to prove the fact of plaintiff having gambled. Case was dismissed.

*2nd Case*.—In which one Mahomed Hossein induced one Nubbee Bux to believe that he could get him some bullocks—cheap. Nubbee Bux accompanied him, taking Rs. 200 ; *en route* Mahomed Hossein suddenly pulled up, saying they would smoke at a friend's. Here, shortly after smoking, Nubbee Bux became senseless, and when he recovered he found himself at some distance from the house minus his money. Next day he complained. Badul Khan, the owner of the house, said that, " yes, certainly, he had won Rs. 40 from plaintiff," and fancied that plaintiff in that manner hoped to recover money which he had honestly lost to him ; as to Mahomed Hossein, he never heard of such a person, nor had any one but plaintiff been in his house the day before. Case was dismissed.

*3rd Case*.—In which Ram Singh, a Sowar of this Police, was taken in. Ram Singh states he received visits on several occasions from Mahomed Hossein ; and having told this man that he was going on leave, and wanted to change some rupees into gold mohurs, Mahomed Hossein promised to arrange the matter for him.

Accordingly, one day Ram Singh accompanied Mahomed Hossein to the house of one Munnoo, a tailor, where Ameeroolla, who represented himself to be a merchant, met them ; and Ram Singh, who is an old and rather stupid man, handed over the money he had brought to Ameeroolla, who, having a very plausible manner, completely threw the old man off his guard, and gained his confidence by talking to him of the Punjab and the old Sirdars, &c.

After receiving the money, Ameeroolla and Mahomed Hossein told plaintiff that they had not got the mohurs ready just then, but they would give them the next day, and to avert suspicion they offered to return the money ; but the old man, seeing as he thought signs in the room of permanency of occupation on part of Ameeroolla, the supposed merchant, left the money in the possession of defendants, and agreed to call next day. The upshot of the affair was, the plaintiff went next day, and on several subsequent occasions, but he never found either Ameeroolla or Mahomed Hossein, and, being convinced of the cheat, he lodged a complaint, and the defendants were apprehended. This case of Ram Singh being taken up strongly by Mr. Pollock, brought their trade to a climax, and Inspector Abdool Zuffer was deputed to work up the facts. Two cases of this kind having happened when that Officer was in charge of Cantonment, he brought out the files of those cases, and, on confronting the defendants in this with the plaintiffs in those cases, the Resaldar turned out to be Ameeroolla of Ram Singh's case, and Mahomed Hossein the veritable Nubbee Bux of case No. 2. Ameeroolla and Mahomed Hossein were committed on five different cases, but, owing to want of proof, in four they were released ; but in the fifth—that of Ram Singh, Sowar—they were sentenced to seven years each. Munnoo was released.



## APPENDIX C.

*From Inspector of the Azimghurh Police, to District Superintendent of Police, Azimghurh.*

SIR,—In obedience to your order, I have since the month of November last directed my attention to making enquiry regarding the atrocious crime of emasculation. I have been obliged to be very cautious in my investigations, especially with Mahomedans. When speaking to influential members of that community on different topics, I have sometimes introduced the subject of eunuchs and their abominable practices, and, from the opinion the generality of them entertain, I have come to the conclusion that I could never enlist their assistance in the procuring of information. So long as the zenanah system is maintained by Mahomedans (and the time of its abolition is as yet far distant), so long will emasculation be little regarded as a crime by most of them. The Hindoos I have conversed with consider it in the light of crime more so than Mahomedans. From the city of Azimghurh, where my enquiries have for the present been confined, the resident eunuchs resort to two places for the purpose of emasculation,—one is situated in this district in the jurisdiction of Nugra Police Station, and the other in the Fyzabad District at Ramzanee-ka-durgah, bordering on Atrowlea Sub-division: they are stated to visit either of these places for the purpose. In order to carry out the wishes of Government in effecting a plenary eradication of the practice (I mean so far as this district is concerned), I must obtain a great deal more of information; and as soon as I am in possession of it, I shall not fail to immediately let you know. I have sent a trustworthy man, as I have been told on good authority that three boys will, by April next, be operated upon. I have also been informed that some eunuchs, previous to the performance of the operation, before starting from their home, administer a severe castigation on the victims, after which, on the arrival at either of the two places, follows the castration. This is had recourse to in order to inspire dread into the minds of the little sufferers—that *en route* they may not cry for assistance or attempt their release from their unhappy fate. Therefore, if eunuchs are met with, taking boys with them, nothing would be lost in making enquiry of them, as, howmuchsoever the boys themselves might voluntarily wish to speak, they would never dare to do so in the presence of the eunuchs: making enquiry might be the means of saving some unhappy victim from his cruel fate. In obedience to the order of the Inspector-General of Police, paragraph 5 of Circular 11 of 1865, I beg to intimate that every information, however trifling, I carefully note down.

(No. 613A.)

FROM

R. SIMSON, Esquire,

*Secretary to Government,*

*North-Western Provinces,*

TO

F. O. MAYNE, Esquire, C.B.,

*Inspector-General of Police,*

*North-Western Provinces,*

DATED NYNEN TAL, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1866.

SIR,

Having laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor your letter No. 2061A., dated the 11th June last, being the report on the Administration of the Police of these Provinces for the past year, I am directed to communicate the following observations in reply:—

2. As the Report, though dated the 11th June, was not received until the 14th August, I am to request that an explanation of the great delay in printing it may it submitted.

3. The course adopted in the preparation of the present Report,—discarding from view the number of persons supposed to have been concerned in the commission of offences when judging of the working of the Police,—is approved.

4. *Meerut*.—The returns of crime committed are very similar to those of last year. In offences against property, the proportions of cases enquired into and persons convicted are unfavorable,—though it is satisfactory to find that a large amount of property stolen was recovered.

5. The absence of any punishment for gambling is considered by the Commissioner as one cause of increased crime ; this defect in the law, regarding which complaint is very general, will, it is hoped, be remedied by the proposed new Act.

6. A system of registering domestic servants, if it can be carried out in accordance with law, would no doubt be very useful, and you are requested to submit for approval the scheme which you would propose : if it appear feasible, it may be tried experimentally in a few of the large stations at first.

7. There can be no question that the condition attached in this district to the possession of a license to carry arms,—viz., that four heads of deer or pigs be given in annually as a tribute for each gun licensed,—is a good one, and, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the principle of this rule should be generally adopted.

8. *Allypore*.—The Returns of this district are not satisfactory. His Honor had expected greater improvement than is perceptible under the superintendence of an officer of Major Hallet's experience.

9. As regards Haboorahs, Sanseeahs, and other predatory wandering tribes, I am to observe that it would be very satisfactory if arrangements could be made for locating them, similar to these which are being carried out in Mozuffernuggur with the Boureeahs ; but His Honor considers that some more decided evidence of success in the Boureeah experiment must be shown before anything is attempted with other tribes.

10. The inadequacy of the pay of Chowkeedars is undoubtedly a serious obstacle to the maintenance of an efficient Rural Police of good character ; but it is to be hoped that, as the settlement of the district progresses, their pay may be raised, and their condition and usefulness will be materially improved.

11. *Saharunpore*.—There is a satisfactory decrease of crime generally observable in the Returns of this district. The Police do not, however, appear to have been successful in detecting offenders, and the acquittals are numerous. The proportion of stolen property recovered has, however, increased.

12. The register of births and deaths during the year show that, of Rajpoots, Googurs, and Jats, 1,395 boys and 1,279 girls were born ; while 70 boys and 91 girls died. If these figures are trustworthy, they are satisfactory ; but it is presumed that they are to be taken only as an approximation.

13. *Mozuffernuggur*.—There has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of robberies in this district. Thefts, on the other hand, have slightly increased. The proportions of investigations and prosecutions are not favorable, and the number of acquittals large—which seems due, however, rather to the action of the Magisterial Authorities than of the Police.

14. The action of the Magistrate in quelling the disturbance among the Boureeahs settled at Bedowlee was judicious, and it is hoped the occurrence will have a beneficial effect upon the colony. Should this interesting experiment prove successful, the whole of the surrounding country, and even remote provinces, will benefit, as it has been clearly ascertained that many of the tribe have been in the habit of extending their excursions for plunder to distant parts of the country.

15. *Boolundshuhur*.—Crime has slightly increased, but in detection and prosecuting to conviction the Police have been successful, and the results reflect credit upon Captain Clark.

16. As this district has now been re-settled, the Rural Police should be placed in a thoroughly efficient condition. The Magistrate will be requested to submit a full report through the Commissioner of the arrangements now in existence.

17. With reference to your 44th paragraph, I am to remark that the responsibilities resting upon zemindars, in connection with the reporting of crime and aiding the Police, have not been lessened by recent changes and legislation; and cases where they have notably failed in their duties should at once be brought to the notice of the Magistrate, in view to their punishment.

18. *Dehra Dhoon*.—The Criminal Returns of this district are very creditable to Lieutenant G. F. I. Graham. Crime has diminished, while the number of prosecutions and convictions has increased;—a large amount of stolen property has also been recovered.

19. You are requested to submit a separate report, if necessary, on the increase of the Police force at Dehra and Mussoorie, and the source from which the required fund should be provided.

20. *Bareilly*.—The number of murders is very large; but this is a crime for the prevention of which the Police are in a great measure powerless, the chief deterrent being the certainty of punishment. It is satisfactory to find that, out of 21 cases tried, in 20 the offenders were punished. The number of cases generally enquired into is small, but the proportion of convictions to acquittal is favorable.

21. Although it would appear that a very large number of persons were unnecessarily summoned by the Magistrate, yet it must be remembered that in the majority of cases the Magistrate must be entirely dependent upon the statement of the complainant in judging whether there is sufficient ground for proceeding, as it is very harassing to witnesses to be examined first in order to ascertain the truth of the complaint, and to be summoned a second time along with the defendant.

22. It is probable that the judicious and more general enforcement of the provisions of Section 270 of the Code of Criminal Procedure would tend considerably to diminish the number of frivolous and vexatious complaints.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with your remarks on the subject of the responsibility of the Police for the prevention of crime in villages.

24. His Honor approves of the suggestion that the number of cases in which property has been recovered, as well as the total amount of its value, be given in future.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs in your remarks regarding the co-operation of the Tehseeldars with the Police. Although Tehseeldars have no longer the direct superintendence of the Police, as they used to have, there is no reason why the Magistrate should not occasionally employ them to aid in the investigation of intricate and important cases. It is very important, also, to show the people that the Revenue and Judicial Authorities are not antagonistic.

26. *Bijnour*.—There is a large increase in the number of cases of house-trespass. In crimes of other description there is little change. The number of cases enquired into is large, but the proportion of acquittals is unfavorable; and the amount of property recovered is smaller than in 1864, although the amount stolen was larger. Cattle-thefts are numerous, as is to be expected in a district where there is so much unreclaimed land.

27. *Moradabad*.—The returns for this district were last year considered not unsatisfactory, and decided improvement is observable in the present year. The successful exertions of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent in tracing out and punishing the perpetrators of cattle-thefts are very commendable ; and Khadim Ali, the Sub-Inspector through whose agency many of the thefts were discovered, is worthy of reward, and an early opportunity should be taken of promoting him. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is good.

28. *Budaon*.—An increase in crime is observable generally in the district. The number of case enquired into is small, and the proportion of acquittals high. The value of stolen property recovered is above the average.

29. The arrangements proposed by Mr. Carmichael for dealing with the very prevalent crime of cattle-stealing are approved.

30. The system noticed by Mr. Carmichael of changing Chowkeedars as a punitive measure is very objectionable, and should be at once done away with. His Honor has reason to believe that the system is not confined to the Budaon district, and he requests that it may be stringently prohibited.

31. As regards Mr. Carmichael's suggestion to place Inspectors in charge of Divisions, I am to observe that many experienced officers who were consulted approved of the change to the present system ; and there is one point of great importance overlooked by Mr. Carmichael—namely, that when the change was made the pay of Chief Constables was largely increased ; so that, instead of salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to 40, they were to receive an average pay of Rs. 50, thus making them at least equal to the old Thannahdars, while their jurisdictions are much smaller.

32. *Shahjehanpore*.—The returns from this district are not satisfactory, which, under so experienced a Magistrate as Mr. Probyn, is remarkable.

33. The District Superintendent's report is meagre, and the Magistrate ought not to have forwarded it without comment. Probably the cause of this omission was owing to Mr. Probyn's departure, and Mr. Daniell's comparatively recent arrival in the district ; but it should have been explained.

34. *Turrai Pergunnahs*.—There is little remarkable in the returns. Cattle-theft is the normal crime of the district, and appears to have slightly increased.

35. *Agra*.—There is a satisfactory decrease of crime generally, and prosecutions and convictions show favorably. Murders have increased, but the bulk of the perpetrators were prosecuted to conviction.

36. The Police were unsuccessful in the detection of robberies ; but a large portion of the Agra district adjoins on Foreign States, which makes the detection of such crimes more difficult than elsewhere.

37. The number of cases investigated is small, but the proportion of convictions is favorable.

38. Several cases of swindling, which proved to have been perpetrated by an organized gang, were prosecuted with success.

39. *Mattrā*.—The Police have been unsuccessful in cases of dacoity and robbery, which is an unfavorable feature ; but here, as in Agra, they are at a disadvantage in having so much of the district surrounded by foreign territory.

40. The number of cases investigated was small, but a large proportion of criminals arrested was prosecuted to conviction. The amount of property stolen is very large.

41. Although the view taken by you in regard to investigation of petty cases by the Police is correct, it is not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, judicious to

insist upon a Police investigation in every case of reported petty theft. The question is a very old one, and the vexation caused by Police investigation of petty thefts under Rs. 10 was so great that it was entirely prohibited by Regulation II. of 1832, unless on direct application for investigation, or by order of the Magistrate. The same rule should guide the Police now: of course, when petty offences have been more than usually rife in any one locality, the Police Officer would use his discretion in instituting any special enquiry.

42. On the whole, the returns from the Muttra District are very unsatisfactory. No reason is given why the District Superintendent and Magistrate should not be able to turn their Police force to as good a use as is done in most of the surrounding districts. Your paragraphs 107 and 108 show laxity on the part of the District Superintendent, and want of co-operation on the part of the Magistrate; and these officers should be informed that Government will hold them responsible for very considerable improvement in the working of the Police during the current year.

43. *Furruckabad*.—There has been a general decrease in crime. In all cases of murder save one, and in the whole of the robberies, the criminals were convicted. This result is satisfactory. The proportion of stolen property recovered is, however, small.

44. *Mynpoorie*.—Crime has somewhat increased. The more heinous crimes appear to have been generally prosecuted successfully, but in minor offences the number of acquittals is very large. It is explained, however, that the bulk of the persons acquitted were summoned by order of the Magistrate in petty cases.

45. As regards the release of the three men in two cases of murder, commented on in your 117th paragraph, the Magistrate will be called upon to report the particulars for the information of Government, in order that, if necessary, further action may be taken.

46. The issue of some general instructions, with a view to noting the working of the Rural Police, and raising the character of the Chowkeedars, is very desirable; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find your attention turned to this important subject.

47. The separate report on the Buhaileahs and Aheereahs by the Magistrate and District Superintendent will be awaited.

48. It is noticed that the blunder into which the two parties of Police fell who were sent to Jounpore in disguise from Allahabad and Benares for the purpose of capturing Sungram Singh, as reported by Major Davis, is attributable to the want of co-operation among District Superintendents, complained of by Mr. Thomas. The issue of the proposed Circular on this subject is approved. Mr. Thomas deserves commendation for his zeal and activity.

49. It is observed that there is no report from the Magistrate of the district, of which omission explanation should be furnished.

50. *Btawah*.—There has been a considerable decrease of heinous crime, and the Returns generally are satisfactory. Mr. Hume's report is a very interesting one; and the cordial co-operation and support rendered to the Police has been very beneficial and praiseworthy. Lieutenant Dalmahoy has shown much aptitude for his work, and, under such circumstances, the Police have every opportunity of proving their capacity for the duties for which they were appointed, and, in the event of failure, must bear the inevitable blame. If Mr. Hume can induce the zemindars to give the same aid to the Police which they so readily do to the Judicial Department as Honorary Magistrates, there can be little fear of their ultimate success. His special attention should be directed to this object, and to the improvement of the condition of the Village Police, which is at the root of all real progress.

51. *Etah*.—The increase of crime in this district has, on the whole, not been great; but the returns of last year were also considered unsatisfactory, and, gauged by the detection and conviction of criminals, the Police administration cannot be considered good. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to express a hope that considerable improvement will be shown next year.

52. *Allakabad*.—The apprehension of Lulloo Singh, by the combined exertions of the Police in different directions, is very satisfactory. The exertions of the Magistrate and District Superintendent generally have secured some improvement in the general working of the Police, which will, it is hoped, become more marked in the current year. Lieutenant Graham deserves credit for improving the condition of the Police since he has joined.

53. *Cawnpore*.—The returns show a considerable increase of reported crime; but, as they are evidently untrustworthy, no sound opinion can be formed upon the details given in them.

54. The view taken in your paragraph 151 regarding Tehseeldars appears to be correct. Tehseeldars have not the time to spare, to enable them to act as Assistant Superintendents of Police; but at the same time they may be made most useful in unravelling intricate cases. They have peculiar facilities for doing so, from their knowledge of the people residing in their respective circles.

55. You are requested to point out to Major Thomson the very erroneous estimate he appears to have formed of the proper character of his functions, as apparent from paragraph 152 of your letter.

56. The unsatisfactory state of the Cawnpore Police force was clearly shown in a recent serious embezzlement case, which resulted in the conviction of the two principal offenders. It is hoped there will be marked improvement during the current year.

57. In regard to the supposed bad effect of the ruling of the Sadder Court that no Police Officer can be criminally prosecuted under Act V. of 1861 three months after the commission of an offence, I am to refer you to the volume of Police Proceedings for September, 1862, page 13, and to observe that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Court have rightly ruled that, in Section 42, Act V. of 1861, the word "actions" applies to Civil, and "prosecutions" to Criminal, cases. I am also to point out that every real difficulty can be met by bringing a prosecution under the Penal Code, so that a Police offender need not escape justice through delay in instituting a prosecution under Act V.

58. *Futtehpoore*.—A large increase of crime is shown in the returns, but, as those for the previous year were admittedly untrustworthy, the increase is possibly more apparent than real. Though it must be concluded that heinous offences have, on the whole, increased, there can be no doubt that the Futtehpoore Police have greatly improved since last year, and, looking to the fact that there was a good deal of distress in the beginning of the year, the result is considered satisfactory.

59. No report has apparently been submitted by the Magistrate, and explanation of this omission should be required from him.

60. *Banda*.—There has been a general increase of crime, heinous as well as petty. Of the eleven cases of murder, two were only attempts, and nine were prosecuted to conviction. The Police were not, however, so successful in the four cases of dacoity, in only one of which the perpetrators were convicted.

61. His Honor agrees with you in thinking that the District Superintendent is himself the responsible party for the efficient working of the Chowkeedars. If he watches them carefully, and promptly reports them for punishment when they neglect their duty, they will soon learn that they are not absolved from their former duties.

62. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that a large proportion of deaths reported as accidental are in reality, as you suggest, deaths by suicide.

63. The want of accord between the Magistrate and District Superintendent is much to be regretted, and must have tended to make the Police Returns more unsatisfactory than they would have been. His Honor is glad to find that this is quite an exceptional case, and that as a general rule District and Police Officers work harmoniously together, which can alone ensure successful results. Mr. McCarthy has been transferred to another district, where it is hoped he will earn more favorable notice than in the present report.

64. In regard to the exact position of the District Superintendent with the Magistrate, I am desired to refer you to the Circular Orders of this Government No. 11, dated 27th April, 1864.

65. *Humeerpore*.—The returns show a considerable decrease of crime, especially of thefts, which, as it is not believed to be merely nominal, as resulting from concealment of crime, is satisfactory. The amount of stolen property recovered is low.

66. In regard to the grant of the diet-money to witnesses attending Magistrates' Courts, I am desired to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a Circular issued to all Magistrates, which it is hoped will remove the evil complained of in your 174th paragraph.

67. The success which has attended the efforts of Captain Dennehy to capture or destroy Nunney Dewan and his nephew, Koonjul Shah, with their followers, is very creditable to that officer and his Police, and it is hoped that the Border Pergunnahs of Humeerpore will now cease to be disturbed.

68. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor approves Captain Dennehy's system of finding out and employing detectives for the discovery of crime: it is a practice which His Honor has always desired to see generally resorted to.

69. *Jounpore*.—The amount of crime, in comparison to the population and extent of the district, is not large. The Police have not been unsuccessful in the detection of heinous crime, but the proportion of cases coming under enquiry, and of stolen property recovered, is not large.

70. An unfavorable feature is the want of success which has attended the efforts to capture Sungram Singh and his band. It is hoped that the active measures recently adopted with this view will lead to a better result.

71. *Benares*.—There has been a considerable increase of petty crime, but not of heinous offences. The number of cases enquired into, and the proportion of convictions, are good, and a fair amount of stolen property was discovered.

72. The case reported in paragraph 185 is a very remarkable instance of the debased condition of many of the lower classes of the population.

73. Major Manning and Mr. Goad deserve great credit for their efficient discharge of their duties.

74. *Goruckpore*.—No comparison with the returns for former years can be made, as the returns for the Bustee District have been separated from that of Goruckpore since the 1st May last.

75. The larger number of professional dacoities which have occurred is in some measure explained by the position of the district on the Nepal Border, and the large extent of jungle; but it is unsatisfactory to find that in the great majority of cases the perpetrators escaped detection. From the Police Report of last year the Lieutenant-Governor was led to believe that there was full and actual co-operation with the

Oude Police on the Border; but the results have been disappointing. His Honor hopes that the Police arrangements lately entered into with Nepal will prove effectual, and that the full support and assistance of the Police, both in the Oude and Bengal Frontiers, may be secured.

76. Registers should be kept of all parties released or absconded against whom there is good ground for suspicion of their habitually engaging in these crimes; and those who reside in the district should be regularly watched by the Police.

77. In regard to the location of extra Police on villages connected with serious crime, I am to remark that it is a matter of surprise that Major Drury, who has been for some years in the district, did not propose this measure before.

78. The number of acquittals is unfavorable, and the Return of cases enquired into, which is evidently incorrect, seems to throw doubt upon the general trustworthiness of the returns.

79. *Bustee*.—With reference to your 197th paragraph, the District Superintendent of Goruckpore should be directed, in comparing the results for 1866, to exclude from his returns for 1865 those crimes which have been included in the Returns of the Bustee district.

80. Heinous crime has decreased, but the Police have not been very successful in the prosecution of heinous offences. Only two out of six murder cases were prosecuted to conviction; and in cases of dacoity and robbery, out of 110 persons concerned, only 42 appear to have been arrested. The proportion of acquittal to convictions is also very large, and the amount of stolen property discovered, though better than the previous year, is small.

81. A correspondence which has taken place with the Board regarding the Chowkeedars of this and the Goruckpore district will be forwarded for your information.

82. *Azimgurh*.—There has been an increase of crime generally, but the total amount is not large, considering the size of the district. The returns seem not to have been carefully prepared in some respects, and the Police have been unsuccessful in the detection of crime. The acquittals, and the stolen property recovered, also show unfavorably.

83. Attention should be paid to the large number of robberies reported in paragraph 206, and endeavours made to obviate their occurrence, by inducing zemindars to close markets at an early hour.

84. *Mirzapore*.—As regards the causes of increase of crime given in your 212th paragraph, I am to observe that the first of these is irremediable; the second and fifth should be dealt with by yourself; the third and fourth—*viz.*, the inefficiency of the Chowkeedaree force, and the non-enforcement of the responsibilities of landholders—will be taken up by Government, and a report called for from the Commissioner.

85. It is not satisfactory to find so great want of success in dealing with heinous crime. The result is not favorable to the Police, and tends to cast doubt upon the trustworthiness of the more favorable statistics of minor offences. If the Police are good, they should have been at least as successful in tracing out cases of murders and dacoities as they are reported to have been of thefts.

86. Every endeavour should be made by both the Magistrate and the Police to put an end to the system of cotton pilfering prevalent in Mirzapore; and measures taken to prevent the retaliation, the threat of which deters from prosecution.

87. *Ghazeepore*.—Crime has decreased generally, the only heinous offence which has increased being dacoity. It is to be regretted that the offenders in the four cases



of real dacoity escaped detection. The Police, however, appear to have been generally successful in the prosecution of offenders. Great success has also attended the search for absconded offenders.

88. Major Vandergucht deserves credit for his management of the Police, and for his preserving pursuit of absconded offenders, which is a sure mark of a good Police Officer. His secession from the Department is much to be regretted.

89. It is noticed that the Commissioner of Benares has apparently forwarded the Police Reports of his division by docket, and without any remark.

90. *Jhansie*.—Crime has decreased, and is of small amount compared with the size of the district. The Police have not, however, been very successful in the detection and prosecution of heinous crimes. A large amount of stolen property has been recovered, and the proportion of convictions is good.

91. The Agent to Governor-General, Central India, will be addressed on the subject brought to notice in your 226th paragraph, with a view to remedy the state of affairs reported. It is presumed that the District Superintendent and Magistrate reported these occurrences to the Political Agent at the time.

92. *Jaloun*.—There is a general decrease of reported crime, but doubt is thrown on the returns. The number of heinous offences is, however, small. The action of the Police in the cases of robbery was unsuccessful. The proportion of stolen property recovered, and also of convictions, was good.

93. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the opinion that frequent or periodical changes of the Police Constabulary from station to station, without special cause, are bad; but the same men should not be allowed to remain too long at small out-posts. This, however, is entirely a matter for the discretion and judgment of the District Superintendent and Magistrate.

94. *Lullutpore*.—The severe illness, and subsequent departure on sick leave, of Lieutenant Thain, the District Superintendent, prevented him from submitting a report. The returns, however, show a general decrease of crime, as in the other districts of the Jhansie Division. It is satisfactory, though singular, that no case of dacoity or robbery occurred during the year.

95. *Ajmere*.—The return alluded to in paragraph 235 of your letter is evidently incorrect, and measures should be taken to obviate in future errors such as are noticeable in the statement of this and other districts, which tend to deprive the Criminal statistics of all value.

96. The efforts of the Police in the prosecution of heinous offences do not appear to have been successful, and a considerable increase of heinous offences is observed.

97. Inspector Bower has rendered valuable service during the year.

98. *Kumaon*.—The amount of crime is small, and heinous offences are of rare occurrence. The amount of stolen property recovered, and the proportion of convictions, are favorable.

99. *Gurhwal*.—In Gurhwal there is very little crime. In this division there is, however, little doubt that much petty crime remains unreported, consequent on the sparseness of the population, and the great distance of many villages from the headquarters of the District Officers.

100. *Operations of Deputy Inspectors-General*.—With advertence to your 205th paragraph, I am to state that, as there is so much difference of opinion as to the correct definition of professional dacoity, it would be advisable for you to issue an explanatory Circular on the subject.

101. The account of the Ghond Colony at Jhansie is interesting, and the successful efforts of Lieutenant Ollivant in aid of the permanent success of the experiment merit acknowledgment.

102. You will no doubt take separate action upon the suggestions of the Deputy Inspectors-General, several of which appear to be judicious,—such as those relating to accoutrements and efficiency of clothing.

103. With reference to paragraph 8 of Major Tyrwhitt's Report, in which it is stated that certain sums have been lodged to the credit of the Chunda Fund in a local Bank, I am to request that the attention of all officers be drawn to the necessity of invariably depositing public money in a Government Treasury, or investing it in Government securities. Inattention to this rule renders them personally liable in case of loss.

104. The state of the finance accounts is considered satisfactory.

105. *General Remarks.*—The general provincial returns give a result as shown

| 1.                             | 2.            | 3.                        | 4.                        |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Description of Crime.          | No. of cases. | No. of persons concerned. | No. of persons convicted. |
| Murder, ... ..                 | 325           | 708                       | 377                       |
| Dacoity and robbery, ... ..    | 551           | 2,571                     | 423                       |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... .. | 17,727        | 20,828                    | 2,706                     |
| Thefts, ... ..                 | 32,028        | 38,382                    | 8,840                     |

in the margin, although the figures given in column 3 can only be considered as approximate; yet the Return generally leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the Police are extremely deficient in detective ability, and must be working upon principles radically defective.

106. In regard to the erection and improvement of Police Stations, the further report promised in your 259th paragraph will be awaited. But I am to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor was under the impression that Mr. Court had adopted measures for meeting this urgent want with the utmost despatch the means at the disposal of this Government would allow. No special complaints on the subject have been made during His Honor's annual tours.

107. On the question raised in paragraph 260 of your letter, I am desired to refer you to the orders of this Government No. 1002A., dated the 29th December, 1862, under which was forwarded, for circulation to all Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Court, defining the duties and responsibilities of zemindars in respect to the commission of offences within their estates.

108. You have so fully reviewed the working of the Police, both locally and generally, and the Lieutenant-Governor so entirely concurs in the general tenor of the opinions you have expressed as to their defects and the best means of remedying them, that it is unnecessary to do more than express that concurrence. His Honor will only add that the steady increase of petty offences against property (though in some measure to be ascribed, no doubt, to high prices and partial distress), and the well-founded complaints of the general impunity of thieves, can only proceed from some radical defect in the principle upon which the Police work.

109. It is useless for the most part, in petty thefts and attempts at burglary, to harass the people with investigations which lead to nothing, and only prove the facility with which such offences can be committed with impunity. The only effectual mode of proceeding is to institute independent inquiries calculated to trace those in any neighbourhood who are habitually engaged in such offences, and persistently to watch them. Special exertions in this direction, and a free recourse to the Rural Police and friendly landholders for aid, will soon give the superior officers of Police such know-

ledge of the criminal population within their jurisdictions as will enable them summarily to check their depredations : but until they energetically exert themselves to attain this, they will never succeed in the detection or prevention of crime.

110. Adverting to paragraph 264 of your Report, I am to remark that a Draft Act for the punishment of professional gambling, introduced into the Legislative Council at the instance of this Government, has lately been published in the *Gazette of India*, and will, it is to be hoped, speedily become law.

111. The Lieutenant-Governor would add to the list of Officers given in paragraph 266 as specially deserving of notice the names of Captain Watson, District Superintendent of Seharunpore, and Lieutenant G. F. I. Graham, formerly in the Dhoon, and now at Ajmere.

112. The good service of the Inspectors and Subordinate Officers named in paragraph 267 of your Report is recognized with commendation.

113. His Honor has already, on the occasion of Mr. Court's promotion to a Commissionership, recorded the high opinion entertained by the Government of that Officer's merits, and of the value of his labors in the organization and superintendence of the Police. His Honor has very confidence that under his successor the Department will rapidly progress towards that state of complete efficiency which could not be expected during the earlier stages of its organization.

I have, &c.,

R. SIMSON,

*Secretary to Government, N.-W. P.*







**REPORT**

**ON THE**

**ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE**

**OF THE**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**For the year 1866.**

---

**By F. O. MAYNE, Esq., C.B.,**  
*Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces.*

---



---

**Allahabad:**

**PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.**

**1867.**



# REPORT

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE

OF THE

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For the year 1866.

By F. O. MAYNE, Esq., C.B.,  
Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces.

No. 2362 of 1867.

FROM

F. O. MAYNE, Esquire, C.B.,  
Inspector-General of Police, N. W. Provinces,

TO

R. SIMSON, Esquire,  
Secretary to Government of the N. W. Provinces,

DATED NYNES TAL, THE 1ST JUNE 1867.

SIR,

IN submitting the Annual Police Reports and Returns from the several districts of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1866, I have the honor to make such extracts as appear more especially to court the attention of Government, and to offer such observations as occur to me on a review of the Police administration of the year.

2. The number of persons supposed to have been concerned, as sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, have not been taken into consideration; and I have added to the Abstract Statement of Crime, columns showing the number of persons acquitted and convicted of those summoned by the Magistrate, as compared with the result of trial of those arrested by the Police *suo motu*. The deductions are startling, and it is common to observe how differently magisterial action obtains in the several districts.

3. I have also—as suggested by Mr. Inglis, Commissioner of Bareilly, last year—given the number of cases in which property has been stolen, and the number in which it was recovered; and at the back of the statement is a memo. showing details of cattle-thefts and of thefts of Rs. 10 and over in value, and thefts under Rs. 10 in value, and of cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts.

#### MEERUT DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,361    ...    ...    Population, 1,199,593.]

|                                             |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-----------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 12     | 9      | } Cases.  |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 0      |           |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 10     | 9      |           |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 281    | 555    |           |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 1,289  | 1,268  | } Rupees. |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 78,331 | 50,856 |           |
| " recovered,                                | ... | ... | ... | 26,099 | 21,096 |           |
| Total number of cases cognisable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 2,213  | 2,421  | } Cases.  |
| "       " under enquiry,                    | ... | ... | ... | 1,632  | 818    |           |
| "       " prosecuted to conviction,         | ... | ... | ... | 473    | 495    |           |



|                                                  |       |       |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Total number of persons brought to trial,        | 1,399 | 1,565 | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | 606   | 812   |            |
| ... { Arrested by Police,                        | 206   | 833   |            |
| ... { Summioned by Magistrate,                   | 275   | 741   |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | 269   | 544   | } Persons. |
| ... { Arrested by Police,                        | 269   | 544   |            |
| ... { Summioned by Magistrate,                   | 269   | 544   |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | 58    | 53.8  |            |

4. As remarked by the Magistrate, Mr. W. A. Forbes, the returns show "an increase of cases in certain of the graver descriptions of crime; but this has not taken place to such an extent as to merit any particular notice, whilst from the comparative statement it will be observed that on the whole, under all heads, crime shows a considerable decrease."

5. There were 12 murders in 1866, to 9 in 1865. Arrests were made by the Police in 10 cases. In 8 of these the murderers were arrested and committed for trial, and one case was still pending trial at the end of the year. There have been no dacoities and no gang robberies. In all, 6 cases of culpable homicide arrests were made by the Police, and in 5 the offenders were committed for trial. So far the Police have done well.

6. Only one case of professional poisoning occurred: it was one of many similar cases committed during the year by the same two men, a Brahmin and a Kaeth, subsequently apprehended. A detailed statement of the depredations committed by these two men will be found in the general remarks on professional crime.

7. Of 10 cases of robbery, only 3 were prosecuted to conviction, and 8 persons convicted, out of 12 arrested. There is a remarkable decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass—viz., only 281 in 1866, to 555 in 1865. Of these, a fair proportion (182) were brought under inquiry; but convictions were only found in 23 cases. Only 48 offenders were arrested, and of these 37 were convicted. In 83 cases no property was stolen; and of property valued at Rs. 24,536, stolen in 198 cases, only Rs. 3,033, in 67 cases, were recovered. The decrease in thefts is nominal. Excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts, more than a fair share—968, out of 1,035—were brought under inquiry; but of these only 215 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 448 persons arrested, only 263 were convicted. In 1,035 cases, property was stolen valued at Rs. 44,194; of which Rs. 18,465 were recovered, in 542 cases. This is an improvement. Whilst, however, the District Superintendent has evidently impressed on his subordinates the necessity of more readily inquiring into petty offences against property, the results of detection and prosecution generally in these cases is anything but creditable. In 70 cases 109 persons were brought to trial for receiving stolen property. Of these, 52 were convicted, against 52 acquitted. Of 248 abetments and attempts, only 12 cases were prosecuted to conviction.

8. The general result of arrests is favorable to the Police, and an improvement on the returns of 1865.

|                             | Arrested. | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| By Police, ...              | 932       | 606        | 275        |
| By order of Magistrate, ... | 486       | 206        | 269        |
| Total, ...                  | 1,418     | 812        | 544        |

The number of undetected cases is smaller than in 1865.

9. Cattle-lifting is the prevailing crime of the Meerut District. A special organization for the repression of this crime is under consideration.

10. The Police have done well in arresting during the year 11 proclaimed offenders; and I notice that 55 time-expired convicts have come under observation, in lieu of only 11 during 1865.

11. I noticed last year the undue proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks, but apparently without avail. There were then 504 Mahomedans among 1,365 Constables; there are now 558 among 1,263, and a total of 669 among 1,554 of the whole Force. The District Superintendent will be called on to explain this inattention to orders.

12. Remarkably few men have been punished during the year, and it is gratifying to observe that not a single man has been fined by the District Superintendent.

13. I agree with Mr. Forbes in his remarks on cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts; and, as noted in para. 4 of last year's Report, I do not, in judging of the working of the Police, take such cases into calculation.

*Para. 6, Magistrate's Report.*—"I would notice what has always appeared to me a defect in the preparation of the Police returns, and not showing fairly the actual facts. Cases in which cattle are reported as having strayed, are, should the stray not be recovered within 15 days, entered as thefts; whilst the price of cattle sold from the 'pounds' ownerless is included in the value of stolen property recovered. It may be said that all this is as broad as it is long—that stray cattle entered as stolen is counterbalanced by the price of stray cattle sold and counted as stolen property recovered; but my objection is that such a system does not give us facts, which, in testing the working of Police, should be as accurately shown as possible."

14. On the Statement of Average Duration of Cases Mr. Forbes observes:—

*Para. 9, Magistrate's Report.*—"The attempt to show the duration of cases as low as 'minutes and seconds' appears to me most unadvisable: it is simply an impossibility, and I look upon a statement pretending to give such minute results as untrustworthy and worthless. If the calculation was limited to 'days' there would be more accuracy, and I should trust equally good results would follow."

For my own part I do not place much faith in this statement, and as prepared at present it is almost useless for either comparison or check. The period of duration is calculated differently in almost every district, and it is generally the record of an irresponsible native Policeman.

15. Mr. Forbes complains of the new Chunda Rules. The Rules have, however, not been altered: the only change is that, under the new arrangement of Deputy Inspectors-General, Major Davis has sole charge of the Chunda Fund. The delay noticed in supplying remounts was the fault of the District Superintendent, and not a defect of the system. On due representation being made, Major Davis invariably in urgent cases gives permission to purchase to the District Superintendent, subject to the opinion of a Passing Committee; but in all other cases it is certainly better to wait and to purchase a lot of horses together at the annual fairs, because the men thus get them cheaper and at a more uniform price. District Superintendents do not like this rule; but it has been found inexpedient to trust in such cases to the judgment of every District Superintendent.

16. The Commissioner, Mr. F. Williams, remarks:—

*Para. 41, Commissioner's Report.*—"Generally the Police administration has been satisfactory."

*Para. 42.*—"Mr. Forbes, though overburdened with Settlement work, gives full instruction on the special reports of all heinous cases, and attends closely to all Police matters."

I most cordially thank Mr. Forbes for the very valuable assistance he has ever rendered, and continues to render, to the Police administration of his district.

## ALLYGURH DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,859. ... .. Population, 9,25,538.]

|                                                    | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 7      | 6      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | 2      | 0      |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | 3      | 15     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | 756    | 766    |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | 1,130  | 1,231  | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | 25,765 | 30,053 |            |
| " recovered, ... ..                                | 7,414  | 4,981  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... .. | 2,326  | 2,404  | } Cases.   |
| " " under enquiry, ... ..                          | 1,108  | 619    |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction, ... ..               | 327    | 312    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial, ... ..              | 920    | 795    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Magis-       |        |        |            |
| convicted and commit- } trate, ... .. 66           | 663    | 457    |            |
| ted, ... } Arrested by Police, 597                 |        |        |            |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Magis-       |        |        |            |
| acquitted, ... } trate, ... .. 62                  | 186    | 300    |            |
| " } Arrested by Police, 124                        |        |        |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | 72.0   | 57.8   |            |

17. The returns of this district exhibit a decided improvement on those of 1865. There is less heavy crime, and a small decrease in petty offences against property. The amount of property stolen is less by Rs. 5,000 than in 1865, while the amount recovered, small though it be, is Rs. 2,433 more. Out of 2,404 cognizable cases in 1865, only 619 came under enquiry. Last year the Police enquired into 1,108, out of 2,326. Of these only 327, however, were prosecuted to conviction. I hope to see an improvement in this respect at the end of this year. It is the duty of the Police not only to afford ready inquiry, but to use every endeavor to prosecute to conviction. The proportion of convictions to persons arrested is good, and a great improvement on 1865, being 72.0, against 57.8.

18. The seven cases of murder have been thus disposed of:—In three cases the offenders were arrested and sentenced; in a fourth case the murderer was proved insane, and forwarded to the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly; in a fifth the culprit evaded the penalty of his offence by committing suicide; in the two other cases arrests were made, but the accused were acquitted for want of proof. There was one case of professional poisoning in which the victims recovered: the culprits, owing to omission on the part of the zemindars and chowkeedars to give information, were not detected;—the zemindars and chowkeedars were punished. In one dacoity case four persons were arrested and are still under trial, and Rs. 209, out of Rs. 305 worth of property, have been recovered. Another dacoity case has also been successfully dealt with. In a case of robbery with violence, of two men concerned, one was arrested and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, and all the property was recovered. In three other cases of robbery nothing was discovered.

19. Of 756 cases of lurking house-trespass, 472 came under inquiry. In 321 cases no loss ensued. The result of prosecution is not, however, good. In 758 cases of theft, excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts, 399 came under enquiry. Property to the value of Rs. 10,827 in 758 cases was stolen, and to the value of Rs. 5,326, in 337 cases, recovered. This is good; but of 318 persons brought to trial, only 160 were convicted. The percentage of inquiry and convictions in cases of abetment and attempts is also unsatisfactory.

20. Major Hallet complains of the depredations of the Harbooras who infest this district. A Draft Act for the suppression of these tribes will, however, be immediately submitted, with a special report from this Office, for the consideration of Government.

21. The District Superintendent evinces satisfaction at the substitution of Town Chowkeedars for Municipal Constabulary in the smaller towns of the district, and finds they work well. He wishes the measure to be extended to other towns. This subject will be discussed hereafter.

22. An attempt to improve the Village Chowkeedars is thus given :—

*Para. 11, District Superintendent's Report.*—"The cause of the Village Chowkeedar, which I have endeavoured to advocate on more than one occasion, will, I trust, ere long be favorably considered, and this ill-paid servant of Government receive some adequate remuneration for his services. I have been at some pains in arranging the hulkabundee; and, as an encouragement to further exertion, and with the concurrence of the Magistrate and consent of the Inspector-General of Police, have awarded certain presents in money to Chowkeedars who have proved worthy, and to the heads of different hulkas within whose circle of villages no crime has found entry in the books of Chowkeedars during the space of one year."

I agree, however, with the Commissioner and Magistrate, and question the expediency of rewarding the head men of circles simply if no crime appear in their reports. Such a course fixes a premium on concealment of crime.

23. Four proclaimed offenders were arrested last year. A large number, however, are still unsecured; and I would direct the attention of the District Superintendent to closer inquiry after these men.

24. The District Superintendent pronounces the general conduct of the Force to be satisfactory. Comparatively few men of the Force have been punished, and I am glad to observe that only seven men were fined during the whole year. In this respect Major Hallet has shown good judgment.

#### SEHARUNPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,162, ... .. Population, 869,176.]

|                                                    | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 2      | 4      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | 0      | 1      |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | 7      | 8      |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | 513    | 513    |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | 963    | 971    |            |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | 34,624 | 39,622 | } Rupees.  |
| Ditto recovered, ... ..                            | 10,544 | 12,566 |            |
| Total number of cases cognisable by Police, ... .. | 1,870  | 1,900  | } Cases.   |
| " " under inquiry, ... ..                          | 632    | 461    |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction, ... ..               | 308    | 306    |            |
| " persons brought to trial, ... ..                 | 724    | 720    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons { Summioned by Ma-         |        |        |            |
| convicted and com- gistrate, ... 122               | 329    | 400    |            |
| mitted, ... { Arrested by Police, 307              |        |        |            |
| Total number of persons { Summioned by Ma-         |        |        |            |
| acquitted, ... { gistrate, ... 192                 | 268    | 300    |            |
| ... { Arrested by Police, 76                       |        |        |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | 59.2   | 55.5   |            |

25. The Reports of the Magistrate and District Superintendent are so very meagre, that an opinion of the working of the Police must be formed from the statements only.

26. The commission of crime in the district may be said to be stationary as compared with 1865. There was a very great improvement in 1865 over 1864, and there has been no falling off in the working of the Police in 1866.

27. There were three cases of murder tried during the year, including one of the previous year, and all were prosecuted to conviction. Four professional poisoning cases were prosecuted to conviction during the year. No dacoities or robberies with violence have taken place. In the seven robbery cases, four were prosecuted to conviction and four persons punished.

28. Charges of rape appear to be unnecessarily received. Eight cases came under inquiry by Police *suo motu*, and two by order of the Magistrates; but in two cases only were convictions found; and of 14 persons arrested—seven by Police *suo motu*, and seven by order of Magistrate—three only were punished.

29. I have still to complain, regarding the Seharunpore Police, of their backwardness in taking up complaints of theft and burglary. I noticed it last year, and in 1866 again notice the same fault. Of 513 cases of lurking house-trespass only 105 came under enquiry, of which 23 only were prosecuted to conviction. Of Rs. 11,375 value of property stolen in 349 cases, property was recovered in 52 cases only, to the value of Rs. 1,403. Of 512 theft cases, excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts, 208 came under inquiry; and in 158 cases only was property recovered, to the value of Rs. 4,325, out of Rs. 12,511 stolen. Regarding 106 cases of cattle theft, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—

*Para. 23, Commissioner's Report.*—"Judging from the value of cattle stolen (Rs. 5,506), and of the recoveries (Rs. 3,346), the success in tracing stolen cattle would appear to be greater far than in discovery of other stolen property. But as a general rule cattle are often recovered by an arrangement between the losers and the thieves; and this is probably the case in this district."

Of 125 abetments and attempts, only 11 came under inquiry. The percentage of convictions to arrests generally is not good; but this is owing very much to the action of the Magistrates. Of 311 persons summoned by order of the Magistrates, 122 only were convicted, and 192 acquitted; whilst of 406 arrested by Police *suo motu*, 307 were convicted, and only 76 acquitted. This is decidedly creditable to Police action.

30. It is satisfactory to find the District Superintendent this year reports more favorably of the conduct of his subordinates:—

*Para. 6, District Superintendent's Report.*—"Conduct of the Police.—With some few exceptions, all grades have done their duty very well. There has been more general intelligence shown, and fewer mistakes have been made in the execution of routine duties; and on several occasions considerable detective ability has been evinced. Men displaying peculiar aptitude for the finer work of the profession have been pushed on, and all who have really distinguished themselves have either been promoted or are on the road to preferment."

31. I regret to say the District Superintendent has not paid the slightest attention to my remark of last year on the undue proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks. I then noticed 357 Mahomedans, in a total of 753;—there are now 424, in a total of 749. Explanation will be called for on this point.

32. Of 57 absconded offenders, ten are reported as arrested or dead;—personal enquiry on the part of the District Superintendent might possibly result in the arrest of others. 186 time-expired convicts came under the observation of the Police, of whom 127 are said to have returned to honest courses.

33. I have much pleasure in recording Mr. Williams, the Commissioner's opinion of Major Watson, the District Superintendent:—

*Para. 25, Commissioner's Report.*—"Major Watson's high character as a Police Officer requires no confirmation by me. Being heavily burdened with Settlement work, Mr. Robertson has not much spare time, and on this account probably has not, by a fuller Report, shown the interest he takes in the Police administration."

#### MOZUFFERNUGGER DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,647, ... .. Population, 682,212.]

|                                             |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-----------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 5      | 4      | } Cases.  |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 1      |           |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 10     | 2      |           |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 212    | 266    |           |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 688    | 505    | } Rupees. |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 32,307 | 45,012 |           |
| " recovered,                                | ... | ... | ... | 10,365 | 9,290  |           |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 1,305  | 1,036  | } Cases.  |
| " " under enquiry,...                       | ... | ... | ... | 514    | 407    |           |
| " " prosecuted to conviction, ...           | ... | ... | ... | 222    | 187    |           |

|                                                     |      |      |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------|----------|
| Total number of persons brought to trial, ...       | 971. | 673  | Persons. |
| " convicted and committed, ...                      | 192  | 268  |          |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ...                         |      |      |          |
| Arrested by Police, 207                             | 399  |      |          |
| Total number of persons summoned by Magistrate, ... | 403  | 367  |          |
| Arrested by Police, 129                             | 532  |      |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ...     | 41   | 39.8 |          |

34. There is an increase of crime of a violent nature. Of six cases of murder (including one of 1865), four were prosecuted to conviction and one was still under trial at the end of the year. No dacoity has occurred, and the district has been entirely free of professional poisoners. Robberies increased from two in 1865 to ten in 1866. None of them, however, are of a serious nature.

35. Thefts have increased. The District Superintendent attributes this fact to the high price of grain—the Magistrate, to greater correctness in reporting crime. Both causes may have something to say to it. The amount of property stolen is considerably less than in 1865, whilst the amount recovered is larger, being 32 per cent. in 1866, against 21 per cent. in 1865. There is still room for improvement in this respect. The percentage of convictions to arrests by Police is also good, but the action of the Magistrates makes the return bad.

|                             | Arrested. | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| By Police, ...              | 360       | 207        | 129        |
| By order of Magistrate, ... | 600       | 192        | 403        |
| Total, ...                  | 960       | 399        | 532        |

36. On this subject I append the Commissioner's remarks regarding the whole division.

*Para. 6, Commissioner's Report.*—"The number of cases prosecuted to conviction out of the number investigated is certainly not satisfactory; but the blame of this does not rest entirely on the Police management."

"699 cases, representing 1,592 persons, are brought up by the orders of the Magistrates. It will be seen further on in the table that, of 1,592 persons, 953 are acquitted and only 628 are convicted; while of 3,334 arrested by the Police, only 728 are acquitted, whilst 2,470 are convicted. It is evident that a good deal of the failure in the cases investigated is owing to persons being summoned by the Magistrates without sufficient grounds;—not to arrest of innocent people by the Police. In one district this is strongly the case, viz., Mozuffernugger :—The cases investigated by the Police *suo motu* are 178; in 331, summonses are issued or arrests ordered by the Magistrates. 360 persons are arrested by the Police, of whom 207 are convicted; while 600 are sent for by the Magistrates, of whom 403 are acquitted, and only 192 convicted."

*Para. 7.*—"Generally the Police are evidently improving as regards good discretion in arrests, care in preparation of cases, and the proportion of convictions to acquittals—very important matters for a new Force to be trained up to; and there are many indications in these returns of advancing efficiency."

37. I have still to complain in this district of the very small proportion of petty offences against property taken up and investigated by the Police. Of 210 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 19 came under inquiry; of 522 thefts, excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts, only 135 came under inquiry; and of 54 abetments and attempts, only two were inquired into. The attention of the District Superintendent will be called to this matter. The Magistrate also requests the District Superintendent to impress upon his subordinates the necessity of exercising more diligence in the detection of ordinary crimes; and for his guidance, and for that of Magistrates in general, I quote the remarks made by the Commissioner :—

*Para. 32, Commissioner's Report.*—"Doubtless more might, and we may hope more will, be done in every part of Police work. But it cannot and will not be done at present by the Magistrate 'requesting the District Superintendent to impress on 'his subordinates the necessity of exercising more diligence in the detection of 'ordinary crime;' or urging the Police, through the same channel, to pay more attention to this or that point."

*Para. 33.*—"The points especially selected by Mr. Martin are the very ones which require the close attention and energetic action of the Magistrate, his knowledge of law and his influence over the people, and actual co-operation with the Superintendent—not merely official reminders, verbally or on paper."

*Para. 34.*—"It is not to be understood that Mr. Martin confines himself to such reminders: I am merely combating the idea that such work is that specially of the Superintendent. Mr. Martin acknowledges that Captain Bramley has always been willing to carry out his wishes; and that, now the Police is subordinate to the Magistrate, there is no hindrance of any kind. In this district there is none now, because the head of the district has finished the Settlement, and has now leisure to work with the Superintendent. It is on this account that I make these remarks here."

*Para. 35.*—"Mr. Martin has commenced with the cattle-lifters, and will no doubt turn his own attention to all the points to which he has referred."

I observe that, although only 135 cases came under inquiry by Police, yet stolen property was recovered in no less than 247. It would appear, therefore, that the Police remained content to allow property to be recovered by private arrangement between the thieves and their victims. This is not the way to stop crime.

38. The Magistrate remarks as follows on the crime of cattle stealing :—

*Para. 6, Magistrate's Report.*—"Cattle stealing is a very common offence in this district. I am glad to be able to report I have broken up a nest of cattle-lifters in the village of Sikandarpore, Pergunnah Bhokurharee. The Goojurs of this place have been in the habit of driving stolen cattle down to the Khadir, and there secreting them in the long grass and jungle, where, after a time, they divide the spoil. The thannah of Gordhunpore is too weak to cope with these Goojurs, who live in the Khadir and practice thefts—only two Head Constables and six Constables in the whole pergunnah: this is manifestly under the proper strength; the number of Constables should be doubled."

*Para. 7.*—"It has been reported to me by Captain Bramley, and I have heard the same in various directions, that the Goojurs in the Khadir make a good thing of cattle-lifting by levying half the value of the stolen cattle from the owners, and then returning the property without any information being given to the Police. I am engaged just now in looking up all these thieves and abettors, and in a short time I hope to put a stop to this system of plundering."

The expediency of increasing the number of Police at the Gordhunpore station will be considered in the general review of allocation which is now in hand.

39. The District Superintendent has not corrected, as desired, the undue proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks. His attention will again be directed to the subject. The District Superintendent pronounces the conduct of the Force on the whole good, and I am glad to see no fines have been imposed on the men, and very few punishments.

40. Of absconded offenders there are but nine in the whole district, and no new names have been added to the list during the year. Two have been apprehended by the Police. 119 time-expired convicts have come under observation, of whom 34 are said to have returned to honest livelihood, and 76 to be still of doubtful character.

41. The Magistrate, Mr. Martin, thus writes of the Bowreah settlement :—

*Para. 10, Magistrate's Report.*—" \* \* To Captain Bramley I am indebted for the care he has taken in superintending the Force, and I have always found him willing to carry out my wishes. Especially in the matter of Bowreaahs, I have received valuable aid from the District Superintendent. This colony is now flourishing, and numbers 1,625, including women and children. There have been a few escapes during the course of the year, but I hope in the course of time to arrest the absconders, who are said to have found refuge in some of the Native States of Central India. Last year the Inspector-General of Police alluded to some of the Bowreaahs having been convicted in the district of Deyrah Doon without our knowledge of their absence. On enquiry I found they were not Bowreaahs of this district, but belonged to Zillah Saharunpore. As I have separately reported to you the state of this colony by my No. 109, dated 13th November, 1866, I need not enter into further detail regarding their present condition. I think both Mehndee Husun Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Bidowlee, and Than Singh, Inspector, deserve praise for restraining and keeping within bounds this vagrant tribe. At the late Durbar at Agra not a Bowreaah was seen."

42. Mr. Martin approves of the present system of bringing the Police more under the Magistrate of the district; and I feel certain the advice as above tendered by the Commissioner will not be thrown away.

*Para. 11, Magistrate's Report.*—" In conclusion, I beg to state I think the orders of Government subordinating the Police to the Magistrate as chief authority in the district has had a very salutary effect: it was not before it was wanted—there was reason to believe the Police looked upon their department as a separate "*serishta*," and were apt to disregard the directions of the Magistrate, who they erroneously believed had no power of controlling their actions. The system is now working well, without hindrance of any kind, and, if carried out with judgment, will no doubt give satisfaction to the public."

43. Altogether, I concur with the Commissioner that the working of the Police in this district is very creditable to Captain Bramley.

#### BOOLUNDSHUHUR DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,889. ... .. Population, 8,00,431.]

|                                                         | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                          | 3      | 7      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                         | 1      | 3      |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                         | 8      | 15     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                          | 199    | 406    |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                           | 725    | 823    | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen, ... ..                                 | 26,405 | 36,075 |            |
| " recovered, ... ..                                     | 11,604 | 11,602 |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... ..      | 1,345  | 1,564  | } Cases.   |
| " " under inquiry, ... ..                               | 694    | 1,020  |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction, ... ..                    | 278    | 314    |            |
| " persons brought to trial, ... ..                      | 703    | 935    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, ... .. | 569    | 765    |            |
| Summioned by Magistrate, ... 38                         |        |        |            |
| Arrested by Police, 531                                 |        |        |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted, ... ..               | 123    | 146    | } Persons. |
| Summioned by Magistrate, ... 27                         |        |        |            |
| Arrested by Police, 96                                  |        |        |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... ..      | 80     | 81.8   |            |

44. The returns of this district are, as usual, under the excellent administration of the District Superintendent, Captain Clarke, backed by the ever ready and judicious aid of the Magistrate Mr. Webster, very satisfactory in every respect. There is not only a lesser amount of crime of every description returned (and I believe the returns to be correct), but a fair proportion of offences have been investigated, and the Police have also been most successful in dealing with crime; and the result of prosecutions is very good, being 80 per cent. of convictions to arrests.



45. Three murders took place, and in all three the offenders were arrested and convicted. Inspector Mozuffur Hussain especially distinguished himself in two of these cases.

46. Three cases of professional poisoning occurred ; committed by the same Brahmin and Kaeth mentioned in para. 4—the offenders in a similar case in the Meerut District. They have both been arrested and sentenced to 28 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Boolundshuhur cases only.

47. In the one dacoity case, unfortunately no clue was obtained. The robberies (eight in number, against 15 of last year) were not of a serious nature. In one of these cases the criminal was pursued and arrested 50 miles from the scene of the crime. Another case of robbery was committed by a Police Constable whilst employed in recording names of travellers at a seraie. He was convicted, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

48. The decrease of thefts is chiefly in cattle thefts, and is attributable to the arrest and conviction of one Doulut, a Jat, a man notorious throughout this and the neighbouring districts as a receiver of stolen cattle, and the head centre of the trade on the Ganges side of the district. The decrease in cases of house-breaking is attributable in some measure to a more correct classification of the crime, as prescribed by this Office Circular No. 20 of 1866. There is still, however, a decrease on the whole by 71 cases.

49. On the subject of cattle-stealing, the remarks by Mr. Webster, the Officiating Magistrate, are worthy of record, and I give them in Appendix A. as a guide to the inquiries which are now being specially conducted by Major Davis into this class of crime.

50. The successful investigation of a case of kidnapping and emasculation by Inspector Mozuffur Hussain is thus described by Captain Clarke, and is worthy of the highest praise :—

*Extracts from District Superintendent's Report.*—" \* \* In one case in particular, " Inspector Mozuffur Hussain shewed great detective ability ; this was a case of " kidnapping and emasculation by eunuchs.

" The victim, Ali Bux, then a child of seven years, was received into the Poor-house at Shikarpore. Illahi Bux, a Julaha, who obtained occasional relief from the Poor-house, took Ali Bux away on the pretence that he was his own brother, and " sold him to Hussain Bux and Bholaki, eunuchs, of Shikarpore."

" The next day the eunuchs and Illahi Bux took the child to Hurdooagunge, " Zillah Allygurrh, and sold him for Rs. 25 to Khoda Bux and Illahi Bux (2), eunuchs, " of that town."

" After four days the eunuchs castrated the boy, having first drugged him. He " was then tied down to a charpoy, and so kept until the wound healed. They then " named him Man Bux, and sold him to Mungloo and Hussain Bux, eunuchs, of Allygurrh, who taught him his profession. For five and a half years he remained with " these eunuchs, and during that time was never allowed to quit the house alone. " He subsequently effected his escape, and took refuge with one Shadee Khan, a " khansamah at the Railway Refreshment Rooms. On the 10th June, 1866, his father, " who had come to Allygurrh to sell clothes, recognised him in the bazaar, and " brought a charge against Mungloo and Hussain Bux, which broke down—the eunuchs having great influence in that town. The father then brought his case to " Boolundshuhur, and Inspector Mozuffur Hussain worked to such good purpose " that a conviction was obtained against—

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| " 1. Illahi Bux, Julaha, ... | } of Shikarpore.   |
| " 2. Bholaki, eunuch, ...    |                    |
| " 3. Hussain Bux, do., ...   |                    |
| " 4. Illahi Bux, do., ...    | } of Hurdooagunge. |
| " 5. Khoda Bux, do., ...     |                    |

"The Julaha was sentenced to ten years', and the eunuchs to 14 years', imprisonment. During the investigation a child named Khajoo was found in the house of the Shikarpore eunuchs; his age was about seven years. This child had not yet been emasculated, and was evidently strongly attached to the eunuchs in whose house he lived. He denied all knowledge of his parents, or how he came there. He has since been sent to the Orphan Asylum at Agra."

51. The following case is also interesting, and I extract it as indicative of the great ability and untiring perseverance which Captain Clarke brings to bear on the Police administration of his district :—

*Extract from District Superintendent's Report.*—"A swindler, named Bheem Sain, alias Girwar, alias Thakoor Singh, on whose tracks the Police had been since August, 1865, was arrested at Anoopshuhur on 7th July, 1866.

"This man had first appeared in this district as a Jemadar of the Agra Police; he mentioned Captain Knyvett's name, and gave out that he had been sent to enlist Sowars and Foot Constables. He induced some Jats to accompany him towards Agra, bringing one mare and Rs. 60 to purchase another. At Muttra he very cleverly managed to obtain possession of the mare and the money, and disappeared. I afterwards heard of him at Agra, and again at Hussunpore, in the Goorgaon District, where he appeared as a Jemadar of the Thuggee Department, awaiting the arrival of his Superintendent; he lived there for about three weeks, and was on intimate terms with the Police, when one day he met one of his former victims and bolted, taking with him a Constable's *tulwar*. I again heard of him at Ramghat, in this district, where he had put himself into communication with the Police; but he was off before my order for arrest could reach. A short time after he was arrested at Anoopshuhur, returning from the Moradabad District in company with two men whom he had promised to get employment for. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and was sent to Goorgaon for further trial."

52. No less than 13 absconded offenders have been arrested, and 27 time-expired convicts came under observation of the Police, of whom 19 are reported as having returned to honest courses of livelihood.

53. I append the following remarks by Captain Clarke on the abolition of Divisional Inspectors, as coming from an experienced Officer, whose opinion is entitled to the greatest attention :—

*Extract from District Superintendent's Report.*—"This is the third year since the Inspectors have been recalled to the Reserve; and I am decidedly of opinion that a great check has been taken off the officers in charge of stations. I have not found that their improved pay and more independent position has tended to make them more active.

"In serious cases I have always found it necessary to depute an Inspector to investigate; and doubtless the fact of the Inspector constantly moving about in his circle, and gathering information independently of the station, acted as a great check on the subordinate officers.

"With regard to the clerks of stations who in 1864 were made Head Constables on higher pay, I confess I think the money has been wasted. The work of the station could be easily disposed of by a writer on Rs. 7; and the higher rank and pay now given has only made the 'Dewanjee' a more conceited and mischievous member of the Force than he was before."

I presume, however, it was never the intention of Government entirely to remove the check by Inspectors over the subordinate officers in charge of stations. On the contrary, although the number of Inspectors was reduced and they were stationed at head-quarters, a certain number of Inspectors were told off for district duty, and

District Superintendents were directed to depute them thence on tours of inspection of the stations and outposts; and that, though ordinarily Inspectors were not to interfere directly with the proceedings of the local Police Officers in the investigation of crimes and the detection of offenders, still the District Superintendent was authorized to employ them when qualified in any way he thought proper. In cases committed by organized criminals, or in pursuance of a systematized plan, it was particularly noted that Inspectors should be employed (*vide* para. 4, and paras. 21 to 30, of Circular 2 of 1864). Whilst, then, the officers in charge of stations were better paid and made directly responsible to the District Superintendent for the proper investigation and successful detection of crimes within their circles, and the intermediate authority of Inspectors, under cover of which the station officers were apt to excuse their own shortcomings, was removed, a sufficient number of Inspectors was left still available to the District Superintendent, whose aid he was told to employ, in order that, by constant tours of inspection, he might keep the Police of outlying stations up to the mark, and whom he could depute whenever he chose to work out the more important cases. If the Visiting Inspectors are made proper use of, I cannot but think the present system the preferable one of the two. Sufficient check over officers in charge of stations still remains, whilst at the same time we cease to weaken their direct responsibility. Nor can I agree with Captain Clarke in thinking money has been wasted in raising the pay of the clerks of stations.

54. Three gross cases appear in the record of bad conduct of the Police; but the offenders were in each case severely punished.

#### DEHRA DOON DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,020. ... .. Population, 1,03,055.]

|                                                  |     |     |     | 1866. | 1865.  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                          | ... | ... | ... | 0     | 1      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 0     | 0      |            |
| Robbery,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 0     | 1      |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ... | ... | ... | 40    | 94     |            |
| Theft,                                           | ... | ... | ... | 220   | 267    |            |
| Property stolen,                                 | ... | ... | ... | 7,468 | 10,864 | } Rupees.  |
| " recovered,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 3,136 | 3,209  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ... | ... | ... | 369   | 478    | } Cases.   |
| " " under inquiry,                               | ... | ... | ... | 369   | 312    |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,                    | ... | ... | ... | 173   | 244    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial,                   | ... | ... | ... | 254   | 270    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | ... | ... | ... | 222   | 224    |            |
| { Summoned by Magistrate, ... 4                  |     |     |     | 226   | 224    |            |
| { Arrested by Police, ... 222                    |     |     |     |       |        |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | ... | ... | ... | 28    | 46     |            |
| { Summoned by Magistrate, ... 0                  |     |     |     |       |        |            |
| { Arrested by Police, ... 28                     |     |     |     |       |        |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      |     |     |     | 88.9  | 82.9   |            |

55. There has been no murder, no dacoity, no robbery, and no case of professional poisoning. The only two serious cases are one culpable homicide and one case of ordinary poisoning, in both of which were convictions found. Thefts have been 47 less than in 1865, and lurking house-trespass has diminished by more than half. Stolen property is reduced from Rs. 10,864 in 1865 to Rs. 7,468, of which nearly half is recovered. This state of things is startling, and our first impression would be that crime must be concealed; but Mr. Daniell, the Superintendent, notes that there has been a similar decrease in those cases to which the Police have nothing to say. We may, as the Commissioner remarks, accept this explanation as indicative that the decrease shewn in the Police returns is also a fact. Of the crimes that have occurred, 71 per cent. were enquired into by the Police, and 89 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. This is very satisfactory. The Police were also successful in detecting many cases of receiving stolen property. One case in particular is worthy of mention:—

*Para. 4, District Superintendent's Report.*—"Some time early in 1865 a Contractor, who lived in the Mohun Pass, on the Saharunpore side, was robbed of a very

"large quantity of jewels, &c. No clue to the stolen property was obtained until April, 1866, when a man gave information that gold mohurs were selling freely in a certain house in Dehra, and that jewels had been offered for sale in the village of Dhukranee, some 20 miles to the west of Dehra. On this clue the Police set to work, and eventually succeeded in recovering more than a thousand rupees, and in convicting four offenders."

56. Owing to the exertions of Inspector Aga Jan, the recoveries of cattle reported as strayed is remarkable; in 120 cases, 105 animals were recovered. There were only 6 cases of cattle stealing.

57. I concur in the Commissioner's remarks that Mr. Pocock certainly deserves credit for his management of the Police, and I am much indebted to Mr. Cairns Daniell for his careful and willing attention to the working of the Police.

### BAREILLY DISTRICT.

| [Area, 2,372. ... .. Population, 13,87,494.] |                             |     |     |         | 1866.      | 1865.  |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---------|------------|--------|
| Murder,                                      | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 16         | 26     |
| Dacoity,                                     | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 0          | 0      |
| Robbery,                                     | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 6          | 10     |
| Lurking house-trespass,                      | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 411        | 606    |
| Theft,                                       | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 1,723      | 1,967  |
|                                              |                             |     |     |         | } Cases.   |        |
| Property stolen in 2,127 cases,              | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 35,695     | 44,337 |
| „ recovered in 829 cases,                    | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 20,552     | 14,160 |
|                                              |                             |     |     |         | } Rupees.  |        |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,  | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 3,862      | 4,588  |
| „ „ under enquiry,                           | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 3,149      | 1,225  |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction,                | ...                         | ... | ... | ...     | 865        | 775    |
|                                              |                             |     |     |         | } Cases.   |        |
| of persons brought to trial,                 |                             |     |     |         | 249        | 2,158  |
| Total number of persons                      | Arrested by Police, 905     |     |     | } 1,602 | } 1,309    |        |
| convicted and committed,                     | Summoned by Magistrate, 697 |     |     |         |            |        |
| Total number of persons                      | Arrested by Police, 183     |     |     | } 833   | } 719      |        |
| acquitted,                                   | Summoned by Magistrate, 650 |     |     |         |            |        |
|                                              |                             |     |     |         | } Persons. |        |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,  |                             |     |     |         | 67.4       | 62.9   |

58. The returns for the past year are the most favorable in this district since the formation of the new Police. There is a remarkable decrease in the number of all important cognizable offences. The small number of murders and highway robberies, as compared with 1865, is very satisfactory. Regarding these cases the District Superintendent remarks as follows:—

*Para. 3, District Superintendent's Report.*—"Murders show a decrease of 10. Of the 16 actually committed during the year, I regret to say the Police have failed in 8. In one case a man murdered his wife and then escaped into Rampore; every search was made for him, but I regret to say we have never been able to trace him. The second case was one in which a boy was murdered for the sake of his silver ornaments. The supposed murderers were apprehended, but for want of sufficient evidence the case broke down. In the third instance a Kahar was murdered, it is supposed by the order of his master, a wealthy and influential zemindar. This case was ruined by the misconduct of an Inspector and other Police Officers. All the Police concerned were, as you are aware, dismissed by order of the Inspector-General."

*Para. 4.*—"Of highway robberies there were 6, showing a decrease of 4 on previous year. In one instance the Dāk-runner was attacked in Pergunnah Aonlah, and the mail-bags taken from him. I am glad to say the greater portion of the mails was recovered, and the principal offender convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Three other cases were prosecuted to conviction."

Of nine cases of culpable homicide, eight were prosecuted to conviction.

60. Two cases of robbery by professional poisoning occurred—in one the Police failed to trace the offenders; in the other case the Sessions Judge declined to convict; but one of the three offenders was fortunately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a similar case which occurred in the Budaon District.

61. The Police have been very diligent in taking up offences against property; but the proportion of cases prosecuted to conviction to cases investigated is small. The proportion of convictions to persons arrested by Police is, however, particularly good,—905 persons having been convicted, out of 1,035 arrested. The amount of stolen property recovered is also satisfactory.

62. There is an increase of 47 offences relating to public tranquillity, 13 of hurt and grievous hurt, and 35 of wrongful confinement.

63. Fifty-one out of 125 absconded offenders have been accounted for during the year; and 493 time-expired convicts have come under the observation of the Police, of whom 348 are said to have returned to honest livelihood.

64. The Police of this district have as a body worked well, and the District Superintendent reports their conduct on the whole as being very good. The Commissioner remarks there has been a steady improvement throughout the department, and commends the exertions of Major Earle, District Superintendent, to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

#### BIJNOUR DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,882. ... .. Population, 6,90,975.]

|                         |     |     |     |     | 1866. | 1865. |          |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|----------|
| Murder,                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2     | 6     | } Cases. |
| Dacoity,                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0     | 0     |          |
| Robbery,                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5     | 8     |          |
| Lurking house-trespass, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 664   | 942   |          |
| Theft, ...              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 651   | 957   |          |



great decrease in reported cases of lurking house-trespass and thefts. The decrease really is entirely in cattle thefts, and not in ordinary cases of thefts and burglary, and I believe the return to be perfectly correct.

The Commissioner on this subject remarks : —“ In the Bijnour District the decrease in thefts is undoubtedly real, and is owing to the success which has attended Major Thomson's efforts to put down cattle stealing. If the same system was extended to the Moradabad and Budaon Districts, similar results would follow. I forwarded copy of Mr. Palmer's letter and Major Thomson's report to the Magistrates of those districts; also copy of Mr. Palmer's previous letter, dated 9th June, 1866, No. 57.”

68. The report by the District Superintendent and Magistrate regarding cattle thefts will be found in Appendix B. The number of cattle reported strayed was only 295 in 1866, to 524 in 1865; and actual cattle thefts, 49 only in 1866, to 108 in 1865. This in itself is a very satisfactory result, and proves what can be done by special agency. At the same time it fully accounts for the want of success above noticed in other branches of the Police administration. The whole attention of the District Superintendent and of his inspecting agency has been taken up in the suppression of cattle-lifting, to the neglect of other work. I trust during the present year he will have more time to attend to the ordinary Police work of the district.

69. Both the Commissioner and Magistrate bring prominently to notice the favorable character of Major Thomson's Police administration. My concurrence in their view of his work is, however, restricted to his exertions in repressing cattle theft.

#### MORADABAD DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,761. ... ... Population, 10,96,757.]

|                                               | 1866. | 1865. |            |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|-----|
| Murder,                                       | ...   | ...   | } Cases.   |     |
| Dacoity,                                      | ...   | ...   |            |     |
| Robbery,                                      | ...   | ...   |            |     |
| Lurking house-trespass,                       | ...   | ...   |            |     |
| Theft,                                        | ...   | ...   |            |     |
| Property stolen in 1,701 cases,               | ...   | ...   | } Rupees.  |     |
| "    recovered in 740 cases,                  | ...   | ...   |            |     |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,   | ...   | ...   | } Cases.   |     |
| "    "    under inquiry,                      | ...   | ...   |            |     |
| "    "    prosecuted to conviction,           | ...   | ...   |            |     |
| "    of persons brought to trial,             | ...   | ...   | } Persons. |     |
| Total number of persons } Arrested by Police, | 363   | 527   |            | 668 |
| convicted and commit- } Summoned by Ma-       | 164   |       |            |     |
| ted, ... } gistrate,                          | 112   | 360   |            | 341 |
| Total number of persons } Arrested by Police, | 248   |       |            |     |
| acquitted, ... } Summoned by Ma-              |       |       |            |     |
|                                               |       |       |            |     |

70. The Magistrate, Mr. Manderson, justly remarks as follows :—

*Para. 2, Magistrate's Report.*—“ The returns do not show any marked peculiarity deserving special notice. Murders have slightly increased, but their prosecution has been successful, and more cannot be expected.

*Para. 3.*—“ Thefts have increased, but there is a corresponding diminution in burglaries.”

No less than Rs. 10,562 worth of property stolen has been recovered, out of Rs. 15,642, as compared with Rs. 15,642 out of Rs. 36,065 in 1865; and the proportion of convictions to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* is good. The return shows a different result, owing to the large number of persons acquitted who were summoned by order of the Magisterial authorities. I would remark, however, that, whilst there is a slight increase in the total number of cases,—and a very much larger number of cases have come under inquiry,—the number of cases successfully prosecuted has fallen from 618 to 379, and the number of persons brought to trial from 1,036 to 972. I look for an improvement in this respect during the current year.

71. I am glad to find cattle thefts have not increased—being 250 in 1866 to 260 in 1865. The system proposed by Mr. Carmichael, the Magistrate of Budaon, for the suppression of cattle theft, has not yet come into operation; but it is under course of organization, and I hope soon to hear of good results. The whole question of cattle-stealing and its prevention is under enquiry and consideration by Major Davis, Deputy Inspector-General; and he will shortly submit a full Report on the subject, and propose rules for a combined system of prevention and detection. I quite agree with Mr. Manderson in his advice to the District Superintendent as to the manner of employing the detective agency at his disposal; and the statement of cattle thefts under preparation will be of the greatest possible utility hereafter.

72. Mr. Manderson's remarks on the "Koj" system are herein abstracted, as likely to be of use to other officers who have not enjoyed his experience.

*Para. 9, Magistrate's Report.*—"Regarding the prosecution of zemindars to whose villages cattle are traced, but not found—or, in other words, the introduction of the 'Koj' system, I have a strong opinion. I have seen it administered in the Dehli territory; and from watching the results I must say that it was worse than useless, for it fostered a spirit of enmity between villages, and thus provoked reprisals; and it directly tended to prevent the recovery of the stolen property, and thereby demoralized the Police, who only attended the 'Kojees,' attested the fact of the 'Koj' having been carried to a certain point and going no further; and thought it quite unnecessary to take any other steps in the matter. Besides, in a country like this there are very few, if any, 'Kojees;' nor if there were, could the system of tracking be introduced.

*Para. 10.*—"I agree with Captain Noble that Chowkeedars are good men for tracing stolen cattle, and it would be well if they were more extensively made use of by Police Officers. There is not the least necessity for sending them into Court as witnesses."

73. I am glad to find that the Magistrate reports favorably of the substitution of Town Chowkeedars for Constabulary in mofussil towns.

*Para. 11, Magistrate's Report.*—"During the past year a system of substituting Chowkeedars for Police for the purposes of watch and ward in certain towns, which were unable to pay a sufficient quota for the entertainment of an adequate Police Force, has been introduced; and I regard the measure as most beneficial."

74. The District Superintendent would do well to reduce the large proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks, by enlisting men of other castes. The small number of men punished, and the few casualties, are creditable to the judgment with which Captain Noble governs the force under his command. Mr. Manderson reports most favorably of Captain Noble in every matter relating to the Police administration of the district; and the Commissioner also brings his name prominently to notice.

#### BUDAON DISTRICT.

| [Area, 1,972. ... .. Population, 8,89,810.] |                           |                   |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----|--------|--------|------------|--|
| Murder,                                     | ...                       | ...               | ... | 11     | 14     | } Cases.   |  |
| Dacoity,                                    | ...                       | ...               | ... | 0      | 0      |            |  |
| Robbery,                                    | ...                       | ...               | ... | 8      | 9      |            |  |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...                       | ...               | ... | 200    | 586    |            |  |
| Theft,                                      | ...                       | ...               | ... | 1,703  | 1,654  | } Rupees.  |  |
| Property stolen in 1,922 cases,             | ...                       | ...               | ... | 25,895 | 27,374 |            |  |
| " recovered in 658 cases,                   | ...                       | ...               | ... | 12,082 | 10,141 |            |  |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ...                       | ...               | ... | 2,977  | 2,963  | } Cases.   |  |
| " " under inquiry, ...                      | ...                       | ...               | ... | 1,354  | 690    |            |  |
| " " prosecuted to conviction, ...           | ...                       | ...               | ... | 619    | 407    |            |  |
| " of persons brought to trial,              | ...                       | ...               | ... | 1,633  | 1,095  | } Persons. |  |
| Total number of persons                     | } Arrested by Police, 466 |                   |     | 1,052  | 639    |            |  |
| convicted and com-                          |                           | } Summoned by Ma- |     |        |        |            |  |
| mitted, ...                                 | ...                       | gistrate, ... 586 |     |        |        |            |  |
| Total number of persons                     | } Arrested by Police, 323 |                   |     | 560    | 419    |            |  |
| acquitted, ...                              |                           | } Summoned by Ma- |     |        |        |            |  |
|                                             | ...                       | gistrate, ... 237 |     |        |        |            |  |
| Proportion of conviction to persons tried,  | ...                       | ...               | ... | 64.3   | 59.3   |            |  |



75. Columns 18, 19, 20, and 21 of No. 1. District Statement have been wrongly filled in. The entries in column 18 should have been made in column 19, and the entries in column 20 made in column 21, and *vice versa*. It is satisfactory to find the Magisterial authorities exercising so much influence in the Police administration. Enquiries were made in 351 cases, and 789 persons were summoned by order of Magistrate, of whom 466 were convicted and 323 acquitted.

76. The returns of the district may be pronounced generally satisfactory. There is a decrease of crime; a larger proportion of stolen property recovered; double the number over those of 1865 of cases investigated, and half of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, while two-thirds of persons tried were convicted; no less than 110 cases of receiving stolen property were prosecuted to conviction, 185 persons being convicted under this heading; under the heading of murder, we find 10 of the 15 cases prosecuted to conviction, and no less than 30 persons convicted; 10 cases of culpable homicide were all prosecuted to conviction, and 25 persons punished; of the eight cases of robbery, six were prosecuted to conviction, and 13 persons punished. The results above noted are very creditable to Lieutenant Horsford, who officiated as District Superintendent for the greater part of the year. The great decrease in cases of house-breaking is owing to the more correct method introduced of recording this description of crime, as directed in Police Circular No. 20 of 1866.

77. Lieutenant Horsford's treatment of Village Chowkeedars is as commendable as it has been successful :—

*Para. 6, District Superintendent's Report.*—"On my inspection tour, last year I saw the Chowkeedars in nearly every station, and explained to them that if they worked well and traced out cases they would be well rewarded. I had in the meantime had prepared the list of the Chowkeedars who had worked well during 1865, and in January they were recommended for rewards. In this case I purposely recommended, comparatively speaking, large rewards, as an inducement to the others to work well. These rewards were sanctioned in March. No sooner was this known through the district, than a marked change took place amongst the men. Up to this time they had not put much confidence in what had been said; but when they actually saw and heard that their neighbours had been rewarded, they set to work on their own account. In several cases (especially cattle thefts) they have behaved remarkably well, and I regret that want of time prevents my giving instances of their good service. I think that as a rule they are now being enlisted on the side of the Police, as they see they have a chance of being rewarded if they do good service."

78. The District Superintendent complains of the inefficiency of Head Constables in charge of stations, and recommends their being placed under the general supervision of the adjoining Sub-Inspector. This proposal, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, has already been carried out (*vide* Police Circular No. 22 of 1867.)

79. Lieutenant Horsford's system of giving promotion only to those who deserve it will, I hope, be maintained by Major Corbett, who has now again assumed charge of the district.

*Extracts from District Superintendent's Report.*—"Before closing this Report I beg to say a few words regarding the promotion of officers and men. I have found that the only way of getting them to work is by only promoting men for real good service. They have been too much in the habit of looking upon promotion as a mere matter of seniority. I have done my best to select the best men for promotion, and have in consequence kept places vacant for a month and more at a time, in hopes of eventually finding a man deserving of promotion. A reference to the cases tried and enquired into will show that this is having a good effect, as in far more cases

“individual members of the Force are shown as actively engaged in tracing out the offenders, in hopes of their services being rewarded by promotion, than was the case a year or two ago.”

80. I have to thank Mr. Carmichael for the very close supervision he has exercised over the Police administration of his district, and the cordial aid he has ever afforded to the Department. He reports most favorably of Lieutenant Horsford, and also of Mr. Sydney Smith, who acted for three months during Lieutenant Horsford's absence on leave.

#### SHAHJEHANPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,328. ... Population, 10,16,767.]

|                                                      | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder, ...                                          | 11     | 13     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ...                                         | 0      | 0      |            |
| Robbery, ...                                         | 9      | 13     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                          | 623    | 859    |            |
| Theft, ...                                           | 1,052  | 960    |            |
| Property stolen in 1558 cases, ...                   | 18,536 | 19,847 | } Rupees.  |
| „ recovered in 458 cases, ...                        | 5,868  | 5,684  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ...      | 2,320  | 2,431  | } Cases.   |
| „ „ under enquiry, ...                               | 812    | 739    |            |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction, ...                    | 497    | 519    |            |
| „ „ of persons brought to trial, ...                 | 1,079  | 1,133  | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, ... | 768    | 792    |            |
| Arrested by Police, ...                              | 24     | 196    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ...                          | 21     | 275    |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted, ...               | 217    | 275    |            |
| Proportions to conviction of persons tried, ...      | 73.4   | 73.1   |            |

81. There is a happy decrease in violent crimes, but otherwise the returns of this district are much the same as those of 1865. Last year I drew attention to the laxity of the Police in taking up cases of petty offences against property, and I have to make the same remark this year: they have shown no improvement in this respect. The prosecutions of persons arrested have been as successful as usual.

82. Ten of the 11 cases of murders were prosecuted to conviction, but the Police were successful in only one robbery case. The sufferers have usually been Bunneahs returning home after dark. 43 cases of receiving stolen property were prosecuted to conviction, in which 74 persons were punished. The District Superintendent has erroneously included 144 attempts under the heading of “house-breaking.” Of the remaining 479 cases, 334 are under Rs. 10 in value; and of the 1,052 cases of theft, 898 are under the value of Rs. 10.

83. Not a single proclaimed offender has been accounted for, nor is proper surveillance maintained in this district over time-expired convicts. The attention of the District Superintendent will be called to these remarks.

84. Captain Fletcher has been collecting information through Inspector Toofail Ahmed regarding cattle thefts, which will, I trust, be found useful hereafter.

85. The Officiating Magistrate reports on the crime of serious assaults which are so numerous in this district.

*Para. 1, Officiating Magistrate's Report.*—“The crime of serious assaults with *lathees* has long been common in this district. In 1865 there were 116 cases of death and wounding from the infliction of blows of *lathees* (*vide* note following these remarks). In April, 1866, I forbid the people of the district to carry heavy *lathees* at all during the daytime, confining them to the use of light sticks for the purposes of driving their cattle. This order was very generally obeyed; though of course, in places distant from Police Offices, it was partially disregarded. The number of cases in which wounding and death has occurred during this year from

“ the blows of *lathes* is 89, or 27 less than last year. As almost all these occurrences  
 “ arise from sudden and unpremeditated fights which would not result in wounding  
 “ and death if the parties had not *lathes* in their hands, a more stringent enforcement  
 “ of the rule year by year is likely to be attended with a great diminution in this class  
 “ of crime.”

|                                              | 1865. | 1866. |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Severe wounding, ... ..                      | 78    | 70    |
| Killing, ... ..                              | 14    | 5     |
| Death, the unintended result of wounding,... | 12    | 6     |
| Fighting, ... ..                             | 12    | 8     |
| Total, ...                                   | 116   | 89    |

86. The exertions of Mr. Daniell to equip and clothe the Chowkeedars of this district, agreeably to Police Circular No. 17, dated 20th July, 1866, are most praiseworthy.

*Para. 4, Officiating Magistrate's Report.*—“ New uniforms, in accordance with  
 “ Circular No. 17, dated 20th July, 1866, are being made for the whole Chowkeedar  
 “ force of the district. They are nearly finished, and in a few weeks the men will be  
 “ clothed in their new dresses. They are made by contract, on the pattern laid down  
 “ in the Circular; and are neat and substantial. The village zemindars have in  
 “ every case consented to defray the cost of the uniform, which is moderate.”

87. The prevalence of crime noticed by the Magistrate in the pergunnah of Khodagunge, on the borders of the Barielly and Shahjehanpore Districts, will, I trust, be stayed by the imposition of additional Police under Section 15, Act V. of 1861, lately sanctioned by Government.

#### TERAI PERGUNNAH.

[Area, unknown. ... .. Population, unknown.]

|                                                    | 1865. | 1866. |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 1     | 0     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | 0     | 0     |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | 0     | 0     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | 1     | 0     |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | 212   | 183   |            |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | 5,712 | 4,517 | } Rupees.  |
| „ recovered, ... ..                                | 1,188 | 774   |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ...    | 220   | 195   | } Cases.   |
| „ „ under enquiry, ...                             | 208   | 174   |            |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction, ...                  | 23    | 35    |            |
| „ of persons brought to trial, ...                 | 92    | 79    | } Persons. |
| „ „ convicted, ...                                 | 28    | 43    |            |
| „ „ acquitted, ...                                 | 19    | 39    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons arrested, ... | 30.4  | 54.4  |            |

88. The increase of thefts is attributed to the high price of grain; but, as the Superintendent remarks, “ we must expect, with an increase of the number and wealth of the permanent residents, an increase in thefts.” They are chiefly cattle thefts.

89. The only murder case was prosecuted to conviction.

90. I notice no less than 45 persons, out of 92 arrested, were released by the Police on bail, and discharged by the Magistrate without trial.

## AGRA DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,873. ... .. Population, 10,15,068.]

|                                             |     |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11     | 26     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1      | 0      |            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26     | 15     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 742    | 804    |            |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,378  | 1,522  |            |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,863 | 57,421 | } Rupees.  |
| " recovered,                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,116 | 23,567 |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,795  | 2,748  | } Cases.   |
| " " under enquiry,                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,457  | 698    |            |
| " " prosecution to conviction,              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 965    | 698    |            |
| " " of persons brought to trial,            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,527  | 1,369  | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons { Summioned by Ma-  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| convicted and commit- { gistrate, ... 91    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,236  | 1,018  |            |
| ted, ... { Arrested by Police, 1,145        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Total number of persons { Summioned by Ma-  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| acquitted, ... { gistrate, ... 41           | ... | ... | ... | ... | 222    | 241    |            |
| ... { Arrested by Police, 181               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60.9   | 74.3   |            |

## 91. The Magistrate remarks :—

*Para. 2, Magistrate's Report.*—" Although Statement No. 2 shews a slight increase in the number of cases cognizable by the Police as compared with the year 1865, yet this increase is almost entirely in cases cognizable under Act V. of 1861, Section 34. In the more serious crimes affecting the person there has been a very perceptible decrease, as also in thefts and burglaries."

92. The Report by the District Superintendent (Captain Knyvett) is so very bare of interesting details that I must judge of his work from the statement only.

93. Of 11 murders, 9 were prosecuted to conviction. Three cases of culpable homicide, including one of 1865, were also successfully dealt with. The case of dacoity with murder was a very gross one, and I regret to say the Police were not successful in its treatment. They also entirely failed to trace two other dacoities, one of which was a most serious robbery of Her Majesty's mail by six armed horsemen on the Bhurtpore Road in November last. The perpetrators were without doubt followers of some one of the numerous Chiefs from Rajpootana. Foiled in their desire for plunder in the camps, they revenged themselves by this robbery of the mail. I regret to say that, notwithstanding the continued exertions of the Police, both of Agra and Bhurtpore, no trace was ever obtained to the actual perpetrators of this daring dacoity. Of 27 cases of robbery, only six were prosecuted to conviction. In these heavy offences against property the action of the Police is discreditable.

94. A fair share of the smaller offences against property have come under inquiry. In this matter a great improvement is shown on 1865. A very considerable number of cases have been prosecuted to conviction, and the proportion of arrests to convictions is very good. The very large amount of property stolen is inclusive of Rs. 13,900 stolen from a merchant in the shape of horse jewellery during the Durbar. The loss occurred on the high road of a crowded bazaar of the cantonment, in open day. A box containing the property was tied on to a camel, and the servants in charge left the camel standing on the road while they went to drink water. They returned and proceeded a few yards, when they missed the box. There is but little doubt that the theft was committed with the connivance of the persons in charge, and it is not one for which the Police can altogether be held responsible.

95. Of 67 absconded offenders, 18 have been apprehended; and 259 time-expired convicts came under observation, 97 of whom are said to have returned to honest livelihood.

96. The proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks is larger than it should be, and the District Superintendent will be requested to correct this anomaly by future enlistments. Punishment has been freely awarded to all ranks of the Force. At one time the District Superintendent was too fond of fining the men, but this has now ceased. On the whole, he pronounces the conduct of the Force good. Their excellent beha-

viour, and the untiring zeal with which not only they but the Police of other districts collected at Agra and worked during the Viceroy's Durbar, has already called forth the well merited approbation of the Government under whom they serve.

97. Mr. Pollock observes Captain Knyvett has shown his usual attention to his duties. The Commissioner is not favorably impressed with the Police management, and, judging from the general estimations they are held in by the people, does not entertain a very favorable opinion of the Police of Agra. This opinion is in accord with that of Mr. Batten's last year. The fact is, that although Captain Knyvett is a most hard-working, pains-taking, careful officer, keeping his men and office in excellent order, he does not work sufficiently with the people, and he would do much better if he more freely consulted the Magistrate in heavy cases, instead of taking independent action.

#### MUTTRA DISTRICT.

| [Area, 1,612. ... .. Population, 7,99,994.] |                   |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                     | ...               | ... | ... | 6      | 4      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ...               | ... | ... | 6      | 8      |            |
| Robbery,                                    | ...               | ... | ... | 6      | 10     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...               | ... | ... | 303    | 343    |            |
| Theft,                                      | ...               | ... | ... | 544    | 527    | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen,                            | ...               | ... | ... | 61,226 | 49,550 |            |
| " recovered,                                | ...               | ... | ... | 20,255 | 11,692 |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ...               | ... | ... | 1,069  | 1,035  | } Cases.   |
| " under enquiry,                            | ...               | ... | ... | 432    | 323    |            |
| " prosecuted to conviction,                 | ...               | ... | ... | 251    | 227    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial,              | ...               | ... | ... | 573    | 459    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons                     | } Summoned by Ma- | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| convicted and commit-                       |                   | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| ted,                                        |                   | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Total number of persons                     | } Summoned by Ma- | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| acquitted,                                  |                   | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, |                   | ... | ... | 73.4   | 74.2   |            |

98. The Commissioner says,—“ I cannot express my satisfaction with the state of the Muttra Police, but I trust another year may show improvement.”

99. Although the Police administration of this district is far from satisfactory, yet in some few respects I observe an improvement on the returns of 1865. Of six cases of murder, three were prosecuted to conviction, and in the other three cases the culprits were detected, but they made good their escape into the neighbouring Independent States, and have hitherto evaded all attempts at capture. There have been six dacoities, one of which was attended with grievous hurt. In two cases only were the Police successful. Two cases only out of six of robbery were prosecuted to conviction.

100. In 389 thefts, excluding cattle strayed and entered as stolen, enquiry was made into 173 only. Of 303 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 100 came under enquiry; and 15 cases only, of 76 attempts and abetments, were investigated. Of cases enquired into, however, a large number were prosecuted to conviction, and the proportion of convictions to arrests is very good. The value of property stolen is swelled by two or three cases in which property was stolen to very large amounts; but, judging by the number of cases in which property was recovered, as compared with the number in which it was stolen (258, to 820), the action of the Police is certainly bad.

101. Enquiry into cases by order of Magistrates in 1865 was only made in eight cases; in 1866, in ten cases. The difference in this respect as compared with the Mozuffernugger District is startling: there the Police enquired into 600 cases by order of the Magistrates (*vide paras. 35 and 36 of this Report*).

102. The undue proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks is again noticeable in this district. The District Superintendent will be requested to apply a remedy. Rather a large number of men have come under punishment.

103. Ten out of 40 absconded offenders have been accounted for. Three of these were of a notorious gang, who have been at large often since 1857. They were arrested by the District Superintendent, who made a night march of 30 miles, and surrounded the village where they lived.

104. On the Police allocation of the district, and the inadequacy of the Force, the District Superintendent offers the following remarks :—

*Para. 12, District Superintendent's Report.*—"The allocation of this district was made, I presume, with reference to the population, and on the same ratio as other districts; but the fact of the enormous number of pilgrims who visit this district from all parts of India appears to have been entirely lost sight of, as well as the number of large religious fairs or gatherings which occur in the district, and which certainly demand a much larger Force of Police than what is considered a fair complement for the ordinary population. There is not a month in the year in which some large fair does not take place, and it has been carefully computed that from 10,000 to 1,00,000 people assemble at some of these; but no allowance is made if the Police are not equally as successful in prevention and apprehension of crime as in other districts which have not nearly the same serious difficulties to contend with.

*Para. 13.*—"The absolute want of a large Force on the frontier of the Bhurtpore State has at last been acknowledged, and arrangements, I believe, are being made for establishing new posts; but in my opinion they are inadequate."

A separate Report on this subject will be submitted if, on the general revision of allocation which is now taking place, any addition to the Force is proved absolutely to be necessary.

105. The District Superintendent complains of the inadequate force of Chowkeedars in the district.

*Para. 14, District Superintendent's Report.*—"I would beg to bring to the prominent notice of the Inspector-General that this district is quite under-handed in Chowkeedars. There are now 1,114 Village Chowkeedars, and, by the calculation made of the necessity for one to every 60 or 70 houses, as directed in Police Circular No. 7, of 14th March, 1866, at least 2,200 are required—there being at least 1,55,000 houses in the district."

I trust the Magistrate will do what lies in his power to remedy this state of things.

#### FURRUCKABAD DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,693. ... .. Population, 9,15,943.]

|                                                  |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                          | ... | ... | ... | 17     | 14     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 2      |            |
| Robbery,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 10     | 6      |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ... | ... | ... | 405    | 521    |            |
| Theft,                                           | ... | ... | ... | 609    | 553    | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen,                                 | ... | ... | ... | 17,161 | 34,358 |            |
| " recovered,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 4,739  | 5,368  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ... | ... | ... | 1,692  | 1,617  | } Cases.   |
| " " under enquiry,                               | ... | ... | ... | 1,515  | 786    |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,                    | ... | ... | ... | 552    | 773    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial,                   | ... | ... | ... | 1,439  | 1,590  | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | ... | ... | ... | 783    | 978    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ... 187                  | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Arrested by Police, 596                          | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | ... | ... | ... | 227    | 579    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ... 109                  | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Arrested by Police, 118                          | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | ... | ... | ... | 54.4   | 61.4   |            |

106. The Police administration of this district may, on the whole, be pronounced creditable to Captain Cadell and the officers concerned. In the investigation of 18 cases of murder, including one of 1865, the Police were not successful—ten only were prosecuted to conviction; and of 44 persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, 13 were discharged by the Magistrate without trial, and 17 were acquitted. A want of discrimination in making arrests under this head, and a deficiency of detective power, are evident in the above class of cases. There have been 15 cases of culpable homicide, in all of which convictions followed—27 persons being sentenced, out of 80 arrested. Among the murders above noted were three cases of professional poisoning. Concerning one of these, doubt is entertained of its being really a professional case, and in one the culprits were detected. There have been no dacoities, and no robberies with grievous hurt. In ten cases of simple robbery, only one case was prosecuted to conviction; and of eleven persons arrested, only two were convicted. Here again the detective ability and good judgment of the Police are at fault.

107. I am glad to see the Police have been more active in taking up charges of petty offences against property. Of 399 cases of lurking house-trespass, 168 came under enquiry; and of 523 thefts, excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts, 438 came under enquiry, of which 236 were prosecuted to conviction—property being recovered in no less than 259 cases. Of 292 abetments and attempts, 113 came under enquiry.

108. But whilst a larger number of cases came under enquiry, on the whole a much smaller number were prosecuted to conviction; and of the large number of persons arrested (1,439), no less than 415 were discharged by the Magistrate without trial. This confirms my opinion, above stated, and I trust the District Superintendent will point it out to his subordinates, and impress on them greater care in making arrests, and at the same time endeavour to improve their detective qualities.

109. The exertions of the Police in tracing absconded offenders have been very slack: of 79 men at large, only two have been accounted for. I direct the special attention of the District Superintendent to this branch of his duties. 141 time-expired convicts came under the observation of the Police, of whom 70 are said to have returned to honest courses.

110. I append remarks by Mr. Oldfield, the Magistrate, on the subject of enlistments into the Police, for the benefit of District Superintendents generally. It is decidedly a good way of rewarding Village Chowkeedars who have done well by offering them service in the Police Force, provided they are able-bodied men; and no doubt District Superintendents might enlist the sympathies of zemindars by asking those who have more cordially fulfilled their obligations as landholders to submit names of candidates for the Police. A certain number of appointments might be yearly set aside for this purpose.

*Para. 9, Magistrate's Report.*—"I think much improvement might be obtained " in the detective powers of the Police generally if we could enlist, more than we do, " from the body out of which the Village Chowkeedars are taken, or if we could promote a portion of the best of them into our Constabulary and employ them in the " localities to which they belong, and where their local knowledge will be useful. " The system which confines our Constabulary so much to their station is against " their picking up local knowledge, and when any crime occurs they have to lean on " the Chowkeedar; and how much better would it be if their previous experience had " obtained for them such local knowledge! I am aware that it is intended that Chow- " keedars should be enlisted, but I believe there is a feeling among the Constabulary " against their admittance, on the score of belonging to lower castes, and in some instances the Chowkeedars prefer the comparative freedom of their present lives " (living, as they do, in their own homes) to joining the Police; but I think the extra " pay and better position will generally induce them to take service.

*Para. 10.*—" I am sure it will be a step in the right direction if the Constabulary " is recruited more than at present from the classes from which Village Chowkeedars " are raised, who may be said to have inherited an aptitude for their particular duties ; " and I would go so far as to insist on a certain proportion of Constabulary at each sta- " tion being composed of persons who had served as Village Chowkeedars.

*Para. 11.*—" This would form the detective element in each station or sub- " division, and such men could be expected to work well with the Village Chowkee- " dars, and derive the full advantage of their combined local experience.

*Para. 12.*—" It might enlist the good will of the landholders (which is so " much wanted) if some nominations to the Police were given yearly to those who " had well fulfilled their obligations as landholders, or to invite their co-operation by " asking the Lumberdars of villages to submit names of candidates for the Police, " from which it would be optional with the Superintendent of Police to choose. The " fact that an accepted candidate's name had been sent up by the Lumberdar would " interest the latter, and be a guarantee to some extent for the good conduct of the " man."

### MYNPOORY DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,666. ... ... Population, 7,00,220.]

|                                                  |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                          | ... | ... | ... | 18     | 16     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 1      | 0      |            |
| Robbery,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 5      | 7      |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ... | ... | ... | 270    | 254    |            |
| Theft,                                           | ... | ... | ... | 569    | 608    | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen,                                 | ... | ... | ... | 15,160 | 14,366 |            |
| " recovered,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 4,759  | 4,753  | } Cases.   |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ... | ... | ... | 1,515  | 1,462  |            |
| " " under inquiry,                               | ... | ... | ... | 759    | 596    |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,                    | ... | ... | ... | 392    | 447    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial,                   | ... | ... | ... | 1,331  | 1,767  | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | ... | ... | ... | 657    | 771    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ...                      | 241 | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Arrested by Police, ...                          | 416 | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | ... | ... | ... | 624    | 970    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ...                      | 476 | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Arrested by Police, ...                          | 148 | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | ... | ... | ... | 49.3   | 43.6   |            |

111. I fully concur with the Commissioner in his remarks on the Police administration of this district.

*Para. 10, Commissioner's Report.*—" The Magistrate's and District Superintendent's reports require little remark. The Mynpoory Police are worked up to the " mark. I have already brought to the notice of the Inspector-General my opinion " of the unexampled good management of the Police, both on part of Magistrate and " District Superintendent of Mynpoory. I have never felt more strongly the futility " of numerical data and classified returns than when comparing those of this district " with others, where I know the actual state of things is immeasurably worse. It " would be better if the returns were printed separately, and not paraded before the " public as a supposed criterion of the real state of things."

The results in detail show to advantage as compared with 1865.

112. Of the 18 cases of murder during the year, convictions were found in 12, and one was still under trial at the end of the year. In two of these convictions were found, in spite, not only of no information having been given to the Police, but of all the efforts of the villagers being exerted to conceal the crime and avert a conviction. Of the cases that failed the Magistrate remarks:—" Nos. 13 and 15 were crimes " probably known to one person only, both being domestic murders of wives by their " husbands. No. 24 was also the murder of a child by its parents. No. 18 was a case " in which no Police could act with any hope of success. No. 20 was one in which



“ the criminal, who was at once arrested, was a Brahmin, and the victim a Dhoby, “ and in which caste feeling shut the mouth of the witnesses.” In none of these cases does the Magistrate attribute the failure to any want of energy or misconduct on the part of the Police. In addition to the above, two cases of former years came under trial. One of these was a case of 1854, and the offender was sentenced to transportation for life. The other case occurred in 1861. After a long search, the District Superintendent succeeded in apprehending the accused in the Gwalior territory, but proofs were deficient, and the man got off. All three cases of culpable homicide were prosecuted to conviction. No case of professional poisoning occurred, and the only dacoity case is a simple case of robbery in which more than 5 men were concerned. In the five cases of robbery violence was used in two only, both of which were prosecuted to conviction.

113. The increase in cases of lurking house-trespass is confined to certain localities, and is explained by the District Superintendent. In the town of Mynpoory the Municipal Constabulary have been considerably increased, and I trust for better returns in future. Of 270 cases, inquiry was made into 116 ; but convictions were obtained in 37 only, and property recovered in only 56 cases. Excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts, there were 382 thefts, 242 of which came under enquiry, and convictions were found in 156 ; property was recovered in 183 cases. In 294 of these cases the property stolen did not amount to Rs. 10. The total amount of property recovered to that stolen is not good, but in a total of 679 cases property was recovered in 312. In no less than 78 cases of receiving stolen property the offenders were arrested and sentenced.

114. The bad proportion of convictions to arrests is attributable to magisterial action, and is not the fault of the Police, as shown in the following abstract :—

|                                | Arrested. | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| By Police, ... ..              | 599       | 416        | 148        |
| By order of Magistrate, ... .. | 717       | 241        | 476        |
| Total, ... ..                  | 1,316     | 657        | 624        |

115. No less than 21 absconded offenders have been accounted for, out of 81. Sixty-five time-expired convicts came under observation, nine of whom are reported as having returned to honest means of livelihood. The return can hardly be correct.

116. The Magistrate, Mr. B. Colvin, makes the following record of Mr. Thomas' qualifications, on that officer's transfer to Muttra.

*Extract from Magistrate's Report.*—“ I have already expressed my high opinion “ of Mr. Thomas's merits as a Police Officer. He is active, shrewd, and ready, takes “ great interest in his work, and has many special qualifications which render him “ peculiarly well fitted for his duties. I am very sorry to learn that he is not likely “ to remain much longer in this district.”

117. The following extract from my Memorandum of Inspection of the Police and their working in the Mynpoory District is appended for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and has already been published in the *Police Gazette*, with the hope that the example may be followed in other districts.

*Memorandum of Inspection of Mynpoory.*—Dated 11th February, 1867.

*Para. 7.*—“ The state of the Police generally throughout the district, and of the “ District Superintendent's Office, reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Thomas, the Dis- “ trict Superintendent. There is an activity and a degree of careful and close super- “ vision exercised over every description of Police service that cannot fail to be at-

"tended with the best results. Not least to be commended is the manner in which Mr. Thomas works through the zemindars, and his watchful training of Village Chowkeedars. This is the foundation of good Police administration in these Provinces, and the Inspector-General would gladly see the practice more carefully followed in other districts. It is also gratifying to observe the excellent understanding which exists between the Magistrate and Superintendent of this district. The District Superintendent keeps the Magistrate punctually informed of everything that occurs, and gladly seeks and attends to his advice and instruction on all occasions and in all matters affecting the Police administration : at the same time, under the immediate direction and control of the Magistrate, he works his Police with sufficient independence to ensure the maintenance of his own authority. On the other hand, the Magistrate, finding that he is really looked upon as the head of the Police, and, as such, kept duly informed and consulted, takes great interest in the successful working of the Police, and freely assists the District Superintendent with his larger experience and local influence."

### ETAWAH DISTRICT.

| [Area, 1631. ... .. Population, 6,26,444.]  |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 12     | 9      |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 2      |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 7      | 5      |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 145    | 466    |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 917    | 1,125  |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 19,720 | 20,071 |
| „ recovered,                                | ... | ... | ... | 3,615  | 2,866  |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 1,957  | 2,168  |
| „ „ - under enquiry,                        | ... | ... | ... | 1,481  | 1,029  |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction,               | ... | ... | ... | 485    | 429    |
| „ of persons brought to trial,              | ... | ... | ... | 1,626  | 1,461  |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-   | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |
| convicted and com- } gistrate, ...          | 209 | ... | ... | 623    | 583    |
| mitted, ... } Arrested by Police,           | 414 | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-   | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |
| acquitted, ... } gistrate, ...              | 828 | ... | ... | 957    | 839    |
| „ ... } Arrested by Police,                 | 129 | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | 38.3   | 39.8   |

118. A perusal of Captain Dalmahoy's very complete and able resumé of the year's work cannot but satisfy the most sceptical reader that in the Etawah District the Police administration has been most ably and successfully conducted, and that the Police themselves have worked right well. A close comparison of the crime returns of 1866 with those of the preceding year shows that numerically the number of cases is about the same, "although," as remarked by the District Superintendent, "as a whole, crime has been of a less aggravated character, and has been more successfully dealt with."

119. Of the 12 cases of murder, three were attempts. Of the nine actual murders, six were prosecuted to conviction, and in three the investigation failed;—all the attempts were successfully prosecuted. There has been no case of professional poisoning, no dacoity, and no case of serious highway robbery. The successful prosecution by the Magistrate of a body of influential landholders, for neglecting their duties in offences of this description, noticed in last year's Report, has had a good effect. Five of the seven cases of robbery were of minor importance, and in five of them the offenders were arrested and convicted. In one of those cases a most notorious cattle-lifter, Mungullea, was arrested and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Seven out of nine cases of rape were prosecuted to conviction.

120. The great decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass is attributable to a more correct classification of this description of crime. Formerly a large number of burglaries were reported, which were really nothing more than attempts—no entry.

having been proved. During the year under report care has been taken to secure a more correct return. The result is thus shown :—

|             |     |     |     |     | 1865. | 1866. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Burglaries, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 466   | 145   |
| Attempts,   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200   | 504   |

In the actual number of real burglaries there is in reality only a difference of three between 1865 and 1866. At the same time a marked decrease is observable in the number of more important cases—there having been only 58 cases in 1866 in which property was stolen to the value of Rs. 10 and upwards, against 74 in 1865. The heavy burglaries have been almost entirely confined to the city of Etawah, and were committed by bad characters of the town, assisted by various outside gangs of Etawah and the neighbouring districts of Etah and Mynpoory. A perusal of the detailed narratives shows how successfully these cases were treated by the District Superintendent, and how, owing to the breaking up of the several gangs, we may now hope for an immunity from this class of crime for some time to come.

121. One case in particular is worth mentioning, as illustrative of the difficulty the Police labor under in the investigation of these cases, and of how little reliance can be placed on the statements of the sufferers as to the amount of their losses. A burglary was committed by a party from the Mynpoory District, along with some of the Etawah *budmaskes*, in the city of Etawah, on the house of one Kishen Buldeo, and property reported stolen to the amount of Rs. 1,680. The Police succeeded in arresting three of the culprits, and recovering about Rs. 250 of the stolen property in a village of the Mynpoory District. The Magistrate goes on to say :—

“ In the course of our investigation, after several of the culprits had made more or less full confessions, it became apparent that none of the offenders accounted for more than Rs. 830 worth of stolen property : and, as the statements of these men (which had been recorded separately in different localities, without its having been possible for them to communicate with each other) tallied very closely in this respect, there seemed great reason to believe that a larger amount than this had not really been stolen. Part of the property alleged to have been stolen was a gold bracelet valued at Rs. 850. None of the thieves knew anything of this. On pressing the plaintiff he produced the bracelet and explained that his reason for entering this in the list of the stolen property (which he had caused to be extensively circulated) was, that the thieves seeing this list, and each knowing nothing of the bracelet, should suspect the others of having unfairly kept it to themselves, and thus defrauded him of his fair share, and ultimately quarrel about it among themselves and inform against each other. It is a fact that the thieves did quarrel amongst themselves, and that one did inform against the others ; but whether the quarrel really arose out of the fact of each supposing himself to have been cheated out of half of his fair share by the others, cannot now be certainly ascertained.”

122. The decrease in thefts is nominal only, the real decrease being in cases of strayed cattle entered as thefts. There is, however, a decrease in cattle thefts, attributable to the arrest of the cattle-lifter, Mungullea, above mentioned.

|                     |     |     |     |     | 1866. | 1865. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Thefts of property, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 510   | 527   |
| Ditto of Cattle,    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62    | 81    |
| Strayed Cattle,     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 345   | 517   |

431 Cases were of Rs. 10 and under, and 79 cases above that amount. Of the former, 205 were enquired into by the Police ; and of the latter, all but one case. The recovery of stolen property is not good. The District Superintendent remarks :—"I account, however, for the bad returns of stolen property recovered which this district invariably shows, by the ready means that exist for carrying away the property. As before stated, the heaviest thefts and burglaries take place in Etawah itself, or in the neighbourhood. The Railway is at hand, and the property can be carried off at once to any of the large cities of these Provinces ; as narrated under the head "Burglaries," some was recovered in Benares. Again, the Gwalior territory is not ten miles distant from this, and if a thief once reaches native territory the case is hopeless."

123. The remarks by Captain Dalmahoy on Railway thefts are so valuable and interesting that I give them *in extenso* (*vide* Appendix C.), together with Mr. Hume's remarks. Captain Dalmahoy's exertions to trace out the system of crime on the Railway are most praiseworthy, and I have no doubt that, as Assistant Inspector-General of Government Railway Police, he will turn his experience to good account.

124. The District Superintendent reports:—"A great many cases have been struck out of the register of crime ; but into every case reported by the Police as doubtful or untrue, a close inquiry has been made by the Magistrate. I think I may safely say that no true case has been erased."

The Magistrate confirms this view of the case, but the Commissioner differs,

*Para. 3, Commissioner's Report.*—"The nature of the returns called for inevitably leads to a leaning on the part of the Police to discover motives for fraud or exaggeration on the part of complainants ; and I must say that I disagree generally with the opinion expressed both by the Magistrate and Superintendent regarding the number of cases that may be held to have no foundation. As a rule, charges and reports regarding losses by theft or robbery are not willingly made by natives, who, on the contrary, dread the interference of officials ; but are made owing to the common impression that the concealment or non-report of a crime may afterwards lead to trouble if it became known to the authorities.

*Para. 4.*—"I believe, from the statements usually made by well-informed natives, and from the number of persons known to live by crime, that the total amount of losses is by no means exaggerated on the whole."

125. The Police have been active, and at the same time shown great judgment in taking up cases ; and the result of prosecution of persons arrested by the Police is exceedingly good. Of 1,038 persons summoned by the Magistrate, however, no less than 828 were acquitted :—this will account for the small percentage of conviction to persons tried, noted above.

126. In the matter of absconded offenders there is not much to be said. It would appear that the register should be revised.

127. In para. 8 of his Report the District Superintendent remarks on the necessity which exists for a closer surveillance over bad characters.

"*Para. 8, District Superintendent's Reports.*—" \* \* I would here point out that in my opinion a great check would be put upon crime if a closer surveillance of bad characters was sanctioned by law. A registered *budmash* may be directed to report at his station when he intends leaving his village, and he may be called upon to give the name of the place to which he is going ; but if he neglects to report at the station, or if he gives the name of a place other than the one to which he intends going, there is no means of punishing him for so doing." To which I append the remarks by Mr. Hume :—

*Para. 5, Magistrate's Report.*—"The question of authorizing by law a strict surveillance over convicted members of the professional criminal classes is one presenting fewer difficulties in principle,—at the same time the practical difficulties of enforcing any legislative enactment having this for its object, and the liability to abuse of its provisions, be they ever so carefully framed, are far greater—than in the case of gambling. After bestowing much attention to the subject, I am on the whole of opinion that in the case of convictions for theft, burglary, robbery, dacoity, and the like, it should be competent to the Court passing sentence to declare that the prisoner on release should be subject for a given period (not exceeding one year, if the sentence is for imprisonment for that period or less; or (not exceeding the term of the original sentence, if that exceeds one year) to Police surveillance, according to the rules for such surveillance that may be from time to time laid down by the Local Government for the guidance of the Police, and duly published in the *Government Gazette*. A short Act to this effect is, I believe, a desideratum.

"This would be in no way unconstitutional; it would not be (as was argued in England when a different measure having the same object in view was proposed) perpetually worrying a man who had once been guilty of an offence: it would simply be adding a new and very useful punishment to our present list; and, instead of sentencing a man to seven years' imprisonment in Jail, you would in future probably give him five years' imprisonment in Jail and four years' surveillance out of Jail. I earnestly recommend this proposition to the consideration of Government. At present we have no legal control over, or hold upon, released convicts."

I doubt both the justice and expediency of any such law, and would point out to the District Superintendent the benefit of more frequently prosecuting the bad characters of his district under Chapter XIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code.

128. In para. 13 of his Report the Magistrate expresses his opinion that the Police of the Etawah District would be all the better for an exchange with other districts. In practice, however, I find how difficult it is to effect this. There are many districts in which I would like to change the men by transfer from other districts, and I tried the process in Jounpore. Most of the men transferred resigned, and we lost many good men amongst them. The measure is a most unpopular one, and cannot be pursued to any extent without serious injury to the efficiency of the Force. By greater care in future enlistment, and by bringing men in the first instance from other districts, the changes desired by the Magistrate can be effected quite as effectually as by making extensive transfers. I find that men do not object to enlist for service in other districts; but men once enlisted for service in their own district object to serve elsewhere. Perhaps it will be as well for District Superintendents to impress on all recruits, when enlisting them, their liability to serve in any and every district of these provinces.

129. There is a special section in Act V. of 1861 exempting Village Chowkeedars from the provisions of the Act, unless such officer shall be enrolled as a Police Officer under the Act. In Etawah, however, I discovered that Village Chowkeedars are not only considered as subject to the provisions of the Act, but that they are actually prosecuted and punished by the Magistrates under Section 29, and that all fines levied on Chowkeedars under that section are carried to the credit of the General Police Fund. I brought this erroneous procedure to the notice of the District Superintendent and the Magistrate of the district, and no doubt it will be put a stop to. I only mark the subject here in case the practice may obtain in other districts. In my opinion we cannot be too careful to preserve the Village Chowkeedaree system distinct from that of the Police organization under Act V. of 1861. The tendency already in some districts is to make the Chowkeedar too much of a Police Constable.

130. I have much pleasure in receiving Mr. Hume's valuable testimony to the good conduct and improved efficiency of the Police during the past year.

*Para. 14, Magistrate's Report.*—"On the whole the Police of this district is, I think, in a fair way to fulfil the hopes and verify the predictions I expressed in regard to it in past years. It is numerically somewhat too weak for the work of the district, since, owing to leave, sickness, furlough, and the difficulty of procuring proper substitutes here of any but those castes of which we already have too many, I doubt whether we generally have more than 400 out of our 457 actually in work. But, though in numbers weak, the men as a body are gaining greatly in experience and organization, continue to be a well-behaved and orderly set, and really begin to show success as detectives that would do credit to any European Police. Great blunders are still made, and great stupidity still evinced; but this is now only in exceptional cases, while on the other hand several cases of promptitude, perseverance, and ingenuity have been exhibited that have greatly pleased me.

*Para. 15.*—"Of Captain Dalmahoy, the head of the Police, I cannot speak in too high terms. So far as success has been achieved, it has been the result of his labors. I have certainly kept a look-out, to make sure for my own satisfaction (since I was jointly responsible) that our proper course was held, but he has navigated and steered the vessel; and I sincerely trust that it will not be long before, as some reward for all his incessant hard work and entire devotion to his duty, he gets a larger and a better ship to con."

131. It would do more harm than good in an Annual Administration Report for me to discuss Mr. Hume's remarks on the relation which ought to exist between the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. He will hardly find a District Officer in the province of any experience to agree with him, and I think he has taken a most contorted view of the whole question. I agree with the Commissioner that he would have done better had he left it alone. I am happy to say that in practice no officer in the province more closely supervises and controls the Police administration of his district than Mr. Hume.

*Para. 6, Commissioner's Report.*—"The remarks of the Magistrate as to the probable results of daily reports on the part of District Superintendents, and the general effect of the Inspector-General's Circular, are not such as should have been included in the Annual Police Report, and, differing in toto as I do from Mr. Hume, I think it would have been better had these remarks been omitted. The District Superintendent's and Magistrate's Reports show that the Police, however, is in a very efficient state. The superintendence of the Magistrate and the excellent supervision of the District Superintendent have led to this result, and both officers deserve the greatest praise, while it is to be regretted that the Report of the Magistrate should have been marred by uncalled-for criticisms of orders which have received the approval of Government."

#### ETAH DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,404. ... Population, 6,14,351.]

|                                                 | 1866.  | 1865.  |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Murder, ...                                     | 8      | 11     | Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ...                                    | 0      | 3      |          |
| Robbery, ...                                    | 5      | 4      |          |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                     | 364    | 483    |          |
| Theft, ...                                      | 912    | 901    | Rupees.  |
| Property stolen, ...                            | 12,680 | 23,092 |          |
| " recovered, ...                                | 6,763  | 4,366  |          |
| Total number of cases cognisable by Police, ... | 1,849  | 2,114  | Cases.   |
| " " under inquiry, ...                          | 496    | 481    |          |
| " " prosecuted to conviction, ...               | 272    | 269    |          |
| " " of persons brought to trial, ...            | 809    | 896    | Persons. |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-       |        |        |          |
| convicted and com- } gistrate, ... 58           | 528    | 492    |          |
| mitted, ... } Arrested by Police, 470           |        |        |          |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-       |        |        | Persons. |
| acquitted, ... } gistrate, ... 93               | 208    | 374    |          |
| " " } Arrested by Police, 115                   |        |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... | 65.4   | 56.2   |          |

132. The returns of this district for the past year show a decided improvement over those of 1865 ; but still much yet remains to be done, and, as Mr. Crosthwaite justly observes, a much larger degree of success might have been expected. I regret to say Mr. Williams, the District Superintendent, has not exerted himself, nor exercised that close supervision of his work which he ought to have done. Mr. Williams is an officer of undoubted ability—there are few men who have the same knowledge of native character, or that power of detection which he possesses ; but during the past year he has not been true to himself. He is, I am glad to say, fully aware of his error, and I sincerely hope to see better results during the present year.

*Para. 17, Commissioner's Report.*—"The District Officer's report shows that the true causes of the shortcomings of the Etah Police have been traced out to their sources, and it is to be hoped that a better system will gradually be brought into play."

133. Of the eight murder cases, four were prosecuted to conviction. Detection followed in two others, but the offenders escaped arrest. In two we have no trace whatever. There were two cases of professional poisoning—one of them being committed by the Brahmin and Kyath of Meerut and Boolundshuhur notoriety ; in the other case the Police did not succeed in tracing the offenders. No dacoity has taken place ; and of five cases of robbery, four were prosecuted to conviction.

134. But where the Police have chiefly failed is in petty offences against property. Of 364 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 37 came under inquiry, and only 20 were prosecuted to conviction. Property was lost in 154 cases, and recovered in 33 only. Of 400 attempts and abetments, only two cases were investigated. Of 601 cases of theft, excluding cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts, only 206 came under enquiry by the Police, of which 87 only were prosecuted to conviction.

135. As a rule, all cases of theft in which property is lost to the value of Rs. 10 and upwards should come under enquiry, unless the sufferer positively declines enquiry, and even then it is optional with the Magistrate to order an enquiry. In cases under Rs. 10 the Police should not interfere unless the complainant demands enquiry. As a rule, every case of burglary should be taken up and investigated. The Police should also remember that they are not to look to the complainant to trace the theft, but it is their duty as Police, and it is what they are paid for, to discover a clue and follow it up till they obtain a conviction of the offenders.

136. Property was recovered in only 195 of these cases. The proportion of property recovered to the amount stolen is, however, good, as also the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested. The Police were also successful in prosecuting to conviction no less than 74 receivers of stolen property.

137. Mr. Williams deserves considerable credit for the manner in which he followed up an organized gang of thieves employed in stealing hackeries and bullocks. In this case he was ably seconded by Major Earle, the District Superintendent of Bareilly.

138. The number of absconded offenders arrested is small, and the attention of the District Superintendent will be directed to closer inquiry after those still on the list. 80 time-expired convicts have come under observation, of whom 32 are said to have returned to honest courses.

139. Mr. Crosthwaite, the Joint Magistrate, has, in spite of heavy Settlement work, devoted much time and thought to the improvement of the Police administration of the district, and the suppression of the criminal classes. In his Report he brings prominently to notice a most pernicious system, which has long obtained in the Etah District, of the Police fostering leading criminals.

*Para. 4, Joint Magistrate's Report.*—"In every division of the district there are "to be found one or two noted characters and leaders of the criminal classes. These men were, if I may use the expression, fostered and encouraged by the Police, and the condition on which they were fostered was this,—that they should assist the Police to recover a little property now and then, when great pressure was put upon them. This property was usually found in a field or well, and sometimes was placed in the house of some respectable man who had made himself obnoxious. In this way the Police kept up their credit by recovering a little property now and again, while at the same time the thieves were not interfered with more than could be avoided.

*Para. 5.*—"In this way the bad characters of the district have been allowed to acquire great strength, and almost to defy the law. We were fortunate in convicting several of them who had mixed themselves up in the robbery of the mail-bags last year, and the effect upon that part of the district was good."

The greatest difficulty is experienced in convicting these men. Ordinarily one would suppose that they came within the provision of Chapter XIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code, but the Judge of Mynpoory considers it necessary that a man must have been previously convicted, or that stolen property must be found with him, before security can be demanded for good behaviour. I would especially draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the copy of a decision appended to Mr. Crosthwaite's Report, and would point out that under such an interpretation of the law it will be often utterly impossible to convict the most notorious bad characters. I would also remark that it is quite unnecessary under the law to prove any specific offence against a man, or even to prove that a man is a robber or a thief: all that is required is to prove, by evidence as to general character, that a person is by *repute* a robber, a thief, &c., and the Magistrate is then competent to take security for good behaviour. It would be very beneficial if prosecutions under Chapter XIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code were more frequent.

140. The protection given to professional criminals by certain zemindars in this district, as reported in Mr. Crosthwaite's 9th para., is well known to me. The zemindars of the old Puttiali District were notorious for this practice—in fact, it was the difficulty experienced in dealing with these men that led to the original formation of a separate Joint Magistracy at Puttiali. I doubt much, though, the efficacy of conciliation, unless at the same time they are visited when caught tripping with the utmost rigour of the law. I always found the greatest severity alone kept these men in check. Every opportunity, however, should be carefully accepted of any one of them assisting the Police, or doing good service. In such cases I would reward them by giving Police appointments to one or two of the family.

141. The Joint Magistrate complains of the negligence of the Police in prosecution of cases in Court. No doubt it is the duty of the District Superintendent to see to this. He should himself carefully go over every important case with the Court Inspector before it goes before the Magistrate, and he should note all the important points of evidence, and point out where the evidence is defective. The Court Inspector ought to be able to look after all minor cases, and in course of time would be able, in the absence of the District Superintendent, to do what is required also in the cases of greater importance.

142. I am glad to see that Mr. Crosthwaite has set his face against striking out cases from the returns. The rule he has adopted is an exceedingly good one. No case should be struck out which the District Superintendent cannot, after personally investigating it, clearly shew to be false. He also suggests that I should order all officers to record every reported theft (whether in their opinion it was a real case or not) as a theft; but I am under an impression that such is already the case. There is, I know, a standing order that every complaint or report shall be entered as it is made.



by the complainant, and that a Police Officer is strictly forbidden to record the offence in other words, or to strike it off his crime statement without a distinct order from a Magistrate to that effect.

143. With reference to para. 17 of the Joint Magistrate's Report, on the subject of arms and licenses to carry arms, I would suggest to him the introduction of the rule adopted by Mr. Forbes, the Magistrate of the Meerut District, noticed in para. 16 of my Report of last year.

144. I am glad to see an effort being made to obtain a correct registration of Chowkedars, and to increase the remuneration of this ill-paid body of men. It is surprising how very little attention has hitherto generally been paid to this most useful and important adjunct to Police administration.

145. Mr. Crosthwaite complains of the inefficient state of the Police generally, and of their bad discipline. This is a matter for Mr. Williams to take up. The Force has now been weeded, and has received drafts of men from other districts; it only remains for him, by an exhibition of that energy and zeal which but a short time ago earned for him a reputation as one of the best officers of the Force, and by careful instruction and close supervision, to bring his men to that degree of discipline and efficiency which will ensure successful results. I am quite certain that he will invariably receive the strongest support and the best advice from the Joint Magistrate of the district.

#### ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,764. ... Population, 13,93,183.]

|                                                                                     | 1866.  | 1865.    |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Murder, ...                                                                         | 8      | 9        | Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ...                                                                        | 3      | 4        |          |
| Robbery, ...                                                                        | 12     | 13       |          |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                                                         | 722    | 1,073    |          |
| Theft, ...                                                                          | 1,323  | 1,543    | Rupees.  |
| Property stolen, ...                                                                | 51,333 | 1,06,203 |          |
| „ recovered, ...                                                                    | 10,817 | 28,745   | Cases.   |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ...                                     | 2,653  | 3,385    |          |
| „ „ under enquiry, ...                                                              | 1,308  | 1,399    |          |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction, ...                                                   | 731    | 924      |          |
| „ „ persons brought to trial, ...                                                   | 1,655  | 2,304    | Persons. |
| Total number of persons { Summonsed by Ma-<br>convicted and com- gistrate, ... 97 } | 1,028  | 1,453    |          |
| mitted, ... { Arrested by Police, 931 }                                             |        |          |          |
| Total number of persons { Summonsed by Ma-<br>gistrate, ... 53 }                    | 527    | 767      |          |
| acquitted, ... { Arrested by Police, 474 }                                          |        |          |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ...                                     | 62.7   | 63.0     |          |

146. Offences, which for four years in this district had been steadily increasing in number, have fallen during 1866 from 3,353 to 2,653. There is a large decrease in every description of heinous crime, and the amount of stolen property has fallen from Rs. 1,06,203 to Rs. 51,333. The Magistrate attributes this happy state of things to the great agricultural prosperity of the past year. He remarks:—“ There has been “ work, and abundance of food for all; so those who in the two preceding years were “ driven to crime for the support of life, have returned to orderly habits, and none “ but the strictly professional classes have fallen foul of the Police. I need hardly “ add that the two years preceding the one under report were years of exceptional “ distress, and at times famine was imminent.” More than 45 per cent. of these cases were investigated by the Police, and 61 per cent. of those taken up were prosecuted to conviction.

147. Seven murders out of nine, including one of last year, were prosecuted to conviction. Of the 12 cases of culpable homicide, the Police were successful in nine. There was only one case of professional poisoning, and one river dacoity; in neither of these were the offenders brought to justice. Of two other dacoities, detection failed in one, but in the other 17 men were convicted, out of 21 arrested. Of 12 cases of rape, seven were prosecuted to conviction. There were 12 robberies, in four of which the offenders were arrested and convicted.

148. Of 715 cases of lurking house-trespass, 191 only came under inquiry, of which 94 were prosecuted to conviction. In 215 of these cases no loss occurred, and in 134 the loss was under Rs. 10. There were four cases in which property was stolen over the value of Rs. 1,000. Of 235 abetments and attempts, only 26 were investigated. The Police may well be more active in taking up cases of this description. Enquiry was made in 634, out of 1,085, cases of theft, excluding cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts; convictions were found in 375 of these cases, and, considering that in 720 cases the property stolen was under the value of Rs. 10, and property was actually recovered in 689 cases, Police action in this class of crime may certainly be pronounced favorable; 73 receivers of stolen property were also convicted.

149. Forty-one absconded offenders have been accounted for during the year.

150. Nothing more has been heard of Lulloo Singh's band, although it is still deemed necessary to keep up an additional Police on the frontier, for the protection of the Dhyah Rajah.

151. Punishments have been freely administered in the Force, but not more than was required. The district has been unfortunate in constant changes of officers; and a more dirty, slovenly lot of men than the Allahabad Police I never saw. From the time that Lieutenant Graham took charge, in March, 1864, matters began to mend; but unfortunately we lost the services of this able and valuable officer early in 1866. Mr. Ross Knyvett then took charge, and officiated as District Superintendent for the remainder of the year; and Mr. Ricketts pronounces him to be an active, good Police Officer, willing to work in accord with the Magistrate. At the end of the year I selected Lieutenant Horsford, one of the ablest and most energetic officers in the Force, to take charge of the district, and I am happy to say that under his direction the Force is already assuming a more creditable appearance. It will take a long time, however, before as a working Police and a detective body they can be brought up to the mark. I quote the Magistrate's remarks on the subject:—

*Para. 17, Magistrate's Report.*—"I believe, under Mr. Graham's and Mr. Knyvett's management, the Force as a body has improved. The material in all grades was exceptionally bad: bad men, carelessly enrolled, and untaught, were the rule—so much so that both the officers I have mentioned above have repeatedly stated that they had not seen such a set anywhere in their experience. I may add that the new District Superintendent still says the same, so there is still much room for improvement."

152. The City, too, of Allahabad has a very bad character, and is full of the most turbulent and notorious ruffians, of the worst description. They require a very tight hand over them. An instance in point lately occurred, and is thus narrated by the Magistrate.

*Dara. 14, Magistrate's Report.*—"The chief of these gamblers and *budmashes* lately, in the centre of the Chowk, caused a thrashing to be given to a Municipal Officer who had informed the new Kotwal of the proceedings of this gang. The District Superintendent, in the course of his duties in the City, surprised the leader of this gang with some 15 or 20 of his men armed with lathes. The gang dispersed, and the members fled, on seeing the District Superintendent and his men. The District Superintendent pursued the leader, and on arriving at his house he (the District Superintendent) was immediately collared and swung over by the *budmash*, who was closing in with a *khoorpah*, the only weapon he had time to lay his hands on, when a timely blow from the new Kotwal's stick broke the uplifted arm, and I firmly believe saved Mr. Horsford from a very awkward fix. This would never have occurred if the offender and his set had that supervision exercised over them which the City Kotwal is bound to afford; and on the other hand it is no improbable climax, after a long period of weak rule or neglect, or connivance, on the part of the superiors in the Police.

*Para. 15*—"The present Kotwal, Narain Singh, seems a really efficient officer: "his promptness on this occasion has at once established his position, and "induced respect and submission from the people under him; but should the demands "of the service ever call for his exchange, I beg here to record how important it is "to select his successor \* \* ."

153. The Magistrate, Mr. Ricketts, has made several very valuable and suggestive observations relating to the Force generally, and I commend them to the perusal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. His proposal to employ Tehseeldars as superior Police Assistants or Inspectors in their own pergunnahs has much to recommend it, but is opposed to the principle of the present Police system. At the same time, as I pointed out last year, with the consent of the Collector, Tehseeldars may be allowed to render to the Police the aid of their position, influence, and local knowledge; and in many districts this is done with very great advantage. The Village Register recommended by Mr. Ricketts has been already adopted. It would be impossible to employ natives as Assistant District Superintendents so long as that class of officers is so limited in number. Every Assistant District Superintendent is more or less required to officiate as District Superintendent; and no native, however good, is fitted to be placed in charge of a district.

#### CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,366. ... Population, 11,88,862.]

|                                                  |                                                                       |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| Murder,                                          | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 23     | 27     |
| Dacoity,                                         | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 3      | 17     |
| Robbery,                                         | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 23     | 92     |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 443    | 436    |
| Theft,                                           | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 1,764  | 1,563  |
| Property stolen,                                 | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 55,378 | 71,394 |
| " recovered,                                     | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 14,064 | 12,136 |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 3,618  | 3,406  |
| " " under enquiry,                               | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 2,055  | 3,423  |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,...                 | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 1,117  | 32     |
| " " persons brought to trial,...                 | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 1,904  | 1,588  |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | { Summoned by Magistrate, ... 39 }<br>{ Arrested by Police, 1,530 }   |     |     | 1,569  | 1,004  |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | { Summoned by Magistrate, ... 32 }<br>{ Arrested by Police, ... 197 } |     |     | 229    | 578    |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | 82.4   | 63.2   |

154. Under the active and vigorous administration of the Officiating District Superintendent, Mr. Goad, and the judicious and close supervision rendered by the Magistrate, Mr. Halsey, a very decided improvement is visible in the returns of this district; and I can testify, from personal inspection and enquiry in the district, that the Police management generally is most satisfactory. In crime of a serious nature there is a remarkable decrease, whilst in the total number of cases there is an increase of 212 over those of 1865; and the petty offences against property have also increased. From this I judge that crime has been more faithfully reported, and at the same time there is no doubt it has been most successfully dealt with. The decrease in dacoitees and robberies I attribute almost entirely to the vigorous patrolling of the roads kept up throughout the district, and the great activity exhibited by the District Superintendent himself in constantly visiting all parts of the district, and keeping the Police on the alert.

155. Of 23 murders, 19 have been prosecuted to conviction. In one the murderer escaped after arrest, and in another the murderer blew his brains out; and of 62 persons arrested under this head, no less than 50 have been convicted. Of nine cases of culpable homicide, eight were prosecuted to conviction, and 15 persons, out of 19 arrested, were punished. There were seven cases of robbery by administration of poisonous drugs: detection followed in six; and of six persons arrested, four were convicted. Only three

cases of Dacoitee are recorded, against 17 of 1865. One of the cases was attended with grievous hurt, in which, of eight men arrested, five were convicted. The Police were also successful in one of the other two cases, and four men were punished, out of seven arrested. In the 22 cases of robbery, strange to say, not one was prosecuted to conviction; but it is satisfactory to find only 22 cases, in lieu of 92 recorded in 1865. Of these, seven cases only were real robberies.

156. There are about the same number of lurking house-trespass cases as in 1865. Of 443 cases, enquiry followed in 279, and conviction in 81. Of 178 persons arrested, 120 were convicted. Property was lost in 379 cases, and recovered in 105. Of 1,764 thefts, 1,046 came under enquiry, and 526 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 825 persons arrested, 687 were convicted, and property was recovered in 811 cases. 66 cases of receiving stolen property were prosecuted to conviction. There has been a remarkable decrease in crime in the City of Cawnpore itself.

157. The exertions of the District Superintendent to repress child-stealing have been remarkably successful.

*Para. 6, District Superintendent's Report.*—" \* \* CHILD STEALING.—This is a crime " that seems to have been carried on to a great extent, till I detected a case in the City " in which two girls were brought from Lucknow and sold to a prostitute in the City. " I made enquiries into the case, and sent up the prostitute who purchased the girls ; " and I also succeeded in arresting the procuress at Lucknow, whom I also sent up : " and they were imprisoned by the Judge for ten years each. Three months after- " wards a man came with a petition from Lucknow to say that his daughter, aged ten " years, was stolen and carried off, and that he had heard the girl had been sold some- " where in the Bilhour Pergunnah. I at once deputed a sharp Chief Constable in dis- " guise with the complainant, who succeeded in tracing the girl in the village of Koor- " see in the possession of a prostitute, and also learnt that some 15 more girls had been " brought over from Lucknow by a procuress called Punjabin, resident of Lucknow, " and were in the possession of other prostitutes. On receipt of this information I at " once went to the spot, 35 miles away, and instituted enquiries, and found that the " information of the Chief Constable was correct, as I discovered 15 girls in the pos- " session of prostitutes. Some had two each, others three. Of these five were minors, " regarding whom I made enquiries, and found they had been bought from Mussa- " mat Punjabin. I arrested the prostitutes who had these girls in their possession, " and sent them up for trial. I then sent to Lucknow, and with difficulty succeeded " in tracing the parents, and also arrested the procuress, Punjabin, who appears to " have carried off all these girls at different times, the older girls being wives of the " poorer classes. All the offenders were punished by the Sessions Judge. Since the " above defendants have been punished I have not heard of any more cases of the kind, " as it appears to have cast a great dread through the district. I have now ascer- " tained that, as this class find that having minors in possession is an offence, they buy " children and immediately get a sham marriage, either with any boy they may have " adopted or with some of their attendants, as a protection from the law."

158. The District Superintendent thus remarks on the unprotected state of the Ganges Canal :—

*Para. 8, District Superintendent's Report.*—" I would again bring to your notice, for " the information of the Inspector-General of Police, the unprotected state of property " on the Ganges Canal, which runs through this district for 40 miles. I have but " one 2nd Class Police Station of one Head Constable and six Constables on the Canal, " which are just sufficient to carry on the duties of the station. My other stations are " 5, 7, and 8 miles from the Canal, on the Grand Trunk Road, and in these stations " the men are just sufficient to do the duty of the station and patrol the road. I am " of opinion that the Canal Department should provide Chowkeedars at such places " where boats moor for the night, as traffic of merchandize is great and must yield a " large revenue, and in consequence can well afford to pay for watchmen."

*Para. 5, Magistrate's Report.*—"The property on the Canal has been a source of much trouble and anxiety during the past year, and at one time I was afraid that the crime of robbing the canal boats was going to become systematic; but, thanks to the measures taken by the Superintendent, it has ceased for the present. I quite concur with him: the Canal Authorities should insist on regular halting-places, and provide watch and ward, either from their own department, or pay for extra Police from the district. It would not be to the advantage of the public to move our Police stations, nor have we men enough to detail for patrolling the Canal as a regular thing."

On this subject I issued Police Circular No. 39, dated 6th November, 1866.

159. Mr. Goad thus reports of the conduct of the Force:—

*Para. 11, District Superintendent's Report.*—"I am happy to state that men and officers, with the exception of a few, have worked exceedingly well during the past year, and I am well satisfied with them. The returns will in themselves testify to their having worked better than in the previous year, besides having arrested 17 old absconded offenders, out of 56 at large—three out of the 17 being murderers." To which I may add the opinion of the Magistrate, Mr. Halsey:—

*Para. 6, Magistrate's Report.*—"On the whole, the past year has been very much more satisfactory to me than the previous one,—there have been much fewer prosecutions of Police officers, much more discipline in the Force, and a greater desire on the part of all grades to carry out the duties they are employed for. Though I am not sanguine enough to suppose anything like the whole of the crime of so large a district has been brought to light, still I feel certain that all parties are better convinced of the advisability of more accurate reporting, and the success of the convictions has not only stimulated the Force to greater activity, but has also acted as a deterrent to professional *mauvais sujets*.

*Para. 7.*—"The credit of this I may fairly claim for Mr. Goad: unassisted, he has not only got through his office work, but has managed to be all over the district at the same time, and constantly has appeared at outposts at the far end of the district when least expected. The result of this has been that he is now no longer able to bring back amusing but highly improper cases of a Police station in charge of a Chowkeedar with the diary written up a day in advance, as he did when he first came to the district; but he has also won the confidence of many of the better classes in the district, which I trust will work to the advantage of the public during the ensuing year."

#### FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,580. ... .. Population, 6,80,786.]

|                                                  |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                          | ... | ... | ... | *10    | 16     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 6      | 6      |            |
| Robbery,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 13     | 29     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ... | ... | ... | 569    | 537    |            |
| Theft,                                           | ... | ... | ... | 629    | 551    | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen,                                 | ... | ... | ... | 26,781 | 26,688 |            |
| " recovered,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 6,497  | 8,737  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ... | ... | ... | 1,697  | 1,606  | } Cases.   |
| " " under enquiry,                               | ... | ... | ... | 755    | 726    |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,                    | ... | ... | ... | 311    | 252    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial,                   | ... | ... | ... | 903    | 626    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | ... | ... | ... | 561    | 381    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ... 107                  | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Arrested by Police, 454                          | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | ... | ... | ... | 293    | 207    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ... 140                  | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Arrested by Police, 153                          | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | ... | ... | ... | 62.1   | *60.8  |            |

\* Two of these are attempts only.

160. There has been a decrease in the more serious offences of murder, dacoity, and robbery, and a small increase in petty offences against property. Of the 10 cases of murder, two were attempts only. Of these, only five were prosecuted to conviction; and of 18 persons brought to trial, no less than 11 were acquitted. Of nine cases of culpable homicide, prosecution was successful in six, and of 36 persons brought to trial, 23 were convicted. There have been two cases of professional poisoning, in both of which the Police were successful; but no less than six dacoities have been committed, not one of which did the Police succeed in detecting; and in 12 robberies, they were successful in only four. None of these cases, however, were of a serious nature, or committed by professional gangs. Greater vigilance by the Police on the roads and thoroughfares would probably in some measure stop these outrages. On the whole, the Police do not appear to have been so successful in dealing with offences of a serious nature as in 1865.

161. One case of attempted *suttee* has been already reported to Government. The following notice of it is given by Mr. Court, the Commissioner:—

*Para. 10, Commissioner's Report.*—"In the Futtehpore District a *suttee* was attempted to be carried out. When the Police got notice of the attempt, they lost no time in taking measures to prevent its execution; but they were too late to save the life of the unfortunate woman, who died a most painful death from the barbarous tests prescribed—viz., the holding her hand over a flame till the flesh was burnt off, and the drinking a can of burning oil. The principal men concerned in abetment of this suicide were prosecuted to conviction. It would be more effective did the law provide confiscation of proprietary and every other right in such cases."

I would remark that Section 62 of the Penal Code provides for forfeiture of property in such cases; but the law on this point is seldom or ever brought into force.

162. No less than 568 cases occurred of lurking house-trespass, 398 of which were attended with loss of property. Enquiry was made in only 182 cases, of which but a very small number were prosecuted to conviction; and of 112 persons arrested by the Police without warrant, no less than 42 were acquitted. In 99 cases only was property recovered. Here again I consider Police action has been a failure. Of 290 attempts and abetments, enquiry was only made in 14, of which three were successfully prosecuted. Excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts, there were 556 thefts, and enquiry followed in 318. In 394 cases property stolen did not amount to Rs. 10; property was recovered in 223 cases; 162 cases were successfully prosecuted; of 330 persons arrested, 202 were convicted. 14 out of 42 absconded offenders have been accounted for. There were 29 cases of receiving stolen property, against nine of 1865.

163. The District Superintendent reports that no notice whatever is sent to him of released convicts, as directed in Police Circular 15 of 1864, and therefore no time-expired convicts have come under surveillance. This mistake has, however, been rectified by the Magistrate.

164. The extra degree of Police surveillance proposed by the District Superintendent over bad characters would necessitate legislative enactment.

165. It is satisfactory to find the orders of Government regarding Chowkeedars have been carried out.

*Para. 15, District Superintendent's Report.*—"CHOWKEEDARS.—The orders of Government which accompanied Circular 7, dated the 14th March last, have been fully carried out in this district. In 375 villages found to contain too few Chowkeedars, 593 were appointed, and where none existed 712 were appointed—making a total of 1,305 newly appointed in 1,087 villages; so that there is not now a single village containing over five houses without its watchman. On the general principles of Act II. of 1865 being made known, the zemindars solicited its extension to the district,

" which I believe you have applied for. Should it be made applicable, the Chowkeedars will be put on a much better footing. They are particularly badly paid now, and by far the greater number by land assignment, which yields an income at the most of Rs. 24 in the year. They are mostly Passees by caste, and given extensively to thieving and sharing in the profits obtained by theft by others of their caste in the village. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that they seldom give information to the Police; once made independent by monthly cash payments, and made to feel they lose a good income by loss of appointment, I believe thefts will not only diminish, but a far larger amount of stolen property will be recovered through their means. I have tried to impress on all Police Officers the great importance of conciliatory conduct towards Chowkeedars, to induce them to give information, and prominently to bring to notice all instances of good or bad conduct on their part. In the column of remarks of the Village Register a sort of character-roll has been ordered to be kept—all instances of particular good conduct, rewards paid, and punishments awarded, being noted, as well as a memo. of crimes committed in the village. At present these Registers are undergoing complete revision, as you are aware."

166. In the matter of Police punished by the Magistrate, I would draw attention of Mr. Grant, and the Magisterial authorities at Futtehpore, to Police Circulars Nos. 13 and 20 of 1865.

167. Mr. Ryves recommends good-conduct stripes for Policemen who have behaved well. I think myself something of the kind would be most beneficial, but there will be much difficulty in regulating the bestowal of the stripes in different districts.

168. The Magistrate, Mr. Grant, thus writes of his Superintendent, Mr. Ryves:—

*Para. 13, Magistrate's Report.*—"In conclusion, I beg to express my high sense of Lieutenant Ryves' excellent administration as District Superintendent of Police; he has shown himself a most intelligent, diligent, and able officer, thoroughly conversant with his duties, and, if at one time perhaps a little apt to act too independently, improved now in that respect."

#### BANDA DISTRICT,

[Area, 3,030. ... .. Population, 7,24,372.]

|                                             |                    |                   |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |     |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----|--------|--------|------------|-----|
| Murder,                                     | ...                | ...               | ... | 2      | 11     | } Cases.   |     |
| Dacoity,                                    | ...                | ...               | ... | 5      | 4      |            |     |
| Robbery,                                    | ...                | ...               | ... | 8      | 3      |            |     |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ...                | ...               | ... | 300    | 460    |            |     |
| Theft,                                      | ...                | ...               | ... | 707    | 757    |            |     |
| Property stolen,                            | ...                | ...               | ... | 18,127 | 19,623 | } Rupees.  |     |
| "    recovered,                             | ...                | ...               | ... | 4,346  | 6,314  |            |     |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ...                |                   | ... | 1,384  | 1,476  | } Cases.   |     |
| "    "    under enquiry,                    | ...                |                   | ... | 591    | 365    |            |     |
| "    "    prosecuted to conviction,         | ...                |                   | ... | 353    | 310    |            |     |
| "    "    of persons brought to trial,      | ...                |                   | ... | 986    | 872    | } Persons. |     |
| Total number of persons                     | } Summioned by Ma- |                   |     |        | 727    |            | 490 |
| convicted and committed,                    |                    | gistrate, ... 192 |     |        |        |            |     |
| "    "    Arrested by Police,               | 535                |                   |     | 204    | 360    |            |     |
| Total number of persons                     | } Summioned by Ma- |                   |     |        |        |            |     |
| acquitted,                                  |                    | gistrate, ... 62  |     |        |        |            |     |
| "    "    Arrested by Police,               | 142                |                   |     | 73.7   | 56.1   |            |     |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ...                |                   |     |        |        |            |     |

169. Strange to say, there have been only two murders during the year. One case was mismanaged by the Police, and no less than six persons were sentenced for perjury; and one case was prosecuted to conviction. There were, however, 16 cases of culpable homicide, against 11 of 1865. In ten of these cases the offenders were convicted. The District Superintendent remarks that nearly all these cases, as also those of grievous hurt, are the result of fights among Thakoors. I do not agree with him, however, that this is a crime which the Police cannot prevent. If the Police do their duty, they ought to know the state of feeling in every village; and whenever there is

great enmity between parties, or standing cause of dispute, prompt intimation should be given to the Magistrate, who will take such measures as he may deem necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. One robbery occurred by administration of poisonous drugs, and the case was prosecuted to conviction. The Police succeeded in prosecuting only one case out of nine in which parties were charged with rape. As I have said before, charges of rape appear to be taken up generally without judgment. Six dacoities, including one of 1865, and eight robberies, swell the list of serious offences against property. Four only of these cases were prosecuted to conviction. In one case of river dacoity, however, nine persons were convicted and sentenced.

170. There has been a great decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass, and a small decrease in theft: this is attributed to the very good seasons and abundant crops. I have again to complain of the very small number of cases of petty offences against property which come under enquiry. This defect in Police administration was pointed out last year, but apparently without effect. Of 300 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 86 were investigated, and 28 only prosecuted to conviction. Of 75 attempts, enquiry was made only in two; and of 596 thefts, excluding cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts, only 183 came under enquiry—property being recovered in 167 only. In 362 cases, however, the property stolen was under Rs. 10. The general result of convictions to arrests is good; but only Rs. 4,346 of property was recovered in 231 cases, out of Rs. 18,137 stolen in 927 cases. Only eight absconded offenders, out of 82, have been accounted for, and only two new names have been brought on the list during the year. Altogether the Police returns of the district cannot be pronounced satisfactory.

171. Considerable excitement was produced in the district at one time of the year by the propagation of a new form of worship, attended with the usual offerings. It is thus alluded to by the District Superintendent :—

“ *Extract from District Superintendent's Report.*—Shortly before taking charge of “ the district some little feeling of alarm was manifested by certain classes of the “ people, in consequence of what they called a new *poojah*. I made the most searching enquiries from all Police Officers, and since my tour in the district I have personally enquired from every source from which I was likely to get information, and “ all with the same result,—that this *poojah* has been set on foot by a caste of inferior priests called Jhosies or Jogies, and is to propitiate the planet Saturn, “ whose malignant influence is supposed to have occasioned the scarcity and want “ during the past three years; he is now supposed to have left the district, and these “ prayers and offerings are made in joy at his exit. The offerings made to ‘ *Sanachar*, ’ “ or Saturn, are not accepted by Brahmin priests, and are the peculiar property of “ the Jogies. I am quite convinced that there is nothing political in the *poojah*, but “ simply a thanksgiving.”

172. The District Superintendent expresses his conviction that the constant supervision exercised by the Police, and the action taken by the Magistrate in accordance with the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in holding the zemindars, Putwarees, and Chowkedars responsible for the preservation of female Rajpoot children in certain villages of the Pylanee Pergunnah, has had the effect of preventing infanticide, if it ever existed in the wholesale manner represented by his predecessor. In 16 villages 97 boys were born, and 13 deaths are recorded, whilst no less than 142 female children were added to the population, of whom 16 only died; and all apparently met their death from natural causes. As I remarked last year, my own experience never led me to suppose female infanticide to be a prevailing crime in Bundelkund.

173. The District Superintendent complains that the Police Officers never move from their stations except to investigate crime, and that they know nothing of what goes on in their circles. The remedy is in his own hands. There is no rule preventing officers of stations patrolling the villages of their respective circles; on the con-



trary, it is most desirable they should do so when not otherwise engaged ; and the fitness of an officer for promotion should in a great measure be judged by his knowledge of the villages and people in his circle.

174. Mr. Castle finds the Chowkeedars generally a good body of men, active and clean in their appearance. He notices the complaints of zemindars of the absence of the Chowkeedars for five or six days every month, when they are compelled to attend at tehseeles to receive their pay. No doubt this is an evil, but it may be somewhat remedied by paying them once every three months, instead of monthly; and, as remarked by the District Superintendent, their duties during their absence are generally performed by some one of their relations. It is the peculiar feature of the Village Chowkeedaree system that the office of Chowkeedar is often a family, and not only an individual, arrangement.

175. The number of accidental deaths ( 419 ) is again very large in this district, and, as I remarked last year, I believe most of them, if correctly reported, would turn out to be suicides.

176. Both Magistrate and District Superintendent notice the very large number of cattle sold at the pounds ( being 760 ) in proportion to the number of cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts, which is only 211. There must be some very great error in the station record, which the District Superintendent will doubtless discover by closer scrutiny of the returns, and by local enquiry.

177. I am glad to be able to report more satisfactory relation between the Magistrate and District Superintendent of this district. Mr. Clarke reports that Mr. Castle has given him every satisfaction by the way in which he performs his work, and is ready to assist in every way.

178. Mr. Clarke has adopted the rule introduced by Mr. Forbes, in Meerut, of attaching a condition to the possessor of a license to carry arms, requiring a tribute of four heads of deer and eight pigs to be given in annually for each gun licensed.

#### HUMEERPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,288. ... .. Population, 5,20,941.]

|                                                  |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                          | ... | ... | ... | 4      | 8      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 0      |            |
| Robbery,                                         | ... | ... | ... | 9      | 5      |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ... | ... | ... | 302    | 322    |            |
| Theft,                                           | ... | ... | ... | 463    | 368    | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen, ...                             | ... | ... | ... | 10,233 | 16,704 |            |
| " recovered,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 3,649  | 6,593  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ... | ... | ... | 927    | 819    | } Cases.   |
| " " under enquiry,                               | ... | ... | ... | 496    | 218    |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,                    | ... | ... | ... | 257    | 130    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial,                   | ... | ... | ... | 623    | 382    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | ... | ... | ... | 426    | 236    |            |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ...                      | ... | ... | ... | 75     |        |            |
| Arrested by Police, ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 351    |        |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | ... | ... | ... | 193    | 135    | } Persons. |
| Summoned by Magistrate, ...                      | ... | ... | ... | 71     |        |            |
| Arrested by Police, ...                          | ... | ... | ... | 122    |        |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | ... | ... | ... | 68.3   | 61.7   |            |

179. The returns of the district, owing to the careful control of Mr. J. W. Power, notwithstanding the disadvantage under which it has labored of having been subject to the charge of four different Superintendents during the year, are satisfactory. The excellent system infused throughout the district by Captain Dennehy has continued to tell, even after his transfer to a more useful sphere ; and the Police administration could not be in better hands than those of Captain the Hon'ble W. M. Fraser, his successor.

180. This district, once so celebrated for its dacoities and gang robberies, is now entirely free from serious offences of this class. There has not been a single case of dacoity; and although robberies increased from five in 1865 to nine in 1866, they are all of an unimportant nature. There were only four murders in 1866, to eight of 1865; and of five, including one of the previous year, four were prosecuted to conviction. One of these would apparently amount to dacoity with murder. On the 21st July, one Abhoy Raj, with 12 or 14 others, attacked one Kalychurn and his brothers, and murdered two of them. Of 14 persons sent to trial by the Police, eight were convicted. There has been no case of professional poisoning.

181. Cases of lurking house-trespass have decreased, whilst thefts have increased; but I could wish to see petty offences against property more freely taken up and prosecuted by the Police. Of 207 cases of lurking house-trespass, only 76 came under enquiry, of which 32 only were prosecuted to conviction. In only 103 of these, however, was property lost; and in 44 property was recovered. I am inclined to think that many of these cases were mere attempts, in which entry was not made. I would draw the attention of the District Superintendent to Police Circular No. 20 of 1866. In 430 cases of theft, excluding cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts, property to the value of Rs. 10 and upwards was stolen in 117 cases only, and property was recovered in 185 cases. 224 cases came under enquiry, of which 108 were prosecuted to conviction, and 123 persons arrested and punished. 46 cases of receiving stolen property are recorded, against 14 of 1865; and convictions followed in 36 cases. The remarks made by Captain Dennehy last year on the feudal influence of the zemindars of Bundelkund, and their reasons for not reporting petty crime or desiring the aid of the Police, are confirmed both by Mr. Power and Captain Fraser.

182. No less than 46 cases of offences against the public health have been taken up, against one of 1865; and in these 165 persons were convicted. On this subject the Magistrate remarks as follows:—

*Extract from para. 5 of Magistrate's Report.*—"Section 34, Act V. of 1861, "seems to have escaped the notice of my predecessor in 1865. Since my tenure of "office I have been most firm in enforcing this law; and to this may be attributed "the healthy state of the towns in which the law is in force."

183. Eleven out of 26 absconded offenders have been accounted for, and 95 time-expired convicts have come under the observation of the Police, of which 45 are reported as having taken to honest courses.

#### JOUNPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,552, ... .. Population, 10,54,329.]

|                                             |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 6      | 6      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 3      | 0      |            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 5      | 2      |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 574    | 641    |            |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 545    | 535    |            |
| Property stolen, in 1134 cases,             | ... | ... | ... | 21,844 | 24,994 | } Rupees.  |
| „ recovered, in 332 cases,                  | ... | ... | ... | 3,400  | 3,126  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 1,920  | 1,590  | } Cases.   |
| „ „ under enquiry,                          | ... | ... | ... | 861    | 440    |            |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction,               | ... | ... | ... | 262    | 323    |            |
| „ of persons brought to trial,              | ... | ... | ... | 852    | 599    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-   | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| convicted and commit-                       | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| ted, } gistrate, ... 148                    | ... | ... | ... | 547    | 403    |            |
| „ } Arrested by Police, 399                 | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-   | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    | } Persons. |
| acquitted, } gistrate, ... 82               | ... | ... | ... | 229    | 161    |            |
| „ } Arrested by Police, 147                 | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    | } Persons. |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | 64.3   | 67.2   |            |

184. I have again to tell Mr. McArthur that his Report ought to be addressed to the Magistrate of the district, as his immediate official superior.

185. I can call the Police administration of this district, under Mr. Castle's superintendence, as nothing less than a miserable failure. The Police, as a body, under him were ignorant, as well as neglectful of their duties, wanting in cleanliness and drill, and corrupt. Vacancies were mostly fitted up by men of the City of Jounpore, until the whole district was full of them. His office was in very bad order, his accounts so confused as to be unintelligible, and the annual returns anything but satisfactory. In addition to this, the rebel leader, Sungram Singh, and his armed gang, marched about the district as they pleased, fostered by the Police, and the terror of all those who did not render him assistance. A party of Police, armed with muskets and bayonets, pretended to attack him, behaved with great cowardice, and were obliged to retire. In the skirmish which ensued one Shew Sahaie, Thakoor of Mouzah Mukra, accompanying the party, was shot dead by a stray bullet when standing close to the horse of the Sub-Inspector. Under my directions a large proportion of the Jounpore officers and men were transferred to other districts; and, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Castle was removed to Banda, and Mr. McArthur, an officer specially adapted for active work in the field, but who did not get on with Mr. Clark, the Magistrate of Banda, was sent to Jounpore. The exchange, as far as Jounpore is concerned, has been attended with marked results.

186. It is astonishing that Sungram Singh has not yet been arrested. He is still in the district; but, in spite of the large body of extra Police quartered under Section 15, Act V. of 1861, and of the offer of a very large reward for his apprehension,—and although every effort has been made, both by the authorities of Jounpore and the neighbouring districts, both of these Provinces and of Oudh, to arrest him,—Sungram Singh still remains at large. I confess I cannot understand this state of things. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that this gang has been broken up, and that he is himself reduced to great straits.

187. The District Superintendent gives the following account of Sungram Singh, and the measures taken to apprehend him :—

*Para. 14, District Superintendent's Report.*—"For the last eight years this man has been the *bête noir* of this district, and, as far as I have been able to glean hitherto, I believe that a number of his misdeeds have been studiously concealed; he has had the tact to keep the lumberdars and zemindars on his side, wreaking vengeance on their natural enemies—money-lenders, obnoxious Putwarees, and recent purchasers of zemindaree rights.

*Para. 15.*—"In April last Sungram Singh, with eight or nine followers, entered the populous village of Gopalapore in broad daylight, carried off a money-lender from the middle of the village, beat him severely, tried to extort money from him for himself, as well as jewels in pawn belonging to one of the old lumberdars of the village, Sheohuruk Singh. Although this occurred in broad light of day, no report was made at the station, only two *koss* distant. For this neglect in September I handed up the Chowkeedars, Goraites, and lumberdars' agent, to the Magistrate, and they were all punished.

*Para. 16.*—"About the same time the gang carried off Sheojeawan, Putwaree of Mouzah Putteejeerai, beat him until he was senseless, and extorted from him Rs. 20.

*Para. 17.*—"Shortly after they paid a second visit to Gopalpore, carried off another wealthy inhabitant, beat him very severely, but got nothing out of him except a few ornaments.

*Para. 18.*—Just before the first outrage was committed in Mouzah Gopalapore, the nephew of the sufferer on that occasion was captured by the same gang en route to

“market, robbed, and held to ransom; indeed, such was the system of terror established that there can be little doubt but that up to the present moment many of the outrages perpetrated by this gang are still unknown; they marched about the country, the larger number fully armed and equipped, yet not a soul would dare give information to the Police, who were not at all too solicitous to encounter these desperadoes.

*Para. 19.*—“Such was the state of the district in August last, when I took charge. Since that date not a single outrage has been committed by the gang; while five of the number have been captured—(1) Mathee Singh, (2) Burkow, (3) Nypal, (4) Chanka, (5) Burose. Of these, owing to the obstinate determination of the people (including Chowkeedars and Goraets) to screen the outrages perpetrated by Sungram Singh, the two latter were allowed to become approvers, through which the three first were convicted and punished.

*Para. 20.*—“Of the original gang, only two, besides the leader, remain to be accounted for—(6) Joogul, (7) Hathee Ram. Both parted from their leader—one in September, the other in October, last—and have made their way separately towards Bombay and Hydrabad; so that Sungram Singh is now reduced to one companion, frequently changed. He is compelled to give up carrying a gun (fearing recognition); and he now carries only a pistol and a sword, both of which he conceals.

*Para. 21.*—“Had it not been for the persistent determination of the people to conceal Sungram Singh, I could have captured him long since. On one occasion, after a *dour* of over 30 miles, he was concealed in a sugar-cane field while the Police were searching the village. Not only do the people conceal their knowledge of his movements, but in his interest they throw every possible obstruction in the way of Government servants when on his track; even I myself was detained full two hours out of six on one of my *dours* by the obstinate determination of villagers and Chowkeedars not to point out the road;—the night was pitch dark, so that I was compelled to trust entirely to the guiding of these people. Sungram Singh still visits this district occasionally. On the 12th of last month I made another *dour* after him, but he left the village almost as soon as my informant started. He, however, leads a very miserable life, as, while in this district, he never remains more than a couple or three hours in one place; and I have little doubt but as soon as the people are firmly convinced that Government is determined to keep up the extra Police until he is either captured or accounted for, his capture will be easily effected. Unfortunately, owing to the withdrawal of the former extra Police, it will be some time before the desired effect will be produced.”

188. As mentioned, a large body of additional Police under Section 15, Act V. of 1861, have been quartered on many villages of the pergunnah, the owners and inhabitants of which are known to shelter Sungram Singh; and several Chowkeedars and a Kamdar have been punished for withholding information regarding him; but in my opinion much more ought to have been done in this respect. Until every zemindar known to shelter or withhold information of Sungram Singh is directly punished for the act, and until the Magistrate makes them feel that he is master of the district, and not Sungram Singh, and that he is more to be feared than the rebel outlaw—so long will Sungram Singh continue to receive help and protection from them.

189. In six cases of murder, ten offenders, in four cases, were convicted. Of seven cases of culpable homicide, only two were prosecuted to conviction. The following case is worthy of special mention:—

*Para. 3½, District Superintendent's Report.*—“Of these cases one deserves special notice, from the curious and barbarous superstitious feeling which it exhibited. The victim was a leper, named Purein Singh. It appears there is a Hindoo superstition that if the leprous member be burnt to death the family will get free of this

“horrible disease; hence, a hole was made in the ground some seven feet deep, the victim was put into it, and burnt to death. It was said that Purein Singh himself voluntarily incurred this terrible death. For this horrible crime seven defendants were forwarded to the Magistrate, and committed to the Sessions under Sections 302 and 306 of the Penal Code.”

Two cases of professional poisoning were detected, and the parties concerned were arrested and convicted. The Police were unsuccessful in all five cases of robbery, and in two cases of dacoity, both committed by Sungram Singh and his band; but in a third case of dacoity, 14 out of 17 of the offenders were arrested and convicted. The successful result in this case was mainly owing to the exertions of Mr. Atkinson, the Joint Magistrate.

190. Of 576 cases of lurking house-trespass, including two of last year, only 197 were investigated, and only 68 prosecuted to conviction. Property was recovered in 109 cases only. Of 386 abetments and attempts, enquiry was made in 45 cases only, of which 27 were prosecuted to conviction. Of 455 thefts, excluding cattle strayed and reported as thefts, only 264 came under enquiry, and property was recovered in 193 cases only—prosecution being successful in only 128. The return is decidedly a bad one.

191. *Para 16, Commissioner's Report.*—“Mr. Harrison, Officiating Magistrate of Jounpore, is prosecuting measures for putting the Village Chowkeedars on a better footing. These measures will be kept in view, and reported when completed. The district being under Permanent Settlement, the measure is one of some difficulty.”

Mr. Harrison's exertions to put the Village Chowkeedars of his district on a better footing are most praiseworthy, and I commend the instructions he has issued on this subject to perusal. I believe that the spirit of the measures adopted by Mr. Harrison is in full accord with the wishes of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

192. There are no less than 14 cases of kidnapping of girls on record, and in these 18 persons have been committed to the Sessions, and one transferred to another district. Mr. Harrison remarks:—“This crime was evidently carried on by a gang who kidnap in this district and sold the girls in Oude.” Connect this report with the numerous cases which have been discovered in the Azimghur and Bustee Districts of kidnapping children to supply the Oude markets, and it is very clear that a most extensive traffic in children goes on between the districts of these Provinces and Oude; and from my own knowledge I can certify to this sad trade in children for Oude, extending also to distant countries of Bengal. Oude is full of agents employed in the sale of these children; and when Commissioner of Fyzabad I submitted a full Report on the subject to the Judicial Commissioner, with a view to the amendment and extension of the present law for the prevention of this infamous trade. Section 371 of the Penal Code does not meet the case. Of course, so long as we can detect and prove acts of kidnapping or cheating, the offenders will be punished under other sections; but for one case of kidnapping brought to trial two or more remain undiscovered, and the children are disposed of by these agents in Oude in marriage and other ways; and until a special law is passed to meet the case, it will be impossible to stop it. It is but, after all, a branch of female infanticide. Girls are so scarce in Oude that the Thakoors are obliged to seek wives elsewhere than among their kindred and friends; this has led to the establishment of regular agencies to supply wives, and the agents have to seek far and wide to collect girls for the purpose. A Thakoor wants a wife; he applies generally through a third party to one of these agents; after a search of a few days, a girl, more often of low caste than not, is brought and palmed off on the unsuspecting Thakoor as a Rajpootnee; he knows better than to ask many questions—he pays the price, and the girl is his for life; or perhaps he purchases a girl for his son. As often as not these girls afterwards betray their real caste, or evince some other cause which renders them distasteful to the intended

bridegroom, and they are then either returned upon the hands of the agent, or re-sold to some other party. I have known a girl pass through five or six hands in this way, and be finally abandoned on the highway, unacceptable at any price. I have entered rather more fully on this subject than may perhaps be warranted in an annual report; but I feel confident that, so long as these *dullals*, or agents, are allowed to carry on their nefarious trade unchecked in Oude, we shall find the crime of kidnapping children flourish in the districts of these Provinces.

193. On the large number of attempts at suicide, the Commissioner, Mr. Court, makes the following observations (I noticed the subject last year both in Jounpore and Banda):—

*Para. 11, Commissioner's Report.*—"I next remark the very great number of attempts at suicide in the districts marginally noted. The returns do not show the number of suicides completed; and Mr. Halsey is the only officer who has attempted to explain the cause of the numerous attempts. The increase he ascribes to more punctual reporting. Suicides, if numerous, indicate oppression or distress, and they tend to reflect discredit on the law, the operation of law, or on its administration.

*Para. 12.*—"Bundelkund was noted for this crime; and it is curious to observe that in the Bundela districts of Banda and Humeerpore the cases are comparatively few—being six only in Banda, 16 in Humeerpore. I have called upon the Magistrates of the three districts quoted in the preceding para. for report on the extent of this crime, and to furnish a return showing, in every case of suicide or attempt, the causes assigned for the act committed or attempted.

Mr. Court will find in his office several special Reports on suicides in the Banda District anterior to 1857, which may help him to form some conclusion regarding them. It would be very satisfactory if it was found that suicides in Banda have diminished with the revision of assessment; and the causes which formed the inducement there might be found now at work in Cawnpore and Jounpore.

194. I have to thank Mr. Harrison for building most substantial Police Lines at Jounpore. They are exceedingly well built, and afford capital accommodation.

195. I notice that 39 absconded offenders were apprehended during the year, out of 93 proclaimed; and 345 time-expired convicts are said to have come under the observation of the Police. It is evident that surveillance is not confined to the special class of convicts over whom the Police are expected to keep it, and the surveillance over so many must be a farce.

#### BENARES DISTRICT.

[Area, 991, ... .. Population, 7,93,277.]

|                                                    | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 10     | 10     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | 0      | 3      |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | 7      | 4      |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | 831    | 754    |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | 1,064  | 1,144  | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | 75,137 | 44,187 |            |
| " recovered, ... ..                                | 24,979 | 18,775 |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... .. | 2,594  | 2,635  | } Cases.   |
| " under enquiry, ... ..                            | 1,674  | 1,616  |            |
| " prosecuted to conviction, ... ..                 | 1,167  | 1,327  |            |
| persons brought to trial, ... ..                   | 2,057  | 2,410  | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-          |        |        |            |
| convicted and com- } gistrate, ... 157             | 1,733  | 1,815  |            |
| mitted, ... } Arrested by Police, 1,576            |        |        |            |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma-          |        |        | } Persons. |
| acquitted, ... } gistrate, ... 119                 | 255    | 506    |            |
| " Arrested by Police, 136                          |        |        |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | 84.2   | 75.3   |            |

196. The returns of crime reported are very much the same as in 1865. The year is, however, distinguished by the absence of dacoities, and the very large quantity of property stolen. A fair share of cases have come under enquiry, and, although the convictions have not been so numerous as in 1865, and the number of persons brought to trial are less, the proportion of persons convicted to arrests is larger, and may be pronounced more than usually successful. Cases relating to coin are numerous; but six out of 11 cases have been prosecuted to conviction. Of the 11 cases of murder, including one case of the previous year, nine cases, including 16 persons, and all four cases of culpable homicide, were prosecuted to conviction. There were no less than 57 cases of attempts to commit suicide, and five cases of habitually dealing in minors for prostitution. Of seven cases of robbery, including one attended with grievous hurt, the Police were successful in convicting the offenders in five. One of these was a poisoning case, and the poisoners were convicted. One case of dacoity of the previous year was also prosecuted to conviction. Of 976 thefts, excluding cattle strayed and reported as stolen, no less than 759 came under inquiry, of which 506 were prosecuted to conviction. 741 of these cases were of property under the value of Rs. 10,—thus showing that petty offences against property are properly and fairly treated by the Police in this district. Besides the above, 231 persons were convicted in 79 cases of receiving stolen property. Two or three of these men were most notoriously engaged in this trade. Of 710 burglaries, only 251 were investigated, of which 100 were prosecuted to conviction. The Police might well take up more cases of this description; but altogether I consider the above returns to be most creditable to Major Manning, the District Superintendent, and the Police of the Benares District.

197. It is curious that, with the hard time and high prices of all the necessaries of life, crime should not have increased. The circumstance is, however, to some extent explained by the District Superintendent thus :—

*Para. 3, District Superintendent's Report.*—"I have had the annexed memo. of "petty cases drawn out, which will to a great extent explain that sheer want of the "common necessaries of life has driven the majority of the offenders to crime; and, had "it not been for the thoughtful and charitable measures adopted by yourself for providing employment in and about the city for hundreds and thousands of poor "starving creatures, it is impossible to say to what extent an increase of crime might "not have reached."

| Cases.      |     | Above<br>10 Rupees. | Between<br>10 and 5 Rs. | Between<br>5 and 1 Re. | Under<br>1 Re. | Total. |
|-------------|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Burglaries, | ... | 300                 | 122                     | 237                    | 51             | 710    |
| Thefts,     | ... | 239                 | 141                     | 370                    | 314            | 1,064  |

198. More attention might be paid to the arrest of absconded offenders. Only six out of 80 have been accounted for during the year. 190 time-expired convicts came under the observation of the Police, of whom 61 are known to have returned to honest courses.

199. I am glad to see that Major Manning does not lose sight of the important duty of educating his men.

*Para. 15, District Superintendent's Report.*—"The training of the Force is properly "attended to, and Sub-Inspectors are held responsible that a certain amount of instruction is given to their men daily, especially to those lately entertained. I always personally examine the Constables when on tours of inspection, and am well satisfied on "the whole with the knowledge they display. The recruits in the Reserve are also regularly instructed; and those who show any aptitude for study are rewarded by a promise of early promotion. I wish, though, we could induce a greater number of

"eated men to enter the department; but the insecurity hitherto of Police service, owing to the frequent changes and reductions, has always prevented the more respectable classes from joining. Now that the Force has settled down, as it were, I hope more aspirants will be found."

200. Mr. Ironside, the Magistrate, bears high tribute to the excellent management of the Police of his district by Major Manning, in which I cordially concur.

*Extract from Magistrate's Report.*—"Major Manning, with his thorough knowledge of the district, and of every Police official in it, is an officer also of great experience and good judgment, and one in whom I have implicit confidence. The statements show the success of the Police in the conviction of all arrested offenders."

#### GORUCKPORE DISTRICT.

| [Area, 4,585. ... .. Population, 19,83,203.]     |     |                         |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                          | ... | ...                     | ... | 14     | 7      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                         | ... | ...                     | ... | 6      | 15     |            |
| Robbery,                                         | ... | ...                     | ... | 12     | 19     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ... | ...                     | ... | 569    | 619    |            |
| Theft,                                           | ... | ...                     | ... | 802    | 1,279  |            |
| Property stolen,                                 | ... | ...                     | ... | 38,620 | 41,293 | } Rupees.  |
| " recovered,                                     | ... | ...                     | ... | 17,673 | 11,280 |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ... | ...                     | ... | 1,648  | 2,091  | } Cases.   |
| " " under enquiry,                               | ... | ...                     | ... | 1,119  | 2,111  |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,                    | ... | ...                     | ... | 409    | 627    |            |
| " " of persons brought to trial,                 | ... | ...                     | ... | 1,227  | 1,527  | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | ... | Summioned by Ma- 16     | ... | 709    | 759    |            |
|                                                  | ... | gistrate, ...           | ... |        |        |            |
|                                                  | ... | Arrested by Police, 693 | ... |        |        |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | ... | Summioned by Ma- 32     | ... | 495    | 697    |            |
|                                                  | ... | gistrate, ...           | ... |        |        |            |
|                                                  | ... | Arrested by Police, 463 | ... |        |        |            |
| Proportion of conviction to persons tried,       | ... | ...                     | ... | 57.8   | 49.7   |            |

201. A favorable feature in the returns of this district is the decrease of the prevailing crimes of dacoity and robbery, and the arrest of some 15 men concerned in the late jungle robbery cases. There is also a large decrease in the number of thefts, attributed by the District Superintendent to the good Khureef crop. A fair proportion of cases have come under enquiry. The number prosecuted to conviction is, however, small; but of persons tried the proportion convicted is better than last year.

202. The unfavorable features of the returns are, that of 14 murders five only were prosecuted to conviction, and of 20 persons arrested, 10 only convicted. In 20 cases of culpable homicide (including one of the previous year) the Police were successful in only nine. Of the seven dacoity cases, four were prosecuted to conviction,—one of the successful cases being a most serious case of dacoity with murder; but in 14 cases of robbery, including two of former years, two cases only were prosecuted to conviction. There were three cases of administering poisoning drugs, in only one of which did the Police succeed in bringing the offenders to justice. In the detection of serious crimes the Police have lamentably failed.

203. In petty offences against property the Police have been more successful. Of 632 cases of theft, excluding cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts, 470 came under enquiry, and 200 were prosecuted to conviction; and Rs. 5,584 worth of property was recovered in 297 cases, out of Rs. 10,966 stolen; and Rs. 8,604 worth of property was recovered, and 97 persons convicted, in 110 cases of receiving stolen property. This may be pronounced satisfactory. In treating cases of lurking house-trespass the Police did not do so well; 32 absconded offenders have been accounted for, out of 68.

204. It is strange that only two cases of attempt at suicide are recorded, against the 57 cases of the Benares District.

205. The District Superintendent makes the following remarks on grievous hurt:—



*Para. 6, District Superintendent's Report.*—"The crime of grievous hurt shews a satisfactory decrease of 13 cases. This is a very prevalent crime in this district, owing to the perpetual disputes among landholders, putteedars, &c., regarding right of water for irrigation purposes, boundaries &c., &c."

*Para. 7.*—"Disputes are frequent, owing to the proprietary right of villages being in most instances split up into innumerable shares among the several owners or putteedars."

I would invite the attention of the District Superintendent to my remarks on this subject in para. 169 of this Report, and would recommend that the Magistrates be directed to make more use of the provisions of Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code.

206. His Honor, with a view to stop the numerous jungle robberies in this district, has directed the jungle to be cleared on both sides of the roads; and, as a very vigilant patrol is now kept up on these roads by the Police, it is to be hoped that the robberies may cease.

207. Of the six dacoity cases, four were professional gang dacoities. It is a matter of congratulation, however, to find six in 1866, instead of 15 in 1865. The District Superintendent remarks, on the great tendency there is in this district to report cases of affray, grievous hurt, &c., as dacoities, and also of putteedars getting up cases of the kind against one another:—"In some cases a burglary occurring in one man's house furnishes a handle for accusation of dacoity against his enemy." Such cases, however, I should presume are easily discovered and disposed of. It is not such cases as these, but the regular professional gang dacoities in Goruckpore, which are of so much importance, and which it is so difficult to suppress, owing to the heavy and extensive jungles which prevail throughout the greater portion of the district.

208. I do not agree with the District Superintendent in his proposal to delay the submission of special reports of these cases. A special report, unless submitted at once, is next to useless to the supervising officer, and should a case at first reported as a dacoity afterwards on enquiry turn out not to be a dacoity, it is very easy to strike the case off the file. I have lately issued a circular impressing on District Superintendents generally the urgent necessity of furnishing these special reports more promptly and more fully than has lately been the custom.

209. The following extracts from the Magistrate's Report are made with a view of directing the attention of the District Superintendent to the very important subject noticed:—

*Para. 16, Magistrate's Report.*—"Before closing this communication I must place on record my opinion that sufficient care is not given in the Police Office to the preparation of cases before they are brought into the Magisterial Courts."

*Para. 17.*—"As a general rule, I find that the Magistrates derive no assistance whatever from the Police in the conduct of cases; in fact, if they were not to exert themselves in ferreting out evidence, summoning witnesses, remanding cases—in fine, conducting the case, as well as trying it—a very much larger percentage of acquittals would be shown."

*Para. 18.*—"In all other respects I have to thank Colonel Drury for the zealous and efficient assistance he has rendered me in the management of the Police."

210. The *morale* of the Goruckpore Police is not so good as in other districts. They are somewhat better than they used to be, but still they do not bear the high character, and are not so popular with the people, as they are in other districts. Much requires to be done towards improving the character and working of the Police generally in Goruckpore.

|                                                   |     |     |        |        |          |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|----------|
|                                                   |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |          |
| Murder,                                           | ... | ... | 10     | 6      | Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                          | ... | ... | 3      | 5      |          |
| Robbery,                                          | ... | ... | 9      | 17     |          |
| Lurking house-trespass,                           | ... | ... | 636    | 576    |          |
| Theft,                                            | ... | ... | 597    | 541    |          |
| Property stolen,                                  | ... | ... | 21,807 | 32,638 | Rupees.  |
| „ recovered,                                      | ... | ... | 6,311  | 6,690  |          |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,       | ... | ... | 1,410  | 1,297  | Cases.   |
| „ „ under enquiry,                                | ... | ... | 973    | 1,091  |          |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction,                     | ... | ... | 381    | 212    |          |
| „ of persons brought to trial,                    | ... | ... | 734    | 780    | Persons. |
| Total number of persons { Arrested by Police, 441 |     |     |        |        |          |
| convicted and commit- { Summioned by Ma-          |     |     | 449    | 372    |          |
| ted, { gistrate ... 8                             |     |     |        |        |          |
| Total number of persons { Arrested by Police, 199 |     |     |        |        |          |
| acquitted, { Summioned by Ma-                     |     |     | 232    | 368    |          |
| „ { gistrate, ... 33                              |     |     |        |        |          |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,       | ... | ... | 60·1   | 47·1   |          |

212. There is also a larger decrease in the number of robberies, and those that occurred are none of them cases of any importance, being simple thefts, accompanied with violence. Of the ten murders, eight are reported as prosecuted to conviction, but only five persons were punished; so again, in ten cases of attempt to commit suicide prosecuted to conviction, only three persons were convicted. The District Superintendent will be requested to explain this anomaly.

*Para. 2, District Superintendent's Report.*—" \* \* \* One case of culpable homicide, owing to its incredibility, appears worthy of remark: I refer to the one which occurred in Mouzah Byara, Station Khuleelabad, the facts of which are, that a man named Bishen Aheca, a sepoy of the 7th Native Infantry, stationed at Allahabad, had come to his home on leave. On several occasions he complained of pains in his head, and informed his relatives and friends that the goddess (Davi) had appeared to him and told him that if he had his head cut off it would rejoin the trunk within two hours, and he would for the future live in peace, and never be troubled with similar pains. One night he insisted on his father-in-law fetching a friend, named Doolun, on whom he prevailed to strike his head off with an axe. Doolun, the father-in-law, and the rest of the family watched for two hours, and after that, finding the expected connection did not take place, gave information in the village. Doolun and Gunga (the father-in-law) were sent up for trial, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, the former to seven, and the latter to five, years."

*Para. 2, Magistrate's Report.*—"In my Report for the year 1865 I noticed the reasons for considering that much crime was concealed in the district, and the increase shown in the present returns of crime against property should be regarded as a subject for congratulation, as showing there was less concealment than in past years; that the

“ people were acquiring confidence in the Police, and were appreciating the benefits arising from the partition of the Goruckpore District, by enabling them to prosecute criminals without undergoing the expense and annoyance they were formerly subjected to. The high prices of all articles of food that has prevailed may also be taken into account as causing an increase of crime of this description ; but I believe the reason above given to be in the main correct.”

215. The proportion of thefts and burglaries investigated by Police is good ; but greater success might have attended their efforts to prosecute. The proportion of convictions to arrest is better than last year. Twelve out of 44 absconded offenders have been accounted for. One of these was a man named Koodye Khan, charged with the most treacherous murder of several European fugitives from Fyzabad in the Mutiny. Unfortunately he afterwards escaped from the custody of the Goruckpore Police. It is to be hoped that the district authorities will not lose sight of this man, and that the Police who connived at his escape were punished to the utmost extent of the law.

216. The attention of the District Superintendent was drawn to the crime of infanticide, which extensively obtains in parts of this district, by hearing of the large number of children of other castes purchased by Thakoors as wives for their sons. I have already commented at some length on this subject in my account of the Jounpore District. The Magistrate may with advantage introduce the rules issued by Mr. Court, Commissioner of Allahabad, for the suppression of infanticide in the Banda District. Mr. Shakespear has taken up the question. It is only lately that the printed Reports on Infanticide by Mr. Moore have been brought to my notice. Mr. Colvin decided that nothing but special legislation will suffice for its suppression. Mr. Edmonstone was of the same opinion in 1861, and a draft Act was submitted to the Council in 1862, since which nothing more has been heard on the subject. The importance of the subject is sufficient guarantee that it will not be lost sight of.

217. I am glad to notice an improvement in the Bustee Police in the following respect :—

*Extract from para 4, District Superintendent's Report.*—“ One great point I am glad to observe on the subject of detection is the small number of parties released on bail by Police, in comparison with previous years—viz., 20 in 1866, to 92 in 1865. On taking charge of the district I found it a practice on the part of all Police Officers, after having made an enquiry and satisfied themselves that there was not sufficient proof against the accused party, to arrest and release him on bail, as a precautionary measure in case the Magistrate should subsequently summon him, so that there would be no difficulty in finding him. This absurd and unnecessary proceeding, with your concurrence, I immediately suppressed.”

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

219. Mr. Berrill also complains of the custom of Chowkeedars reporting crime in the first instance to the grantees, instead of to the Police; and he gives an instance of a case of murder not reported to the Police, but of which immediate intimation was given to the grantee, who sent one of his private servants to enquire into the matter. Had the Police been able to go to the spot at once, the statement of the murdered man might have been recorded; as it is, the enquiry has failed to elicit any facts. As the Magistrate proposes to submit a separate Report to the Commissioner, I refrain from remarking further on the subject.

220. Mr. Berrill's opinion of the Bustee Police confirms what I have already recorded in Goruckpore, of which till lately Bustees formed a part. He describes them as both corrupt and inefficient. I have no doubt, under the more direct and careful superintendence he is able to give them now that the district is divided, the Police will be gradually improved. They, however, labor under many disadvantages—of want of shelter, deficiency in number, &c.—which will disappear as the district becomes furnished with Government buildings, and when the revision of allocation now being carried out is completed. The full complement of Native Inspectors have been appointed for this district.

221. Mr. Wigram reports Mr. Berrill to be an active and efficient officer.

#### AZIMGURH DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,545, ... Population, 13,85,872.]

|                                                                       | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder, ...                                                           | 11     | 6      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ...                                                          | 1      | 3      |            |
| Robbery, ...                                                          | 49     | 30     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ...                                           | 776    | 971    |            |
| Theft, ...                                                            | 1,253  | 1,142  |            |
| Property stolen, ...                                                  | 40,141 | 34,683 | } Rupees.  |
| " recovered, ...                                                      | 8,298  | 7,583  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ...                       | 2,634  | 2,452  | } Cases.   |
| " under enquiry, ...                                                  | 1,220  | 731    |            |
| " prosecuted to conviction ...                                        | 417    | 701    |            |
| " of persons brought to trial, ...                                    | 1,181  | 1,370  | } Persons. |
| " convicted and Summioned by Ma-<br>sons committed, ... gistrate, ... | 18     | 677    |            |
| " Arrested by Police, 659                                             |        | 869    |            |
| " Summioned by Ma-<br>gistrate, ...                                   | 23     | 432    |            |
| " Arrested by Police, 267                                             | 300    |        |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted, ...                                |        |        |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ...                       | 57.3   | 63.5   |            |

222. In 11 cases of murder, five only were prosecuted to conviction; and in 14 cases of culpable homicide, punishment followed in five cases only. Not one of the three cases of robbery with grievous hurt was prosecuted to conviction; and of the enormous number of robberies, convictions were found in seven only. There was one case of professional poisoning in which the offenders were arrested, but unfortunately not convicted, and they were subsequently lost sight of. The result of Police action in these cases is anything but satisfactory. I am glad, however, to record the very great success with which Mr. Waddington prosecuted the crime of dacoity. Three cases of dacoity, one of which occurred during the year, were prosecuted to conviction; and of 34 persons arrested under this head, 28 were convicted. The dacoity which took place last year was a most atrocious attack on a marriage party, in which one of the ringleaders was killed and another nearly slain in the fight which ensued, and several of the party attacked wounded. 20 of the offenders were arrested, and were nearly all convicted.

223. With regard to the large number of robberies, the District Superintendent explains thus:—"With regard to robbery, a great many cases are very insignificant,

“ and there is only the statement of the plaintiff to guide the Police in entering the charge. There are seldom any marks of violence visible; but if the plaintiff says that he was struck down and robbed of only six pie of property, the case is entered as robbery.”

224. There were no less than five cases of kidnapping children, not one of which was detected. Of 771 burglaries, 329 came under enquiry, of which 77 only were prosecuted to conviction, property being recovered in only 145 out of 716 cases. The decrease in burglaries may be attributed to a more correct classification of offences, there being a corresponding increase in the number of attempts. Enquiry was made into 545, out of 827, cases of theft, excluding cattle reported as strayed and entered as thefts. Of these, 217 were prosecuted to conviction, and property was recovered in 458 cases. No less than 499 of these cases were of property under Rs. 10 in value. The Police were particularly successful in cattle thefts, having recovered 74 per cent. of property stolen. Only seven, out of 47, absconded offenders have been accounted for.

225. The proportion of convictions, either of cases or of persons tried, is not good. The return generally shows unfavorably when compared with other districts. I must confess my surprise, for I know Mr. Waddington to be an officer who takes the greatest interest in his work and in the district.

226. Mr. Waddington recommends the cancelment of Circular No. 20 of 1862, prohibiting the Police to arrest in certain cases without the order of the Magistrate, even when they have the power of arrest without warrant. He says Magistrates are lax in ordering arrest, and delay takes place, and the prosecution often fails in consequence. I am not prepared, however, to cancel the circular alluded to. The Police, it is true, have improved much in judgment and procedure since the issue of that circular was deemed necessary; but I think its prohibitory clauses still have a salutary effect in preventing unnecessary arrests and ill-treatment of the people.

227. Mr. Waddington proposes to reduce the number of Mounted Constables, and to make those that remain more generally useful. His proposals will be discussed with Captain Dennehy, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, who is engaged in revising the allocation of all these districts. The Magistrate complains of Police Officers moving about in palkees, and impressing bearers, in order to proceed to make local investigation of crime. I sincerely hope that this is not the case, and that the District Superintendent will report every Police Officer who is dependent on such conveyance for means of locomotion.

228. Both Magistrate and District Superintendent object to subordinate Police being kept permanently at the same station, and recommend the periodical transfer of all except officers in charge of stations after two years. My opinion has already been given on this subject in para. 230 of last year's Report. The District Superintendent has it in his power to transfer, with concurrence of Magistrate, men from one part of the district to the other, whenever he considers it expedient to do so.

229. Mr. Richardes considers that the punishments awardable to the Police by District Superintendents are not sufficiently deterrent, and recommends the additional punishment of flogging; but I cannot agree with him.

230. He also complains of the careless manner in which bodies are taken for examination to the Civil Surgeon, and of the disappearance of evidence on the burial of the body; but this is a matter for the disposal of the District Superintendent, whose duty it is to instruct his subordinates and to introduce precautions which will prevent such abuses. Officers in charge of stations should point out what property is to be preserved in evidence; and a Police Officer should invariably attend the body from first to last, and see that all articles of evidence are forthcoming when wanted.

## MIRZAPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 5,199. ... .. Population, 18,54,329.]

|                                                    | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 9      | 9      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | 10     | 6      |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | 11     | 11     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | 382    | 448    |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | 788    | 782    | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | 24,587 | 47,853 |            |
| „ recovered in 348 cases, ... ..                   | 16,293 | 13,653 | } Cases.   |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... .. | 1,690  | 1,684  |            |
| „ „ under enquiry, ... ..                          | 980    | 844    |            |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction, ... ..               | 610    | 663    |            |
| „ of persons brought to trial, ... ..              | 1413   | 1,546  | } Persons. |
| „ of persons } Summoned by Ma- 125                 |        |        |            |
| convicted and commit- } gistrate, ...              | 997    | 1,144  |            |
| ted, ... } Arrested by Police, 872                 |        |        |            |
| Total number of persons } Summoned by Ma- 87       |        |        | } Persons. |
| acquitted, ... } gistrate, ...                     | 332    | 325    |            |
| „ } Arrested by Police, 275                        |        |        | } Persons. |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | 70.6   | 73.9   |            |

231. The returns of this district vary but little from those of 1865. The decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass is met by a corresponding increase in attempts, owing to a more correct classification of these offences. On the whole, and in details, the returns show a slight increase of crime. The increase is specially manifest in cases of attempt at suicide (being 93 in 1866, against 63 in 1865) and cases of receiving stolen property (which are 17 in 1866 to six in 1865). It is satisfactory to find the amount of stolen property so much reduced, and that upwards of two-thirds have been recovered.

232. Six out of nine murders, and seven out of ten dacoities, including one of 1865, have been prosecuted to conviction. I regret to find, however, that no less than 47 persons, out of 77 arrests by the Police *suo motu* in these cases were acquitted, besides three persons released without trial. The Police also failed in prosecuting a bad case of dacoity with murder, as also a case of robbery after administering poison. Only four out of 13 cases of robbery were prosecuted to conviction.

233. The Police were specially successful in the prosecution of theft cases: 317 cases were prosecuted to conviction, out of 437 which came under enquiry; 436 persons were convicted, and property recovered in 401 cases, out of 731 cases which occurred. In burglaries and attempts the Police were also very successful; the proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial is eminently good.

234. Not so much has been done in the way of accounting for absconded offenders as I could wish. Only six names have been struck off, out of 68 criminals at large. It is reported that 859 time-expired convicts have come under the observation of the Police, of whom 387 are said to have returned to honest livelihood, 201 to be of doubtful character, 60 to have emigrated or died, 35 were again accused or convicted, and of 126 there is no trace. It would appear that the observation of time-expired convicts in this district is not confined to those classes denoted in Circular No. 15 of 1864.

235. The unusual number of dacoities in this district is thus accounted for by the District Superintendent; but there is no doubt that several of the cases are those of professional dacoits:—

*Extract from Para. 2, District Superintendent's Report.*—"The principal cause for which increase I maintain to be the fact of 1866 being the third year of scarcity. "This district, to the south-east, adjoins some of the pergunnahs of the Chota Nagpore Division, regarding some portions of which (I write from memory) the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, reported that during the height of the distress last year dacoities were of such frequent occurrence that occasionally four or five took place in a night. To prevent crime in a district, Police in proportion to its population and area are required in an ordinary year; but where want of food is so severely felt as was the case last year, increase of crime must result."

236. The following narrative of the proceedings of a band of dacoits would seem to confirm the opinion of the District Superintendent in this matter. It is much to be deplored that so great a delay occurred in the trial of the accused. In Mirzapore, however, at one time this delay was normal, and I was informed by the District Superintendent that complainants, witnesses, and accused were often detained for most inordinate periods. I cannot imagine why the two prisoners first arrested in this case should not have been tried at once.

*Extract from para. 7, District Superintendent's Report.*—A band of Rewah plunderers ("Looteeahs"), in number about twenty, made a raid from the Rewah territories "through the South Soane Pergunnah of Singrowlee. They robbed three several parties of bunneahs and travellers at different places—all at long distances from Police stations and outposts. The Sub-Inspector of the division had been ordered by me to go to the outpost of Doodhee, from Chowpun, and about 18 miles on the road, nearly half way between the two places, he met the plaintiffs in the last case, who told him the direction which the dacoits had taken; he went in pursuit, followed by the only Constable he had, and the bunneahs, and came on the band in a dense jungle. He captured two of the members;—the rest fled, leaving behind them not only the spoils of the three dacoities they had committed in the Mirzapore District, but also what they had probably got in the adjoining Native State of Sirgooja.

"The two men apprehended confessed freely, and gave the names and address of the rest of the band. The people of Southern Singrowlee, though rude and primitive, are wonderfully truthful, and there is no reason to believe that the confession made by these two men was in any way false, and who declared they had been driven to commit dacoity through sheer starvation. They were as soon as possible taken before the Magistrate of the pergunnah, and their confessions were taken down. The Rewah authorities were written to on the subject of the remainder of the band. Our Police managed, near and within the borders of Rewah, to apprehend ten more of the band at different times. The Rewah Durbar, after much delay, sent in two men—one bound in chains. The case was pending for four months, and went through the hands of many Magistrates. Ultimately the two first were committed and sentenced to 21 years' transportation for three dacoities. All the rest were acquitted, for want of proof of identity, and because the two first, after breathing the demoralizing atmosphere of a lock-up for many months, and coming in contact with ordinary criminals recanted, and declared they knew nothing about the others, who had been captured through their own former confession, and who mostly all had confessed before the Police when captured. How different might it not have been if the two first had been tried, committed, and sentenced *at once*, and then their depositions taken in the trial of the others. The whole case at the first promised to be a good one for prosecution, but was spoilt from one cause and another."

237. A perusal of the dacoity cases generally gives one the idea that either arrests are made in these cases without judgment or that sufficient care is not taken in conducting the prosecutions. The sentence of only five years' imprisonment passed on the professional Meenah dacoits in case No. 6 contrasts strangely with the 21 years' transportation awarded in the case above narrated. The District Superintendent complains of the want of able counsel in the prosecution of cases before the Sessions Court. He will be reminded that it is the duty of the District Superintendent himself to attend the prosecutions in Court of all important trials.

238. The following case is interesting, as it shows to what extent even men of respectable station in native society will, to further their own ends, practice fraud.

The case was most carefully worked out by Major Eckford; and to his energetic action and careful enquiry is to be attributed the failure of the complainant to get up a false case on a most atrocious and gigantic scale.

*Para. 4, District Superintendent's letter No. 836 of 1866.*—"On the evening of the 18th April I heard from a friend that the night before a daring dacoity had occurred in the village of Mirzapore Khoord, 36 miles distant from the sudder station, and Rs. 30,000 worth of property had been plundered. I started off that night, and, on reaching the place before daybreak, was informed by the joint owners of the said property—bankers, and men of considerable wealth—that during their absence from the place the night previous, six of their servants, men who watched their treasure-room, had been attacked, overpowered, and bound down by a gang of some 40 or 50 dacoits, who let off fire-arms and flourished their lighted torches, so as to overawe the whole village. Treasure and jewels to the value of some thirty or forty thousand rupees were said to be plundered. Many witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs, and who resided in the village, stated much to the same effect as the six Chowkeedars; some of latter, I may mention, shewed marks of alleged violence.

*Para. 7.*—"After sunrise, and having heard all that the plaintiffs and witnesses had to say, I went to inspect the courtyard and strong-room. I must premise by mentioning a fact which roused my suspicions, and that was—the peculiarly cheerful demeanour of the owners of the plundered property, also the frequent prevarications in the statements of the witnesses. To the latter fact I did not attach so much importance as to the former.

*Para. 8.*—"On examining the gate of the courtyard, it appeared at first sight, as stated, to have been broken open by hatchets; but on closer examination I discovered that some of the cuts could not have been done from outside the gate.

*Para. 9.*—"Again, on going to the treasury-room, I found that the door had an upper and lower chain, fastened each by a large padlock, which were broken. The lower chain, it was declared, had been merely since the day before put on the catch. On trying to unfasten it I failed to do so; and, after four or five others had also been unsuccessful, a Mistree was obliged to be called, and with considerable difficulty, and with the aid of his tools, he at last got the chain off, and I carefully opened the door, and found the dust of many months lying on everything, and also on the floor; not a mark or footprint. Moreover, on the two large treasure-chests lay two padlocks, both evidently picked open, and on the upper side a thick layer of dust,—all which I pointed out to the owners, who by that time began to express surprise. But when I pointed out a hole in the roof, through which I made certain Police-men and others pass and go on the roof with no great difficulty, the two plaintiffs (half brothers, and on the worst possible terms in general, but probably as to the issue of the reported dacoity agreed) began to give each other the vilest abuse—accusing each other of having misappropriated the property of which they were the joint owners.

*Para. 10.*—"The treasury could not have been entered for many months, and either one or both brothers had each seized an opportunity of appropriating the jewels and treasure, and the reported dacoity was to cover what had been done.

*Para 11.*—"The recovered property was found in easily accessible places in premises belonging to the enemies of the plaintiffs, and the trickery of the job must have been clumsily done. One jewel, declared to be worth Rs. 800, was found in a crack in a wall, a place to which outsiders had access;—the rest in a small casket thrown over a wall, the sound of which was heard, \* \* "

239. The remarks by the District Superintendent and by the Magistrate on cattle-lifting in the Mirzapore District will be commended to the attention of the Deputy Inspector-General, who has been deputed to make special enquiry into this class of crime.

240. The District Superintendent again mentions the system of cotton-pilfering practised at Mirzapore, and known by the name of "*book murwa*," and to the custom



which obtains among the inhabitants of the city of employing bravoos. The Magistrate, Mr. Saunders, has already treated on these subjects in his annual Criminal Administration Report, which will be received by Government through the proper channel.

241. I am glad to see that Mr. Saunders took up with such hearty good will the subject of Police duties of landholders. The measures adopted by him cannot but have the best effect.

242. I cannot agree with Major Eckford in his proposal to invest Sub-Inspectors in charge of divisions with power to release from arrest those of the accused whom their subordinates had hastily and unadvisedly apprehended. The Inspectors of the London Metropolitan Police, who have that power, are a very different class of men from our native Sub-Inspectors; and I think the restriction is wisely left in the hands of the Magistrates.

243. Major Eckford remarks:—"It would appear from the Crime Returns for the City of Dublin for 1863, laid before Parliament, that the following kinds of thefts are not entered as those for the prevention of which the Police are responsible:—from goods exposed for sale in public places, or in shops; by the use of false keys; by lodgers; by servants; by doors being left open; by persons pretending business: by picking pockets from drunken persons; by prostitutes. I mention the above, as many of such like thefts swell our returns for the City of Mirzapore." There are no doubt many descriptions of offences recorded in our Police Returns for the prevention of which the Police can hardly be held directly responsible; but as the public look to them for detection of the offenders and the recovery of their property, I would not advocate the suppression of these offences in the returns; nor do I consider it could be safely left to our native Police officers to enter or reject crime on their own judgment.

244. The District Superintendent rightly brings to notice the necessity for legislation in this country for the regulation of pawnbrokers. Should His Honor concur, I will submit a Draft Act on this subject for his consideration.

*Para. 19, District Superintendent's Report.*—"It appears to me that a matter of importance, which deeply affects Police operations, has hitherto been entirely overlooked in India, and which requires the attention of Government and legislation on the subject, and that is pawnbroking. In England, and I imagine in most European countries, it requires a license to be a pawnbroker, and a regular system has been established, and is under the surveillance of the Police.

"The want of a pawn system in Mirzapore affords many facilities for the commission of crime. Every man who is a receiver of stolen goods gives himself out as a pawnbroker. If no one could lend money on pawn without a license, and regular registers, &c., were kept up, as in England, the system, when regularly established, would be a help to the Police, instead of detriment, in detecting crime. Honest people at present suffer from the system, or rather want of system; as dishonest pawnbrokers are in the habit of declaring thefts and burglaries falsely, to defraud the owners of the articles held in pawn. One man in the City of Mirzapore has both years I have been here lodged complaints of large losses; and when I inspected the premises and receptacles from which the pawned goods were alleged to have been stolen, it appeared absurd. Boxes in which no one would have thought of putting anything more valuable than firewood were stated to have contained jewellery. All this would be rectified by a regular system of pawn."

*Para. 60, Magistrate's Report.*—"Para. 19 of Major Eckford's report likewise commends itself to my judgment; and I think his suggestions would, if carried out, be of incalculable advantage to the Police in the discovery and recovery of stolen and doubtful property."

*Para. 61.*—"Pawnbrokers in England are required to take out an annual license from the Stamp Office; and to enable them to take in pledge articles of gold and silver, a second license is necessary, the cost of which is no less than £5-15. Those who carry on business within the limits of the old twopenny post pay £15 a year for their license, and in other parts of Great Britain £7-10.

*Para. 62.*—"The license expires on the 31st of July, and a penalty of £50 (often paid) is incurred if it is not renewed ten days before. There is a Pawnbrokers' *Gazette* published, which contains much useful matter.

*Para. 63.*—"In Ireland, I believe, no licenses were formerly required; but those who carry on the business of a pawnbroker had to be registered till the Irish statute was passed in George III.'s reign for the regulation of pawnbrokers.

*Para. 64.*—"In Scotland pawnbrokers were first established in 1813; and in less than 30 years afterwards there were 133 establishments, which, with 1,804 in England and Wales, yielded, irrespective of the gold and silver license, no less than £16,522 in the year 1842.

*Para. 65.*—"In Italy and in Belgium the pawnbroker system was introduced of lending money on pledges under the well-known name of *Mont de Piété*. The profits of a similar institution at Moscow, on a very extensive scale, yielded sufficient to support a National Foundling Hospital.

*Para. 66.*—"Legislation in England has been called in aid of the pawnbrokers, who have an Act of their own, which prohibits pledges being taken from persons under intoxication, or children of 12 years of age, which age is extended under the Metropolitan Police Act to 16 years.

*Para. 67.*—"The books, with full particulars as to the articles pledged and the amount paid on each, must be kept up by the Act, and the Police are allowed free access to the registers and the property, as well as the premises, of the pawnbrokers."

245. The subject of Village Police has been vigorously taken up by Mr. Saunders, and I trust he will be supported by Government. The 200 Nakabundee Chowkeedars proposed in the City of Mirzapore will be introduced at once.

246. Major Eckford again brings prominently to notice the small force of Police allotted to the Mirzapore District in proportion to its area and population. The subject will receive the attention of Captain Dennehy, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, who is now revising the Police allocation of these districts.

247. The future prospects of the Mirzapore District in a Police point of view would appear to promise well.

*Para. 27, District Superintendent's Report.*—"In conclusion, I trust that, with an improved Village Police, adequate in number, and receiving remuneration sufficient to make it worth the while of men to pay attention to their work, the due enforcement of the liability of landholders, with an augmentation to the numbers of the Constabulary (which is admitted on all hands to be an actual necessity and urgently required), and with the assistance proposed by the Magistrate to be given to the city Police by Nakabundee Watchmen;—if all the above can be accomplished, the future Police returns of crime, as regards detection and prevention, should show better results, and the adoption of those measures conduce not only to the comfort of the people and society in general, but to the credit of Government."

248. The Officiating Magistrate records his opinion that crime is faithfully reported in the Mirzapore District, and that as a detective force the Police have been eminently successful. Mr. Saunders bears the highest testimony to the hearty help and co-operation he has received from Major Eckford, whom he describes as a zealous, industrious, indefatigable, and strictly conscientious officer, of much local knowledge, and possessed of good judgment.

## GHAZEEPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,225. ... ... Population, 13,42,234.]

|                                             |     |       | 1866.   | 1865.   |            |  |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|---------|------------|--|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ...   | 5       | 3       | } Cases.   |  |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ...   | 6       | 7       |            |  |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ...   | 15      | 22      |            |  |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ...   | 982     | 1,044   |            |  |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ...   | 1,003   | 1,137   |            |  |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ...   | 46,808  | 51,086  | } Rupees.  |  |
| " recovered,                                | ... | ...   | 15,215  | 10,073  |            |  |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ...   | 2,922   | 2,778   | } Cases.   |  |
| " " under enquiry,                          | ... | ...   | 1,727   | 1,066   |            |  |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,               | ... | ...   | 1,192   | 1,049   |            |  |
| " " of persons brought to trial,            | ... | ...   | 2,337   | 1,606   | } Persons. |  |
| " " of persons convicted and committed,     | ... | ...   | 1,621   | 1,022   |            |  |
| { Summoned by Magistrate,                   | ... | 270   | } 1,621 | } 1,022 |            |  |
| { Arrested by Police,                       | ... | 1,351 |         |         |            |  |
| Total number of persons acquitted,          | ... | ...   | 637     | 544     |            |  |
| { Summoned by Magistrate,                   | ... | 350   | } 637   | } 544   |            |  |
| { Arrested by Police,                       | ... | 287   |         |         |            |  |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ...   | 69.3    | 63.5    |            |  |

249. The returns show a decrease in crime against property, whilst the convictions are eminently better than in 1865. A smaller amount of property has been stolen, and a larger amount recovered.

250. Of five murders which occurred during the year, only one was prosecuted to conviction. The Police were more successful in cases of culpable homicide and administering poisonous drugs. There were no less than six cases of the latter description, but in none of them did the prisoners belong to an organised gang. In the 15 cases of robbery, 16 persons were committed. There was one case of dacoity with murder in which the Police were successful, and five cases of dacoity, in which 36 persons were committed to the Sessions. 27 persons were convicted for kidnapping. Column 2 of Statement I. in all these cases appear to be wrongly filled up : only those cases should be entered in which prosecution has been finally successful.

251. *Para. 6, Magistrate's Report.*—"During the year the Police have succeeded " in arresting the majority of the offenders, and recovering a great part of the property " lost by dacoity at Peethapore last year. It was also discovered, in the course of " investigating another dacoity that occurred at the beginning of the year at Mouzah " Peeree, that the zemindars of Sherepore had allowed a large number of Binds to " settle in their village, and there was every reason to believe that these Binds were " the perpetrators of the majority of dacoities that have taken place in this and the " neighbouring districts. Extra Police have been quartered on Sherepore."

252. In 775 cases of theft, excluding cattle reported strayed and entered as thefts, no less than 536 were investigated by the Police, of which 451 were prosecuted to conviction, and property recovered in 383 cases. 154 persons were convicted in 109 cases of receiving stolen property. Of 982 burglaries, 439 were investigated, and 115 prosecuted to conviction, 160 persons imprisoned, and property recovered in 217 cases. These returns are very satisfactory, as showing that the Police are both active in taking up cases and successful in prosecution ; and that arrests are not made unnecessarily by the Police is proved by 1,351 persons being convicted and only 287 acquitted—44 being released without trial, out of 1,682 arrested by the Police *suo motu*. The usual attention has been paid, too, to the arrest of absconded offenders ;—no less than 123 persons have been accounted for, out of 435 at large. 132 time-expired convicts have come under the observation of the Police, of whom 28 are said to have returned to honest courses.

253. The Police arrangements at the Bulliah Fair, under Inspector Byrodial, were excellent. No case of importance occurred, and in the few petty cases the whole of the property stolen—Rs. 430—was recovered, and all the offenders arrested ; and not a single case of drowning occurred at the bathing-ghâts.

254. Captain O'Dowda has discovered that no less than 198 Dosadhs (characters of the worst description) have left their homes in the Ghazepore District and gone eastward in search of employment. He has ascertained that 29 of these men are employed in various capacities in the Howrah Railway Station, 13 at Jumalpoore and other stations; the others are employed as Chowkeedars, and in other professions in the Bengal Districts. Lists have been furnished to the several local authorities. In this matter Captain O'Dowda has done very good service, and I would invite the attention of District Superintendents generally to a more strict supervision of the well-known bad characters of their districts. As remarked by Mr. Pasley:—"If constant communication were kept up between District Superintendents of Police of the movements of the bad characters in their villages, there is no doubt that a great deal of crime would be prevented, and in the end numbers of those men would be induced to lead honest lives, if they were perpetually watched by the Police wherever they went." Care should, however, be taken not to interfere with those men who are ascertained to have adopted honest means of livelihood.

255. The unguarded state of some of the high roads of the Ghazepore District will come under consideration in the revised allocation now being made under the superintendence of Captain Dennehy, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General.

256. I am glad to hear that arrangements have been made during the year for the accommodation of the Police Office in the Kutcherry. This will materially facilitate the work of the District Superintendent with the Magistrate. Hitherto the Office of District Superintendent has been in his own house.

257. There appears to be rather a large proportion of Mahomedans in the ranks, and the District Superintendent should remedy this mistake by future enlistment of other castes.

258. The district lost the services of a valuable officer in the resignation of Major Vandergucht. Captain O'Dowda was sent to take his place, and has, I am glad to be able to report, been working very hard and taking great interest in his work.

#### JHANSIE DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,608. ... .. Population, 3,57,445.]

|                                                  |                                                                       |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                          | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 6      | 4      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                         | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 1      |            |
| Robbery,                                         | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 6      | 14     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                          | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 167    | 178    |            |
| Theft,                                           | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 648    | 554    |            |
| Property stolen,                                 | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 11,573 | 16,778 | } Rupees.  |
| „ recovered,                                     | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 5,569  | 7,796  |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 959    | 891    | } Cases.   |
| „ „ under enquiry,                               | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 707    | 330    |            |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction,                    | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 359    | 299    |            |
| „ of persons brought to trial,                   | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 501    | 454    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | { Summioned by Ma-<br>gistrate, ... 43 }<br>Arrested by Police, 356 } |     |     |     | 399    | 378    |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | { Summioned by Ma-<br>gistrate, ... 22 }<br>Arrested by Police, 70 }  |     |     |     | 92     | 61     |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | ...                                                                   | ... | ... | ... | 79.6   | 83.2   |            |

259. Crime according to the returns is almost stationary in this district. It is satisfactory to find no dacoity, and that robberies have been reduced from 14 to six. In all other respects the returns are much the same as in 1865. It is satisfactory, however, to find that more than double the number of cases have been brought under enquiry, and that the convictions have been more numerous. The proportion of convictions to persons tried is still very good. A fair proportion of thefts and burglaries have come under enquiry, and of these a fair proportion of cases have been prosecuted to conviction, and a fair proportion of stolen property recovered.

260. Four cases out of eight of murder, including those of previous years, have been prosecuted to conviction. In two of these the offenders had years since cut down Government servants; they were arrested and punished in 1866. Not one, however, of the six cases of robbery has been detected; they mostly occurred on the borders of Native States, where it is difficult to follow the offenders. It is to be regretted that not a single absconded offender has been accounted for during the year.

261. I perfectly agree with Lieutenant Olivant in the following remarks, and I am glad to see he has paid so much attention to the subject:—

*Para. 5, District Superintendent's Report.*—"One of the chief difficulties a District Superintendent has to deal with is the objection the people show (or are stated by the Police to have shown) to having petty cases taken up. I have paid considerable attention to this point, and am convinced that not unfrequently the objection is fostered by the Police, or at all events can be removed by a few words of explanation, I have constantly found an entry to the following effect in Station Diaries:—"Plaintiff reported that he had been robbed of such and such an amount, said that he wanted no Police enquiry (*tahkeekat*) at the time, but would ask for it as soon as he discovered who had robbed him, and where the property was.' There appears to be a lingering belief among the villagers that it is the duty of the plaintiff to produce all the evidence, and that there will then be a semi-judicial enquiry made at the station by the Police Officer. I have tried to do away with this feeling by ordering the word *tahkeekat* to be disused, and (*mudud* or assistance) employed instead, and have directed Police Officers, in all cases where the plaintiff makes the kind of report I have mentioned, to explain to him that it is their duty to look for the delinquent, that he need anticipate no annoyance, &c., &c., and to enter their having done so in the Diary. I think this has been of use;—at all events, in 1866 575 cases have been investigated, against 266 in 1864."

262. It is satisfactory to find that the Town Chowkeedars substituted for Constabulary have proved a success. Since Lieutenant Olivant submitted his Report, orders have been issued to pay and promote these men through the District Superintendent.

*Para. 7, District Superintendent's Report.*—"A fair trial has been given in the last year to the new Town Police. They are undoubtedly far superior to the Constabulary as a preventive agency, and, as far as I can judge, about of equal value as detectives—their larger local knowledge being probably about balanced by adverse local influences. I am inclined to think that, on the whole, they give greater satisfaction than their predecessors; but believe that they would be more efficient if paid, appointed, and promoted, subject to Magisterial control, by the District Superintendent. They are all natives of the district, have no feelings in common with the regular Police, and are glad of anything that gives them an excuse for affecting to believe themselves a different service."

263. Much credit is due to Lieutenant Olivant for the intelligent and painstaking way in which he has conducted the Police administration of the Jhansie District.

#### JALOUN DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,542. ... .. Population, 4,05,604.]

|                         |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |           |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-----------|
| Murder,                 | ... | ... | ... | 4      | 3      | } Cases.  |
| Dacoity,                | ... | ... | ... | 0      | 0      |           |
| Robbery,                | ... | ... | ... | 2      | 4      |           |
| Lurking house-trespass, | ... | ... | ... | 221    | 309    |           |
| Theft,                  | ... | ... | ... | 565    | 555    | } Rupees. |
| Property stolen, ...    | ... | ... | ... | 13,753 | 17,889 |           |
| " recovered,            | ... | ... | ... | 4,641  | 5,483  |           |

|                                                  |                                |       |       |            |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police,      | ...                            | 1,078 | 1,103 | } Cases,   |
| " " under enquiry,                               | ...                            | 518   | 386   |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction,                    | ...                            | 274   | 231   |            |
| " of persons brought to trial,                   | ...                            | 716   | 551   | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, | Summoned by Magistrate, ... 73 | 561   | 376   |            |
| " " Arrested by Police, 488                      | ...                            |       |       |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted,               | Summoned by Magistrate, ... 23 | 139   | 153   |            |
| " " Arrested by Police, 116                      | ...                            |       |       |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried,      | ...                            | 78.3  | 68.2  |            |

264. This return of crimes is much the same as that of 1865. There have been fewer offences against property, and a smaller amount of property stolen. A greater number of cases have come under enquiry, and a larger proportion of convictions is shown. Of the 561 persons convicted in 1866, against 376 in 1865, 254 are convicted of petty offences against health, safety, morals, &c.

265. There are four recorded murder cases. In one the Police were unsuccessful; in another the murderers have been arrested, and the case was still pending at the close of the year; the other two are—one, an attempt, and the other, grievous hurt, erroneously entered as murder, in both of which the offenders were convicted and punished. Five cases of culpable homicide were prosecuted to conviction. There was one case of professional poisoning, which the Police failed to detect. They were successful in one of the two robberies which occurred. A fair proportion of cases came under enquiry, but I would gladly see the Police more successful in their treatment of petty offences against property: a large proportion of property stolen would probably be recovered by this means.

266. No less than 30, out of 38, absconded offenders have been accounted for. This is very good.

267. I regret to find the following report made by the Deputy Commissioner:—

*Para. 3, Deputy Commissioner's Report.*—"Lieutenant Young (Uncovenanted) is "a zealous, painstaking officer, but I deem it imperative to bring to notice that during "his incumbency he was in the habit of distributing religious tracts to the Police, and "also in other ways endeavoured to Christianize them.

*Para. 4.*—"Such religious duties are in no manner connected with those of a District Superintendent of Police, and have a dangerous tendency."

Lieutenant Young was previously warned against this practice, I believe, when Officiating District Superintendent of Jounpore. I had heard that he was again doing the same thing at Jaloun, and, through the Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, again warned him; and I am glad now to find that the Commissioner entertains no apprehension on the subject.

*Para. 3, Commissioner's Report.*—"It is, however, necessary to notice the practice " (reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Jaloun) of Lieutenant Young, now Officiating District Superintendent of Police in Lullutpore, of distributing tracts to the Police. When at Lullutpore, a few days ago, I took the opportunity of speaking to "Lieutenant Young on this subject, and he informed me that he only distributed such "books to those who voluntarily sought them, and in some cases required the cost price "of the book to be paid. I thought it right to caution him against bringing any "official influence into action, and I fully believe that he will not do so. I do not "therefore consider further notice of the matter necessary at present, and trust you will "concur with me."

268. The following account of the Rural Police is satisfactory:—

*Para. 10, Deputy Commissioner's Report.*—"The Rural Police, the true ground-work of our whole Police system, has also of late shewn improvement; they have

“been brought more under surveillance, are well equipped and regularly paid. The mass belong to the Khungin caste (formerly thieves by profession), but with a few exceptions they have worked well. The pay ought, owing to high prices now prevailing, not to be less than 4 Rupees a month.”

### LULLUTPORE DISTRICT.

[Area, 1,947. ... .. Population, 2,48,748.]

|                                                    | 1866.  | 1865. |            |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|------------|--|
| Murder, ... ..                                     | 2      | 1     | } Cases.   |  |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                    | 0      | 0     |            |  |
| Robbery, ... ..                                    | 7      | 0     |            |  |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                     | 375    | 342   |            |  |
| Theft, ... ..                                      | 754    | 664   | } Rupees.  |  |
| Property stolen, ... ..                            | 12,677 | 8,568 |            |  |
| „ recovered, ... ..                                | 5,382  | 2,626 |            |  |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... .. | 1,266  | 1,125 | } Cases.   |  |
| „ „ under enquiry, ... ..                          | 358    | 332   |            |  |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction, ... ..               | 164    | 157   |            |  |
| „ of persons brought to trial, ... ..              | 439    | 515   | } Persons. |  |
| Total number of persons { Summoneed by Ma-         | 272    | 314   |            |  |
| convicted and com- gistrate, ... 59                |        |       |            |  |
| mitted, ... { Arrested by Police, 213              |        |       |            |  |
| Total number of persons { Summoneed by Ma-         | 148    | 151   |            |  |
| acquitted, ... gistrate, ... 89                    |        |       |            |  |
| „ { Arrested by Police, 59                         |        |       |            |  |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... .. | 61.9   | 60.9  |            |  |

269. An increase is shown in every description of heinous crime in 1866 over the returns of 1865; but of this I do not complain. In a district like Lullutpore, one must look for an increase of petty crimes as year by year property increases and crime becomes more faithfully reported. A fair proportion of convictions followed the arrests.

270. The district has been happily free from dacoity. Mr. Hicks attributes this to the return of the Thakoors to peaceful pursuits, and to the capture or destruction of all the leaders of rebellions; there is but one still at large, the son of the late Davee Singh. He has about six or seven followers, but is obliged to hide in the jungle, and has been harmless. The two murder cases were prosecuted to conviction, and the Police also succeeded in convicting five offenders in the one case of professional poisoning. The six cases of petty robbery, however, remained undetected.

271. Most of the thefts are of property under Rs. 10 in value; but I would gladly see the people more readily availing themselves of the assistance of the Police in these cases, and the Police more alert in taking them up. The same may be said of petty burglaries. Only 171 out of 754 thefts, and 84 of 375 burglaries, came under enquiry, and of these only 96 thefts and 29 burglaries were prosecuted to conviction. Property was only recovered in 237 out of 1,079 cases.

272. Owing to the paucity of qualified officers, the Police have labored under the disadvantage of having no separate District Superintendent for the greater part of the year; but Mr. C. C. Hicks, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, has kindly taken charge of the department, and I am much indebted to him for the great care and labor which he has bestowed on the work. Mr. Hicks's remarks and suggestions on cattle-lifting will be referred for consideration to Major Davis, Deputy Inspector-General.

273. Major Davidson the Deputy Commissioner remarks:—“ Mr. Hicks has not alluded in his report to the Village Chowkeedars. They are, generally speaking, a most inefficient set of men, and have hitherto been very badly paid. As the settlement of the district proceeds, I am remedying this evil as far as possible; and though, from the general poverty of the district, the much-desired system of cash payments cannot be universally introduced, much can be done to improve their position.”

274. The Deputy Commissioner acknowledges the cordial assistance he has received this year from the Tehree authorities in the arrest and prosecution of offenders.

275. Lullutpore labors under the difficulty of its distance from the North-Western Provinces and its bad character. Good and respectable men can with difficulty be induced to serve there, and they always object to remain for any length of time. Mr. Hicks complains much of the ignorance and inefficiency of the class of men he is obliged to accept as supervising officers.

#### AJMERE DISTRICT.

[Area, 2,672. ... .. Population, 4,30,697.]

|                                             |     |     |     | 1866.  | 1865.  |            |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|------------|
| Murder,                                     | ... | ... | ... | 4      | 9      | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 14     | 22     |            |
| Robbery,                                    | ... | ... | ... | 35     | 24     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass,                     | ... | ... | ... | 515    | 183    |            |
| Theft,                                      | ... | ... | ... | 1,318  | 1,463  | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen,                            | ... | ... | ... | 63,385 | 54,946 |            |
| „ recovered,                                | ... | ... | ... | 14,517 | 14,477 |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, | ... | ... | ... | 2,162  | 1,835  | } Cases.   |
| „ „ under enquiry,                          | ... | ... | ... | 1,021  | 436    |            |
| „ „ prosecuted to conviction,               | ... | ... | ... | 412    | 385    |            |
| „ of persons brought to trial,              | ... | ... | ... | 721    | 848    | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons } Summioned by Ma-  | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    |            |
| convicted and com- } gistrate, ...          | ... | ... | ... | 39     | 565    |            |
| mitted, ... } Arrested by Police,           | ... | ... | ... | 533    | 599    |            |
| Total number of persons } Summioned by Ma-  | ... | ... | ... | ...    | ...    | } Persons. |
| acquitted, ... } gistrate, ...              | ... | ... | ... | 19     | 125    |            |
| „ „ Arrested by Police,                     | ... | ... | ... | 106    | 224    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, | ... | ... | ... | 78.3   | 71.2   |            |

276. I note for future guidance of Lieutenant Graham that the Annual Report of the District Superintendent of Police should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, his immediate superior, and not to the Inspector-General of Police.

277. *Extract from para. 21 of District Superintendent's Report.*—“The changes which in the North-Western Provinces were carried out in May, 1864, were carried out into effect in this district on the 1st May last. The Inspectors were reduced from eight to four, and their pay was increased. The grade of Chief Constable was abolished, and that of Sub-Inspectors substituted. Fifteen only were sanctioned of this grade. The Head Constables were increased by 19 (including 10 Municipal), and their pay was increased to Rs. 10, 15, 20, and 25 respectively. The number of Constables was reduced by 43. The Municipal Police of Ajmere and Beawur have been separated, according to the instructions laid down by Mr. Court in his letter No. 10A. to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, and these cities have the full benefit of their services. The stations and out-posts have been located as proposed by Mr. Court in the above letter; and when the new buildings are built the changes will be complete.”

The slight changes proposed by Lieutenant Graham in the allocation and the number of officers for Court duties with Honorary Magistrates will come under consideration by Captain Dennehy, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, on the general revision of allocation now going on under his superintendence. The large increase to the Constabulary of this district, more especially in the mounted branch of the Force, considered so absolutely necessary both by the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent, will be separately considered.

278. The peculiar features and circumstances of the Ajmere District, and all its special requirements, so forcibly described by Mr. Court in his Report for 1862, for the most part remain the same as ever, and must be borne in mind in passing judgment on the Police returns. Robbery and dacoity by armed bands of mounted men from the neighbouring States are still rife in Ajmere. Every endeavor seems to have been made by the Deputy Commissioner to obtain full Police aid from the Istemrar-



dars and the Bhoomeeas, and to enforce their obligations, but only with partial success; and in order to put down these dacoities I feel that we must look more to our own special agency. For this purpose, with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I have deputed 24 Mounted Constables from the Jhansie Division Reserve to Ajmere; and under the immediate orders of Lieutenant Graham, they, with the mounted force of the district, will keep up a strict and perpetual patrol during the next six months of those parts of the district where these dacoities generally occur. If the plan is attended with success, it will be time to consider the expediency of carrying out Lieutenant Graham's proposal to increase the Constabulary Force of the district by corresponding reductions in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Corps, and at the same time effect a complete severance of duties between the District Superintendent and the Commandant. My present opinion is decidedly in favor of the change, and I find many practical difficulties in the working of the present system, which can, as far as I can see, be solved in no other way. Not that I would for a moment advocate the policy of relaxing in the least degree the responsibility of the Istemrardars, or of substituting for that responsibility the location of our own Police. I only propose, by errating a certain chain of out-posts to be held by strong detachments of Mounted and Foot Constables, to afford that assistance to the Istemrardars which the position of their estates on the borders of the districts entitle them to on the part of our Government. In Mhairwarra, I am happy to say, there is little important crime: cattle-lifting is still practised, but on a reduced scale.

279. The favorable features of last year's administration are as follows :—

*Para. 9, Deputy Commissioner's Report.*—"Before closing this Report I must notice the salutary effect produced upon our Istemrardars upon my making known to them the late ruling of the Government of India, as declared in the correspondence with the Bombay Government upon the subject of full compensation being invariably exacted for dāk robberies from Illaquadars, even if the parties whose property had been plundered had infringed the postal rules by sending jewellery and bullion by post; and that such compensation, when the plundered parties were not entitled to it, was to be formed into a fund for the pensioning of disabled runners; and this ruling will, I am sure, effect a great improvement in the style of men who are sent to accompany the dāks.

*Para. 10.*—"We have only had one dāk robbery this past year, and that occurred on the border of our district, close to foreign territory; and considering that, upon the authority of a late Political Agent of Jeypore, that State alone sends nearly three crores of jewellery and bullion to Western India by means of the dāk, all of which passes through the length of our district, our Istemrardars may, I think, be given credit for having kept good watch and ward over the Government mails; and, as I said before, the late Government orders have had the effect of making them more anxious for the careful performance of this service. When these dāk robberies are numerous, we may safely conclude that the dāk people themselves are the aiders and abettors of them."

*Para. 37, District Superintendent's Report.*—"During the year under review the Durbars of the surrounding States consented to the arrangements that our Police should follow up tracks in hot pursuit into their territory. The benefit of this cession is, however, at present but small, as our Police are unaided by the inhabitants of Native States."

280. I fail to see any great differences between the Chowkeedaree system as described by Lieutenant Graham in the *khalsa* villages of Ajmere from that obtaining in these Provinces. A Chowkeedar of a village is not supposed to be on watch the whole night; nor is he, as a rule, a single individual responsible for the protection of the village and the detection of crime. The appointment of a man as Chowkeedar is the appointment of his family also; and they all help to the one end for which he is

appointed, and during his absence keep themselves cognizant of what goes on in the village. With Town Chowkeedars under Act XX. of 1856 it is different, and they are supposed to remain on watch all night.

281. Lieutenant Graham justly complains of the bands of Bhowreahs who swarm in the adjoining Independent States, and, like all tribes of their class, prey on the estates of their neighbours. It would be feasible to bring the wandering and predatory tribes under surveillance in our own provinces; but I do not exactly see how we can enforce such a system in native estates until at least we have tried it in our own. At the same time I think the Native Durbars might be requested to coerce those Thakoor who "keep these Bhowreahs as their retainers, shelter them, and receive a portion of their plunder, after making our territory the scene of their exploits;" and I would recommend the Political Agent being addressed on the subject.

282. A body of Rinds from Mozuffernugger again visited the district this year, and were immediately arrested, and, although they were released, the district has subsequently been free from them.

283. One gang of Meenah dacoits, under Jemadars Hursahale and Rora, of Shahjehanpore, passed through the district in February, on its way to Palee, in Marwar; but otherwise gangs of this tribe, now consequent on the vigorous measures taken against them in 1865, avoid Ajmere.

284. The cantonment of Nusseerabad is pestered with Bheels, Kunjurs, and Koorees, who infest the southern portion of the district; but under the able and vigorous administration of Lieutenant Shuttleworth, the Cantonment Magistrate, they have been deterred and prevented from following their profession to any great extent. The Cantonment Police, too, has lately been put on an improved footing, and are now strong and efficient for all purposes required. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Shuttleworth for the very willing, valuable aid he has given to the Police at Nusseerabad.

285. The large number of cases taken up affecting the public health is satisfactory. Two cases of murder were prosecuted to conviction, a third occurred in an affray between some European soldiers and villagers about the shooting of pea-fowl, which resulted in one of the villagers being shot. The soldier was acquitted by the Court-Martial which tried him. The fourth was a case of robbery with murder committed by four mounted men within 200 yards of the frontier of Kishengurh.

*Extract from para. 16 of District Superintendent's Report.*—"A Mahajun with his family and a Meenah retainer were travelling along the road in the Kekree Division. They had got near the village of Dooraie (the same as mentioned in para. 5 of Deputy Commissioner's Report for 1865) in the Kishengurh territory, when the four sowars rode up suddenly and demanded their money. The Meenah resisted, but, being armed with a tulwar only, was shot dead on the spot. After plundering upwards of Rs. 200 worth of property, the rascals made off. The Police pursued for nearly forty miles, but unsuccessfully, as the robbers cut across our district and disappeared in foreign territory—Kishengurh."

Both cases of culpable homicide were prosecuted to conviction. Three robberies with grievous hurt occurred. One of these cases was a robbery of the Government mail on the Khekree Road, committed by Meenahs, in which the dāk-runner was severely wounded. I am sorry to say no clue was obtained to the perpetrators either of this or another case. In one out of the three cases was arrest made, and the case was still pending at the end of the year. The Police did badly in robberies; of 32 cases, only four were prosecuted to conviction; and of 23 persons arrested, five were allowed to escape. There is a decrease of seven dacoities during the year. I hope there will be fewer during the current year.

286. *Para. 20, District Superintendent's Report.*—"One attempt at *suttee* occurred during the year. Thakoor Jowahir Singh, late Istemrardar of Meeran, died on

“ the 20th September. The Thakooranee openly avowed her intention of burning herself with the body, and intimation of this was sent to the Police of the Kékree and Sawur Stations. Sub-Inspector Kuban Roy started off at once, had an interview with the Thakooranee, whom he found clothed in the red garment worn by those who intend to commit *suttee*—did all in his power to dissuade her from carrying out her intention, and, finding that she was inexorable, left her apartment, cautioned her relatives as to their liability under the Penal Code, placed a guard outside, made arrangements for the disposal of the dead body, and remained on the spot until all chance of the *suttee* occurring was over. For his excellent arrangements on this occasion, I rewarded the Sub-Inspector at once. Mr. Bower was despatched to Meeran, but before his arrival the *suttee* had been prevented. His camel dropt dead under him on reaching Nusseerabad. He had covered the distance between Ajmere and that station in one hour and thirty minutes.”

This case should have been reported at once for the information of the Inspector-General. Special Reports of Crime apparently are not furnished from Ajmere. This defect will in future be remedied, and the District Superintendent will be directed to furnish Special Reports of Crime, as in other districts.

287. There is a decrease in thefts, and a wonderful increase of burglaries, which the District Superintendent accounts for by more correct classification. This, however, in my opinion, is hardly a sufficient explanation of an increase from nine to 449 cases. There certainly appears to be a difference in the manner of entry of lurking house-trespass in different districts. In most districts no entry at all is made under Serial No. 39, “Lurking-house trespass with intent, &c.,” whilst all the cases are entered under Serial No. 40, “Lurking-house trespass and house-breaking.” In Ajmere, Benares, and Jaloun there are many cases under Serial No. 39, and few under No. 40. Endeavours will be made to assimilate the returns of different districts in this respect. Few of these cases are taken up and few prosecuted to conviction, and the amount of property stolen is very large, and that of recoveries very small. This is thus explained by the District Superintendent ;—

*Para. 14, District Superintendent's Report.*—“In many Istemrardaree station circles petty thefts occur in out-of-the-way villages, and, although reported by the Chowkeedars and entered in our returns, are quite beyond the power of the Police, as at present constituted, to cope with. The Police in the Istemrardaree pergunnahs are so weak that the proper supervision of such large areas is out of the question. The Istemrardars are supposed to be responsible for crime in their elaquas. Were our Police to be constantly on the move enquiring into these numerous petty thefts, the stations would be too denuded of men ; none would be left to investigate or to prevent heinous offences. The Police in the North-Western Provinces districts are posted according to the number of the inhabitants and the area of the country to be watched, and are held responsible for prevention and detection of crime. The system, as has already been pointed out by Mr. Court, is very different in Ajmere.”

No doubt, too, there is more inducement for the sufferers to exaggerate their losses in Ajmere than elsewhere, for the Istemrardars and the Bhoomeahs, &c., are bound to make good the losses. The proportion of convictions to persons arrested by the Police is very good, and a large number (34) of absconded offenders have been accounted for.

288. In conclusion, I would commend Lieutenant Graham's interesting Report to the perusal of his Honor. The greatest credit is due to this young officer for the tact and ability with which he works the Police administration of this difficult district, and for the energy and perseverance which he brings to bear on his most responsible duties. As Officiating Commandant of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Corps alone he holds a most responsible position ; and I have the greatest pleasure in testifying, after a minute inspection of the Corps, its office and accounts, to its thorough state

of discipline and efficiency, and to the contented state of the men composing the Corps. Every credit, too, is due to the Assistants, Lieutenant Lassalle and Lieutenant Wiggins, for the valuable assistance they have rendered to Lieutenant Graham. Again I have to bring to notice the eminent services of Inspector Bower, now Officiating Assistant District Superintendent. I look upon Mr. Bower as one of the most valuable and promising officers of the Force.

### KUMAON DISTRICT.

[Area, 6,000. ... .. Population, 3,69,223.]

|                                                                                           | 1866. | 1865. |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                                                            | 2     | 4     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                                                           | 0     | 0     |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                                                           | 1     | 3     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                                                            | 0     | 0     |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                                                             | 129   | 108   | } Rupees.  |
| Property stolen in 86 cases, ... ..                                                       | 4,347 | 2,468 |            |
| " recovered in 46 cases, ... ..                                                           | 2,455 | 1,166 |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... ..                                        | 567   | 657   | } Cases.   |
| " " under enquiry, ... ..                                                                 | 388   | 444   |            |
| " " prosecuted to conviction, ... ..                                                      | 300   | 345   |            |
| " " of persons brought to trial, ... ..                                                   | 705   | 865   | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons { Summoned by Ma-<br>convicted and committed, { gistrate, ... 454 | 501   | 656   |            |
| Total number of persons { Arrested by Police, 47                                          | 191   | 207   |            |
| acquitted, { Summoned by Ma-<br>{ gistrate, ... 173<br>{ Arrested by Police, ... 18       |       |       |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... ..                                        | 71    | 75    |            |

289. More than half the value of property reported stolen was lost in a single case of murder, which was almost entirely recovered after the close of the year. Independently of this, the total amount recovered is unusually favorable.

290. Captain Fisher reports of the two murders as follows :—

*Para. 3, Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner's Report.*—"There were only two murders during the year 1866, both of them remarkably bold ones. The victim in the first case was an old woman, who was leading cattle close to the town of Almohrah ; and in the second, a money-carrier, who was carrying some Rs. 2,500 in cash on the lower road to Nynce Tal. I am thankful to be able to report that the three persons concerned in this second outrage have been apprehended and committed for trial to the Sessions, and their apprehension has given a clue to the offender in the first case, and who before long I hope to bring to justice.

*Extract from para. 4, Commissioner's Report.*—"During the last four years there have been several murders which could not be traced, and it now comes out that several of these were committed by one, if not two, of the parties now under sentence of death."

291. I must also extract the Commissioner, Colonel Ramsay's, remarks on cattle thefts.

*Para. 5, Commissioner's Report.*—"Although no cattle thefts are shown in these statements, there have been many cattle stolen. In the Bhabur, where thousands of cattle wander about, it frequently happens that many do not return at night. The owners report after a time that so many are missing, but whether they have strayed, or been killed by tigers, or stolen, is not known. The Magistrate of Moradabad and the Superintendent of the Terai have made such admirable arrangements in their districts that east of the Kosee cattle theft has practically ceased ; but a good many buffaloes have been stolen west of the Kosee: they are taken through the Bijnour District. With the assistance of the Moradabad Police a good many were recovered from the Ganges Khadir ; but there is evidently a set of cattle-

“lifters in Rehur and Chujlail, in the Bijnour District, who continue to pass stolen cattle beyond reach of detection. I have solicited Major Thompson’s aid in putting “down this trade.”

### GURHWAL DISTRICT.

|                                                         | 1866. | 1865. |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Murder, ... ..                                          | 0     | 2     | } Cases.   |
| Dacoity, ... ..                                         | 0     | 0     |            |
| Robbery, ... ..                                         | 0     | 0     |            |
| Lurking house-trespass, ... ..                          | 2     | 1     |            |
| Theft, ... ..                                           | 25    | 14    |            |
| Property stolen, ... ..                                 | 675   | 1,181 | } Rupees.  |
| “ recovered, ... ..                                     | 205   | 140   |            |
| Total number of cases cognizable by Police, ... ..      | 83    | 93    | } Cases.   |
| “ “ under enquiry, ... ..                               | 83    | 93    |            |
| “ “ prosecuted to conviction, ... ..                    | 61    | 49    |            |
| “ “ of persons brought to trial, ... ..                 | 148   | 162   | } Persons. |
| Total number of persons convicted and committed, ... .. | 84    | 81    |            |
| Total number of persons acquitted, ... ..               | 43    | 60    |            |
| Proportion of convictions to persons tried, ... ..      | 56·7  | 50·   |            |

292. The Commissioner remarks ;—“ The Gurhwal statements show no crime of “any importance. A few petty thefts, equal to two per mensem, and about as many “petty assaults, represent nearly all the crimes of the district. The case of adminis- “tering stupefying drugs was an attempt to get a low-caste man punished for having “intrigues with two women, who would have lost caste had the husbands prosecuted in “the usual way.”

293. Mr. Gardner has submitted no Report, and the Commissioner says, as there is nothing to report, he has not asked for one.

294. Having no jurisdiction in Kumaon and Gurhwal, I am precluded from making any further remarks.

295. The following statement, showing the accidental deaths in Kumaon and Gurhwal, is interesting :—

| Year. | By Suicide. |         | Killed by wild animals. |         | Drowned. |         | By falling from trees, rocks, &c. |         | By chance or unexpectedly. |         | By unknown causes, and missing. |         | Burnt to death. |         | Hanging. |         | Fall of timber and rocks, &c. |         | By snake-bites. |         | Natural causes. |         | Total. |         | Remarks. |
|-------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|
|       | Male.       | Female. | Male.                   | Female. | Male.    | Female. | Male.                             | Female. | Male.                      | Female. | Male.                           | Female. | Male.           | Female. | Male.    | Female. | Male.                         | Female. | Male.           | Female. | Male.           | Female. | Male.  | Female. |          |
| 1865, | 1           | 13      | 39                      | 32      | 42       | 31      | 58                                | 55      | 0                          | 3       | 3                               | 8       | 12              | 1       | 15       | 6       | 5                             | 6       | 3               | 11      | 7               | 175     | 176    |         |          |
| 1866, | 2           | 15      | 15                      | 36      | 41       | 29      | 56                                | 55      | 5                          | 1       | 4                               | 2       | 10              | 18      | 0        | 17      | 13                            | 5       | 1               | 8       | 12              | 2       | 159    | 188     |          |

Colonel Ramsay’s explanation of these suicides is given in Appendix D.

### OPERATIONS OF DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

296. With the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the duties of the Deputy Inspectors-General, with a view to improve the efficiency and position of these officers, have been re-arranged from the 1st of November last. The distribution of their work into upper and lower divisions, or circles, has been done away with ; the Offices of Deputy Inspectors-General at Meerut and Allahabad have been com- bined with the Office of the Inspector-General ; and there is now but one Office, called the “Office of the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces,” located

at Allahabad. The work of the Inspector-General's Office is distributed in departments between himself and the Deputy Inspectors-General—the Inspector-General being still responsible for the working of the Deputy Inspectors-General under himself, and maintaining a general supervision of the Police Administration of the Province.

297. The Reports of Major Tyrwhitt and Major Davis, Deputy Inspectors-General, are given entire in Appendices E. and F.

298. As Inspector-General, I have retained in my own hands the surveillance of crime, all matters of money and finance, all appeals from officers above the rank of Constable, appointment and promotion of Inspectors, all personal references and leave of District Superintendents, punishments by fine, the allocation of Police, rewards, references on infanticide, suicides, &c., Village Police, Municipal Police, quartering of Extra Police, Government Railway Police, and Police buildings. To Major Tyrwhitt have been assigned,—the registration of servants, the management of the *Police Gazette*, pensions, indents for forms and stationery, professional and special crime. To Major Davis,—the Chunda Fund, clothing, wandering tribes, appeals from Constables, cattle-stealing, reserves and present states, arms and accoutrements. Other subjects will from time to time be made over to the special charge of either Deputy Inspector-General, as necessity arises or expediency may suggest.

299. In the departments made over to the Deputy Inspectors-General, they have entire control, and, being thus invested with greater authority, they naturally take a more direct interest in their work. The despatch of business is much expedited and facilitated, and duties of a specific nature throughout the Province, being confined to the control of one officer, are better superintended, and a more uniform procedure is ensured. In the treatment of crimes committed by professional criminals and by wandering gangs on an extended system, for which a Local District Police has always proved inefficient, the benefit of the present plan is especially manifest. The great advantages of the scheme also are—first, that all information comes at once to head-quarters, the delay of references submitted through an intermediate office is obviated, and the Inspector-General being in daily communication with the Deputy Inspectors-General, is kept well informed of all that goes on, and is able more promptly to advise the Government of all important cases and occurrences;—and, secondly, the District Superintendents and Magistrates of districts are brought into more direct and intimate communication with the Inspector-General himself, and they are relieved of interference, sometimes obstructive and often mischievous, by Deputy Inspectors-General. In fine, the Inspector-General has assumed a more direct control and supervision of the Police, instead of the office of Inspector-General being one of mere reference and appeal. There is less divided responsibility between Magistrate and Deputy Inspector-General, and less direct interference between Magistrate and District Superintendent; and the Inspector-General has more time to watch results and devise schemes of improvement and public usefulness.

300. I have been thus particular in describing the re-arrangement of duties of Deputy Inspectors-General because I feel the measure to be a great and important reform, from which I anticipate much good. Up to the present time the scheme works and promises well, and is, I believe, generally approved by all officers concerned.

301. The Reports for the past year submitted by the Deputy Inspectors-General are, for obvious reasons, not so complete or so interesting as I hope they will be hereafter. The scheme has only been in working for two months of the year, and it is naturally difficult for these officers to give a very full account of departments which for the greater portion of the year were under divided control and direction.

302. Major Tyrwhitt writes,—“Not a single case of thuggee has been reported, nor “is there any reason to believe it has been practised during the past year.” At the same time he warns District Superintendents that they cannot be too much on their guard, or too careful in vigilantly watching and guarding against any renewal of this crime.

303. There are 37 reported cases of professional dacoities by land, against 16 of 1865; and three dacoities by river, against one of 1865. Not that I believe there is any real increase in this class of crime: I declined to accept the returns of professional dacoity last year as correct. The returns this year are, I hope, a nearer approximation to true facts; but still I have reason to think there is a want of proper discrimination in excluding these crimes from the Deputy Inspector-General's returns. Judging from the district returns, I believe there has been actually less professional dacoity this year than in 1865. Then, again, the cases of Ajmere, where dacoities frequently occur, have never hitherto been included in the statements prepared by Deputy Inspectors-General. Other districts chiefly visited by dacoits are—Goruckpore, Mirzapore, and Ghazeepore. I have already noticed these in my remarks on the several districts. The suggestions made by Major Tyrwhitt in his 7th para. for detecting and prosecuting these cases are well worthy the attention of all District Superintendents.

304. Detection in this class of crime during the past year is good: 22 of the 37 cases of land dacoity have been detected, and two of the three cases by river; and a large proportion of persons concerned have been arrested and brought to trial. Of 242 persons brought to trial, 138 were convicted and 92 acquitted; 11 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

305. The crime of robbery after administering poisoning drugs is, I regret to say, on the increase. There are 44 cases reported, against 16 in 1865. The Police have, however, been very successful in tracing out and bringing to justice during the year several notorious offenders. 29 cases have been prosecuted to conviction, and of 68 persons concerned, 49 have been arrested and brought to trial, of whom 31 were convicted, 14 acquitted, and four remained under trial at the close of the year.

306. Much credit is due to Major Tyrwhitt for his successful detection and conviction of Kulloo, an old offender, concerned in no less than three cases of this year. The Police are also to be congratulated on the arrest of the celebrated Brahmin and Kyet concerned in some nine or ten cases. I had hoped Major Tyrwhitt would have given a succinct account of all the cases in which they are concerned, but from prudential motives he refrains from publishing details till the whole case is complete.

307. Major Tyrwhitt strongly urges that the territorial scope of Act XXIX. of 1850 be extended to all India, instead of being restricted to the limits of the Presidency Towns, and that the Deputy Inspector-General to whom the duty of investigating this special crime is assigned should be invested with the powers of a Magistrate for the purpose of detection, apprehension, and particularly the detention, of offenders charged under Section 328, and for having the drug *dhutoora* on their person or in their houses. On this subject I cannot do better than refer Government to the very exhaustive summary of the laws now in force for the suppression of thuggee by means of poison, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, C.B., General Superintendent, in his narrative No. 99, dated 21st April, 1866. The great facility with which this crime is committed, the difficulties of detection, and the great existing tendency to increase of the crime, as exhibited during the past year, all point to the urgent necessity for more stringent laws, and greater vigour in their application. I earnestly advocate the extension of Act XXIX. of 1850 to the whole of India, and would recommend that the Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the superintendence of this department be invested with Magistrate's powers under Section 6, Act V. of 1861.

308. I trust in the course of the current year, now that one officer is in charge of special crime of the whole province, to have these crimes more correctly classified, and more closely watched and compared one with another, the General Register of known criminals of this class correctly prepared, and to collect a great deal of useful information regarding them. The attention of all Police Officers, by Circular No. 13 of 1867, has been again particularly directed to the suppression of professional poison-

ing, and special instructions repeated for their guidance. The approvers made over by the Thuggee Department have been hitherto located at Agra : it is proposed now to distribute these men over the North-West Provinces in the several districts where, from their former associations, they are most likely to be useful ; and they will be brought more immediately under the direction of the Deputy Inspector-General charged with the superintendence of the operations for the suppression of professional and special crime. The records of all former cases connected with these men are also being carefully examined, with a view to following up and arresting those members of the several gangs and their associates who are still at large. In the course of the year, too, Captain Dennehy will, I hope, carefully examine and work up the two cases of thuggee, the 61 professional dacoities on land and river, and the 114 cases of professional poisoning, committed since January, 1861, and which still remained undetected on the 31st of December, 1866. My impression is that some of these cases will on examination be found not to be of that professional or special nature as to warrant their entry in these statements.

309. During the year the *Police Gazette* has been issued in English and vernacular : formerly it was published in vernacular only. The value of the *Gazette* as a means of circulating information and detecting crime is very great ; but it is difficult to get native officers to appreciate its value and usefulness, or to induce them to make known its contents to members of the Force generally. By constant iteration, I trust they will in course of time learn both the necessity and advantage of making a proper use of the *Gazette*. I agree with Major Tyrwhitt that its publication may with advantage be weekly, instead of bi-weekly.

310. The Deputy Inspector-General thinks the stationery allowance insufficient ; but I do not conceive such to be the case for ordinary purposes. In some districts, by proper regulation, I know a saving is effected. I propose to lump all the district allowances, to introduce a general Stationery Fund, and to have all the books made up in printed form and supplied from convenient localities. Major Dennehy has the subject under consideration, and proposals will be submitted for sanction of Government in due course.

311. Major Davis, Deputy Inspector-General, gives a most flourishing account of the Chunda Fund. The amalgamation of the several District Funds, and the rules for their management issued by Mr. Court in 1865, have been attended with most beneficial results ; and the complete amalgamation of the Chunda Fund of the whole province under Major Davis, which was introduced at the end of last year, will, I feel sure, tend still more to increase the efficiency of the mounted branch of the service, and to secure the undivided interests of the men. The year 1866 ended with an aggregate sum of Rs. 27,712-2-3 in hand.

312. Owing to the dearness of grain and the increased prices of all the necessaries of life, a Mounted Constable finds it very difficult to keep himself and horse on Rs. 20 per mensem. In my opinion their pay should undoubtedly be increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem ; and, in the revision of allocation which is now going on, this is one of the points I have specially named for the consideration of the officers superintending the operation. I would draw attention to Major Davis's remarks on the subject, in para 6 of his Report.

313. The important crime of cattle theft is receiving from Major Davis his best attention. He is making detailed enquiries as to the mode of practising this crime in different districts and parts of the country. He is preparing a register of all old cases for the past three years, which will show at a glance the people who are chiefly engaged in the crime itself, the parts of the country where it is most prevalent, the villages in different districts the inhabitants of which are deeply concerned in the trade, the runs principally taken by cattle-lifters with their droves of stolen cattle, and the thangdars, or chiefs, at whose instigation and under whose direction this crime is



vigorously carried on. Whether special legislation will be found necessary to suppress the crime, and whether there will be any necessity for a separate detective agency, are questions which can only be decided when we have the full and detailed information promised by Major Davis. A special report on the subject will be submitted to Government as soon as practicable. Mr. Inglis, the Commissioner of Rohilkund, furnishes the following remarks on this subject :—

*Para. 5, Commissioner of Rohilkund's Report.*—"Cattle theft, to be properly dealt with, must be divided into two classes—first, those committed under an organized system, such as prevails on both banks of the Ganges from Hurdwar down to Furruckabad, in which the leading landholders are concerned ; and, secondly, the ordinary theft of cattle which goes on throughout the country, or on the borders of a Mahomedan state, where the cattle are carried off in many cases with the hope of getting money from the owners for their restitution, in others, to be killed and eaten.

"*Para. 6.*—"For the suppression of the former class of cattle theft an organized agency, such as that established by Major Thomson, is required ; for the suppression of the latter the ordinary Police should be sufficient, as they are supposed to be for the suppression of any other kind of theft."

314. A draft Act for the compulsory registration of wandering predatory tribes and other organized bands of criminals, and of certain classes of eunuchs engaged in illegal and demoralizing practises, has been lately submitted for the consideration of Government. The colonies of Bowreahs in Mozuffernugger, and of Bhudduks in Goruckpore, are going on very quietly. In order, however, that the administration of the country should derive full benefit from the establishment of these colonies, I am of opinion that they should be more closely supervised, and greater inducement in the shape of liberal aid held out to members of the fraternity to settle there.

315. During the year the uniform of the Force has been changed from green to blue, and a blue serge coat has been introduced for the cold season, in lieu of drill. The former contract for the supply of clothing having expired, an agency has been established with Captain Chapman, of Cawnpore, who has agreed to furnish the drill and cloth from England at the cost price of cotton at Liverpool; plus Rs. 0-8-3½ for making and dyeing per suit, and 20 per cent. (lately increased to 25 per cent.) to cover cost of transit, insurance, exchange, &c, between Liverpool and Cawnpore. He will receive a commission of 5 per cent. for his trouble ; and is paid the cost of clothing supplied by an advance of the Budget grant, to the extent of Rs. 4 per Constable (payable on production of bills of lading, consigned to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, & Co., of Calcutta, or on lodgment of approved security), and the balance in twelve-monthly instalments by deductions from the men's pay.

316. The supply of clothing for future years has been placed on a uniform footing, and men and officers will know exactly what they have to expect, and what to pay ; and there will be no room left to District Officers to vary the supply, or to make indiscriminate cuttings from the men's pay. Each man will receive every two years :—

|                             |     |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| One serge coat (blue),      | ... | } All of English dye. |
| Three red turbands,         | ... |                       |
| Two drill coats (blue),     | ... |                       |
| Four drill trousers (blue), | ... |                       |

317. Much dissatisfaction having been found to exist with the former system of making officers and men contribute rateably on salaries for exactly the same articles of clothing supplied (the excess contributions by the officers, who receive no Budget grant, going towards paying for the men's uniforms), I have directed that officers shall pay only the price of the clothing they actually receive, and that each man, irrespective of his grade, shall be charged the whole cost of his uniform over and above the

Budget grant allowed by Government of Rs. 4 per annum. Another grievance has been removed in allowing men to retain their old uniform so long as they remain in the service, on condition that they either retain it for their own use or cut it up for the use of their families;—they will not be allowed to sell their uniform. Formerly all old uniforms were cut up and sold by the District Superintendent, and the very trifling sum realized was carried to the credit of the Clothing Fund.

318. It is very necessary, I find, to put arms and accoutrements on a uniform footing. They vary in almost every district, and no systematic use has ever been made of the Government allowance of Rs. 2 per man for accoutrements. I have drawn out rules for future guidance, and I trust Major Davis, to whom the duty of carrying out these rules has been entrusted, will be able to give a satisfactory account next year. He will at the same time regulate the supply of ammunition, of which there is at present a very large and dangerous surplus in almost every district. In the hands of the Policemen are at this present moment—balled cartridge, 6,81,100 rounds; blank do., 1,85,470 rounds; percussion caps, 18,29,845. I have absolutely prohibited any further supply being obtained from the arsenals. Major Davis is also making enquiries with a view to render the supply of Inspectors' tents and Constables' pals efficient for each district.

319. The Reserves are, as a rule, very much over-worked; but I hope shortly, by a revision of the allocation, to relieve the Reserves (albeit diminished in strength) of much miscellaneous work which they are now called on to perform, and, by limiting them to their legitimate duties, give the men more time for attending drill and the schools. For all purposes of maintaining order in crowds and on great public occasions, I find the Constabulary of the North-West Provinces Police most efficient. On three occasions they have acquitted themselves under most trying circumstances with the greatest *cold*—first, under Captain Dennehy at the Viceroy's Durbar in November, 1866; again at the Exhibition of Agra, in February, 1867; and last, though not least, under Major Watson, at the Hurdwar Fair, in April. Special reports of their most excellent conduct on these occasions have already been submitted, and officers and men have already received the well-merited approbation both of Government and the public; but I feel that my Annual Report would be incomplete did I not pay this tribute of praise they have every one of them, officers and men, so thoroughly deserved. They looked well, they worked cheerfully and indefatigably, and did their best to assist and serve the public; and their exertions were, I am happy to say, crowned with success. Their attention and courteous bearing to the public was particularly noticeable at Hurdwar, and was proved by the ready way in which the unfortunate people sought the aid of the Police in the midst of their sickness and trouble on their way home from the fair. The conduct of the Police on these occasions has done much to raise them in the estimation of the public; and no doubt if they persevere in their endeavours to earn the goodwill and confidence of the people, they will find the people much more ready to assist them in the performance of their ordinary duties—in the preservation of order, in the detection of crime, and in the pursuit of criminals.

320. Under the orders of Government during the year, the Jail Guards have been considerably reduced, and the duties of Police over Jails have been completely altered. To every Jail is now detached a party of Police, simply sufficient to suppress an emeute, should it take place; and they are relieved from furnishing sentries round the Jail—the custody of the prisoners and the prevention of escape being left exclusively to the Jail warders. The Police are kept altogether from being brought into contact with the prisoners, and are allowed to enter the Jail only as a personal guard to the European Officer of the Jail. The only sentry furnished is at the main gate of the Jail.

321. By another order under authority of Government, all Inspectors have been brought on one roll for the entire North-Western Provinces, without reference to districts. Removal on promotion from one district to another is no longer necessary, and Inspectors, of whatever grade, are selected for special work according to their merits and quali-

fication, or kept in particular districts, by order of the Inspector-General, according to the exigencies of the service. At the same time I have been careful to give all promotion, as far as possible, in the Force—selecting those who prove themselves the most capable and deserving. This order is already attended with the happiest results in tending to improve the *morale* and efficiency of the officers generally, and in extending their sphere of usefulness. Six Inspectors were selected for general good character and efficiency, and received special rewards from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the late Agra Exhibition. The effect of this measure has also been good.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

322. The following comparative returns of the principal offences against life and property show well for the past year :—

| Year.     | Murder. | Dacoity and robbery. | Lurking house-trespass. | Theft, including cattle theft. | Robberies by administering poisonous drugs. | Value of property stolen. | Value of property recovered. |
|-----------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|           |         |                      |                         |                                |                                             | Ra.                       | Ra.                          |
| 1865, ... | 325     | 651                  | 17,727                  | 32,028                         | 47*                                         | 12,03,092                 | 3,35,037                     |
| 1866, ... | 291     | 432                  | 14,701                  | 31,016                         | 51*                                         | 10,70,883                 | 3,50,726                     |

And below is given the total number of offences investigated, and the result of arrests, for the two years :—

| OFFENCES. |               |                            | PERSONS.                       |            |            |           |              |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Year.     | Total number. | Total number investigated. | Total number brought to trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Died, &c. | Under trial. |
| 1865, ... | 65,585        | 25,067                     | 37,038                         | 12,860     | 22,968     | 297       | 965          |
| 1866, ... | 65,413        | 34,724                     | 37,861                         | 10,602     | 24,672     | 222       | 658          |

The great decrease shown under headings of "Murder" and "Dacoity and robbery" is very satisfactory. I have no reason to believe that grievous crime of this nature is concealed to any extent worthy of notice : as a rule, all heavy crime is reported, and the Police are very successful in its treatment. Burglaries and thefts have also decreased. A smaller amount of property has been stolen, whilst the proportion recovered is very much larger. Any reported decrease of offences against property must, however, be received with caution ;—there is every reason to suppose that this class of crime is very far from being fully reported in these Provinces. If a faithful and correct return of all crime committed could be obtained for any one year, we should certainly have a very large and sudden increase ; and if we look to more faithful reporting of crime as a necessary result of our administration, then for some years to come we ought to have a large annual increase of crime reported. The total number of offences is much the same as in 1865 ; but it is satisfactory to find that the Police investigated nearly 10,000 more cases last year than in the previous year.

74.0 per cent. of persons arrested by the Police have been convicted and committed for trial ; and I am glad to see the Police have been much more active in taking up petty offences against property. In order, however, to make their work complete, they must pay considerably more attention to the prosecution of cases. This is where they often fail, owing to a want of care and vigilance in seeing a case through to the end.

\* These include other cases than those of robbery by professional poisoning.

Under head of "Murder," we find in 310 cases investigated, 536 persons were arrested by the Police; and of these, 353 were convicted, besides 40 other persons summoned by order of the Magistrate and convicted. In 446 cases of dacoities and robberies, of 649 persons arrested by Police, 345 were convicted, besides 39 persons summoned by Magistrate and convicted.

In 14,701 cases of burglaries, however, only 3,357 persons were arrested by Police, of whom 2,320 were convicted; and in 31,016 cases of theft, only 11,200 persons were arrested, of whom 7,827 were convicted. The proportion of persons convicted to those arrested is in each class of crime exceedingly good; but the proportion of persons convicted to the number of offences reported is very bad. It is, however, I believe, as good as, or even better than, in Great Britain, where, according to the *London Times*, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1865, for 71 per cent. of offences committed, or nearly 3 out of every 4, no person is convicted.

323. It is much to be regretted that there is not a uniform classification of offences, and prescribed forms of Police statements, for all India, by which it would be possible to compare the work of one province with another; and if these forms were assimilated to those of Great Britain, we should be able to draw still more valuable deductions. The returns are differently classified for every province. I am aware that certain forms of Police statistics have been drawn up and circulated by the Statistical Committee in Calcutta, and an attempt is being made to furnish these returns; but it is found more difficult in practice than was anticipated. A separate report will be furnished on this subject.

324. If the work could be analyzed in such a way as to admit of general comparison of results, I feel convinced that the Police of these provinces would hold a fair position with reference to those of other provinces. The Commissioner of Meerut (one of the oldest and most experienced Police officers in the province) thus records his opinion of the Police for the past year:—

*Para. 72, Meerut Commissioner's Report.*—"In conclusion, I would state my opinion that the Police are certainly working better than the old Thannadars and Burkundazes; but, as I have often said, the Magistrates must be free from the burden of Settlement work before such marked success can be achieved as is expected from the new Force.

*Para. 73.*—"The want of success is principally in dealing with petty theft, and those instigators of it, the receivers; cattle stealers, and the head-men who hand on the stolen cattle; the petty robbers of attendants at village markets; all matters dependent on the active aid of the landholders, who do not as yet, and under existing circumstances cannot be made to, aid.

*Para. 74.*—"In detection of serious crimes, the conviction of the offenders, and in many points, there is much that is hopeful in these returns."

325. The Chief Commissioner of Oude, in his Annual Report for 1865, drew attention to the astonishing fact that in the small province of Oude, containing about 90,00,000 inhabitants, there is actually a larger amount of theft, house-breaking, and house-trespass than in the North-Western Provinces, containing 3,00,00,000. It appeared to the Chief Commissioner that either the returns for Oude are prepared on a totally different system from that followed in other provinces, or the returns of other provinces are worthless, or the amount of crime and the inefficiency of the Oude Police in Oude are extraordinary. It becomes necessary, therefore, to examine these returns, and to endeavor to account for the extraordinary fact published by Mr. Strachey.

326. The following comparative abstract shews the state of crime for 1864-65 :—

| Year.     | HOUSE-BREAKING.       |                    | THEFT.                  |        | TOTAL.   |        |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
|           | Exclusive of attempt. | Including attempt. | Including cattle theft. |        |          |        |
|           | N. W. P.              | Oude.              | N. W. P.                | Oude.  | N. W. P. | Oude.  |
| 1864, ... | 14,050                | 25,989             | 30,872                  | 13,089 | 44,922   | 39,078 |
| 1865, ... | 17,727                | 32,356             | 32,028                  | 16,255 | 49,755   | 48,611 |

We here see that the proportion of thefts is much as might be expected, and the discrepancy is actually in cases of house-breaking only. We are astonished to find the number of burglaries in Oude—nearly double that of the North-Western Provinces. In Oude, however, attempts at burglary are included in the return, and not so in the North-Western Provinces. I am unable to say what the number of attempts were in 1864-65, but the following return for 1866 shows that the difference is partly so accounted for :—

|           | House-breaking. | Theft. | Attempt and abetment. | Total. |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1866, ... | 14,701          | 32,744 | 8,066                 | 55,511 |

327. Again, in Oude they have but the one heading—"Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, or attempt at ditto." In the North-Western Provinces we have these headings—

- General No. 38. Criminal or house-trespass, in order to commit theft or offence, &c.  
 „ 39. Lurking house-trespass, in order to commit theft or offence, &c.  
 „ 40. Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.

The Annual Return gives probably the total of Serial No. 40 only, whilst perhaps offences under all these headings come under the one Oude heading. Then, again, it is not at all improbable that a want of proper distinction exists in recording burglaries and thefts. I find great discrepancies in the mode of recording crime even in different districts of these provinces : still less is a discrepancy of the sort to be surprised at between two provinces. It is to the totals, therefore, that we must look in order to solve the difficulty.

328. Petty crime as a rule is, I should say, more fully and correctly reported in Oude than in the North-Western Provinces. Oude is a new province, and the Police Constabulary were a new institution to the country ;—they began work free of all traditional customs and bad habits ; the system was new to the people ; great stress was laid on the faithful record of crime ; and the jurisdiction of Police stations is smaller than in the North-Western Provinces ;—the people found it less irksome to report crime. All these causes tended to introduce a more faithful and correct record of crime. I know that the most petty and trivial cases are reported in Oude. In the North-Western Provinces, on the other hand—especially in Bundelkund and the Jhansie Division, and in Mirzapore, where the villages are far apart, the Police jurisdiction of extensive area,

and the head-quarters of the Magistrate very distant from many parts of the district—people are naturally loath to report petty crime. I know for a fact that they settle such cases a great deal among themselves ; nor is it, in my opinion, a matter of importance that every petty crime should be recorded. In England numbers of thefts occur of which no information is given to the Police. So in this country, so long as we can secure the faithful record of important heinous crime, it is unnecessary to harrass the people by compelling them to report all petty crimes against their will. Our rule should be to give them every encouragement to report crime by successful Police action and care to save them trouble and annoyance, and then leave it to the people to report petty crime or not, as they please.

329. The Commissioner of Meerut seems to be very much of the same opinion.

*Para. 4, Meerut Commissioner's Report.*—" It may be argued that the 9,428 are "the cases reported, not all those that really are committed. This may be safely "granted. The cases not reported are those in which the sufferers prefer putting up "with their loss to prosecuting. The Police are supposed to conceal crime ; but it will "be found to be the truth, I believe, that the people may not report some petty cases, "but that serious cases cannot be concealed. Assuming this to be the case, we have only "a defect of which the English Police returns might be accused with much greater "weight. Speaking generally, it may be said that cases of pocket-picking, &c., in "which the criminal is not at once caught, or the attempt frustrated and the property "recovered, do not appear in returns of crime ; but no one accuses the Home Police "of concealing crime."

330. Mr. Court, late Inspector-General of Police, Commissioner of Allahabad, writes as follows on the same subject :—

*Para. 3, Report of Allahabad Commissioner.* " \* \* I do not believe that petty "thefts which occur in country villages are fully reported ; I think it very im- "material if they are not. I am fully convinced that they are fully reported in the sud- "der and principal towns, and that every case of robbery, whether amounting to da- "coity or not, is communicated to the Constabulary.

*Para. 4.*—" I consider that petty thefts in villages are not reported for the fol- "lowing reasons :—1st—That they are invariably most trivial in nature, and the "injured person prefers putting up with his loss to incurring the risk of further incon- "venience ; 2nd,—that not unfrequently the village head man disposes of the case by "causing restitution by petty fine, or other way satisfies the injured person, and saves "the credit of the village by withholding information of the offence ; 3rd,—because "more or less odium follows complaint to Police, and particularly if the head man of "the village has moved in the matter. These have been given as reasons for concealing "petty trivial offences against property ; and I believe in them, because I cannot be- "lieve, as I found to be generally the case, that petty larcenies are seldom or never "perpetrated in Police circles of 100 to 200 villages in a year amongst communities "who take no sufficient measures for the protection of property, and who invariably "number some members of thieving classes amongst their ranks.

*Para. 5.*—" But to this concealment of trivial offences in villages I attach not "the least importance. I have made most particular enquiries during my circuit tour "as to the nature of crimes concealed, and I am convinced that these are only of the "most trivial nature—a head of cattle gone, property of any value stolen, or a theft "committed by a non-resident of the village itself, and report is made to the Police."

*Para. 3, Report of District Superintendent, Humeerpore.* " \* \* I have carefully "read over the Report of last year, and can only say that the little experience I have had "leads me to concur most fully in the view taken by Captain Dennehy in that Report.

" The dislike of the villagers to leaving their work not only prevents their reporting crime, but causes for certain months of the year a great cessation in the number of petty cases, as I could see at once, when inspecting the registers of summons at the station-houses. That the Thakoors and other high-caste zemindars use their influence to prevent the report of crime at a station is beyond doubt; but I believe, on the other hand, they use their influence to cause restitution of stolen property, and prevent theft; and that if much crime be not reported, there are little or no real mischievous consequences to be apprehended."

331. This omission to report crime in many districts of the North-Western Provinces will doubtless, therefore, account for a large discrepancy in the total number of petty offences against property.

332. Another cause of the discrepancy is noticed by Mr. Colvin, the Magistrate of Mynpoory. I do not know what the case may be in Oude, but I fear in the North-Western Provinces the practice of at once striking out cases, unless there is strong evidence of the offence reported, obtains very extensively in some districts, and of course greatly affects the returns. The action in this respect is Magisterial, and can be corrected only by order of the High Court or of Government.

*Para. 4, Report of Magistrate, Mynpoory.*—" I believe that the general returns for this district are fairly accurate. I know that it is no fault of Mr. Thomas if they are not quite so, for he takes great pains to ensure their correctness; and for the purposes of comparing one year with another in the same district where the Police officer and the Magisterial authorities have been mostly the same in the years under comparison, as is the case on the present occasion, they are really valuable; but, as an absolute statement of facts, they can of course only be regarded as an approximation to the truth. Apart from the known imperfection of the station diaries from which they are compiled, there are at present many disturbing causes, which affect largely the average results derived from them. For instance, a great diversity of practice exists in different districts, I believe, as regards the cases which are struck out when these diaries are read. In some, no cases are retained where there is not strong evidence of the offence reported; in others, every case reported is retained unless there is strong evidence of its falsehood. The effect of this difference of practice upon the total number of crimes shewn at the end of the year is obvious. \* \* "

333. I append a statement (No. IX.) showing the number of burglaries and thefts in each district, as compared with its area and population. An examination of this return will show that these crimes vary almost as much in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces as they do in the North-Western Provinces and Oude; and although in some districts we can partially account for the difference, in others we can only attribute the difference to failure on the part of the people to report petty crime.

334. Then, again, in Oude there is every reason to suppose that this class of crime is really more prevalent than in the North-Western Provinces. Thousands of people were thrown out of employment at annexation, and deprived of all honest means of livelihood. The operations of the numerous Pasees in Oude, professional thieves by birth and inclination, also doubtless tend to swell this class of crime.

335. The subject of Police buildings has engaged my earnest attention during the past year; and, with the more liberal aid now afforded by Government towards meeting this urgent want, I trust in the course of the next two or three years to have all the Police well housed. Great progress will be made during the present year if the measures sanctioned by Government are effectually carried out by District Officers.

336. The Commissioner of Meerut draws attention to a separate letter of Mr. Martin's on the subject of the inefficiency of the law for enforcing the responsibilities of landlords.

*Mr. Martin's letter No. 12, dated 11th January, 1867.*—"In my Annual Police Report for 1866 I forgot to mention the difficulty Magistrates experience in working the responsibility of landholders for crimes—such as highway robberies, dacoities, murders, &c.—occurring within the limits of their estates.

"The present law is confused—so much so that Magistrates seldom like to fix responsibility upon landlords, who after all must, if resident, be aware of everything that goes on in their villages. Not an offender, in the more heinous crimes at all events, should escape; but how often are lumberdars found not only lethargic, but conniving at the escape of offenders;—nevertheless the law cannot be brought to bear upon them.

2.—"I do not think the notice to all zemindars and managers of estates, received under cover of your docket No. 54, dated 13th July, 1864, clears up the difficulty. The appellate Courts require such an amount of evidence to prove privity and connivance as is hardly ever attainable; consequently the responsibility of landlords has become almost a dead letter.—See Sudder Court's decision in case of Mr. W. C. Plowden (plaintiff), appellant, *versus* Ram Chund and others (defendants), respondents, No. 113 of 1865, dated 28th April, 1866 (volume of Reports, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, April, 1866).

3.—"In the times of Emperor Akbar ('Canoon Akberree') zemindars were compelled to make good losses by robberies, dacoities, &c. Some such provision as this is urgently required in these modern days, with provisions to protect landlords from examination on the part of unscrupulous informers. The point is no doubt a very difficult one; but something should be done to clear up the present obscurity, and to consolidate the old obsolete laws of 1803 and 1811 *et seq.* Perhaps now that the Supreme Legislative Council is sitting is the most opportune time to propose some amendment of the law by fixing responsibility on landlords. If this be done with efficiency, I have little doubt crime would be much diminished throughout the empire.

4.—"In all Native Independent States it is still practised, and thefts are, I believe, of rare occurrence; but then it may be said the Police should be strong enough to protect the public. I doubt, however, if so much can be expected of them in a country where education is backward, and where a thief is hardly yet looked upon as a public enemy."

337. The following remarks are made by Mr. Bazett Colvin, the able Magistrate of Mynpoory, on the same subject:—

"There is one point connected with the discovery of crime which I wish to bring to notice in this Report. Steps are being taken at present to improve the position of Chowkeedars, and place them under better control. It seems to me that if the opportunity were taken at the same time of defining the duties of zemindars, and the methods of enforcing them, it would be a great advantage.

"Unless the assistance of the zemindars is enlisted in giving information, no improvement in the Chowkeedars will be of much avail. It is true that the zemindar's

\* "Robberies, &c.,—  
"VII., 1810. Receiving  
"stolen goods,—I., 1811,  
"section 10. Robberies  
"and burglaries,—III.,  
"1812, section 4; Regu-  
"lation VIII., 1814."

"responsibility for reporting certain crimes \* still exists under the old Regulations; but these sections, which were left unrepealed on the introduction of the Code, are old, and a remnant only of the original laws on the subject. There is considerable danger, I think, of their falling altogether into disuse, and becoming a dead letter, as other portions of the same legislation have become. If there is any prospect of the proposal being favorably received, I think recommendation to re-enact law defining the duties of zemindars in reporting crimes, and the penalties for neglects, in order to keep alive and enforce this responsibility, is most desirable."

338. The Commissioner of Agra, however, holds different opinions.



*Para. 11, Agra Commissioner's Report.*—"With reference to the remarks made by the Magistrate regarding the punishment of zemindars for not assisting the Police, I think more extended experience will alter his sentiments. Where downright combination with evil-doers is shewn, the law is now sufficient to reach them. Real aid to the Police must be obtained by gaining the good-will of the people, and by constantly mixing amongst them. Information can always be obtained privately, which if given openly only tends to draw down on the zemindars the malevolence of the dangerous classes. There is a great deal of luck in obtaining convictions and recovery of stolen property; and thus paper returns often tend to dishearten the honest and hardworking officer. The character of Police officers should be felt to be more dependent on obtaining the good report of the well-disposed classes, and the dread of the criminal population.

*Para 12.*—"Mr. Thomas has to a great extent succeeded in this; and if natives were taught to look to the same thing as the best road to preferment, the Police would be more successful in getting the aid of landed proprietors and influential city men in putting down crime. \* \* "

339. I prominently noticed the importance of this subject in my Report of last year, para. 260. I grant that a great deal may be done, and real aid to the Police obtained, by an active officer like Mr. Thomas constantly mixing among the people and gaining their good-will; but it is also clear that in the very district where more has been done in this respect than in most other districts, the urgent necessity for giving the Magistrate a stronger hold on the zemindar is still felt. A zemindar is all-powerful in his own village for good or evil: he knows the character of all the people in the village; he is fully aware of all that goes on; nothing occurs without his knowledge and consent; the people look to him for everything connected with their ordinary welfare, and are ready to obey his behests. Our system, I regret to say, for some time past strongly tends to destroy the efficacy of this feudal feeling, and we are rapidly losing that hold on the zemindars by which alone we can, in my opinion, secure a good Police administration. It is almost impossible now-a-days to get a zemindar convicted under the Penal Code on a charge of neglect of Police duties. Either the Judges or the High Court invariably let a man off in appeal.

340. An attempt has been made to improve the efficiency of the Village Chowkeedars. The instructions contained in the Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, issued with Police Circular No. 7 of 1866, are being carried out in many districts; and a suitable uniform has been prescribed for all Village Chowkeedars—viz., blue mirzaee, an uncolored dhootee, and a red pugree and kummurbund, with leather pertala and brass badge, bearing the name of village, thannah, and zillah in the Nagree character. Chowkeedars appointed under Act XX. of 1856 will have a blue chupkan, Mooltanee pyjamas or gootnas, a red saloo pugree, and a black leather belt. Much benefit, too, is anticipated from bringing the Chowkeedars generally more immediately under the control of District Superintendents, and from the introduction of a Village Register of Crime.

341. On the introduction of the new Police under Act V. of 1861, wherever Town Chowkeedars existed under Act XX. of 1856 they were discharged, and a small body of better paid Municipal Constabulary were introduced in their place. Never was a greater mistake committed. The reduced number of men employed were invariably insufficient for the proper watch and ward of the towns. The people who paid for them disliked them, and no longer placed the confidence in them which they had hitherto reposed in the old watchmen. The new Police knew nothing of the town, or of the thieves it contained, and were more often employed in the service of Government than of the town itself. Under orders from my predecessor, Magistrates were allowed to give Municipalities the option of again reverting to the old Chowkeedars; and during the past year in a large number of Mofussil towns the Constabulary have been discharged and Town Chowkeedars substituted. I am glad to be able to re-

port that in almost every instance the change has been satisfactory to both the people and the local authorities. The rule which I generally lay down, and would wish to see introduced in this matter, is that Municipal Constabulary shall be retained in all large towns where there is European agency to see that the watch and ward by Constabulary beat is complete and properly carried out; but in all other towns I would encourage the people to adopt the system of Town Chowkeedars. It has been a great labor to collect the necessary statistics and then revise the establishment in every town of the country; but the work is now nearly complete, and I hope shortly to submit a detailed Report to Government on the subject. I may add that wherever the Municipal Constabulary is retained, their full cost, both of pay and clothing, is being charged to the Municipality; and rules will be issued detailing the duties of Municipal Constabulary, and entirely separating their duties from those of the Government Police. I trust by the end of the year to have a more suitable and very improved watch and ward in every town of these provinces where a Town Police exists.

342. It is satisfactory to find that Magistrates of districts generally are beginning to take more interest in Police work, and more readily accept their position as chief Police officer of the district. As they find District Superintendents more ready to recognize their authority, more willing to work in subordination to themselves, keep them duly informed of all that occurs, and to profit by their advice, so the unfortunate antagonism which at one time existed is disappearing, and the utmost harmony is beginning to prevail on every side. The effect of this happy state of things cannot but be most beneficial to the Police Administration of the Province.

343. With a view to reduce the number of fire-arms now in use by the Police of the North-Western Provinces, and at the same time to render the Force more efficient by a separation of Civil and Military duties, a scheme has been submitted to Government, and under its sanction is now being rapidly carried into effect. There will not be an entire separation of Armed and Civil Police, but the duties will be divided, and men of the Force will be told off for either Military or Civil duty, according to the requirements of each district; and, at the discretion of the District Superintendent, after determining how many men of each district are to be armed, that portion only will be thoroughly drilled and armed with fire-arms. All the rest of the Force of Imperial and Municipal Constabulary will be employed on Civil duties only; and none of them will be ordinarily armed with any weapon but the baton. They will be simply drilled to form up in line and to march together, and they will not be taught the use of the musket. The number of fire-arms now in use (viz., 10,961 stand of arms) will be reduced by at least one half, and swords will be allowed to the number of only one to every two men at stations and outposts. When this scheme is carried out, instead of having, as now, a large body of men partly drilled and taught to regard themselves as an armed body, but in practice useless and untrustworthy in times of difficulty, we shall have a small but compact body of men, thoroughly drilled and efficiently armed, and ready for any service that is required of them; whilst the remainder and greater portion of the Force will be rendered comparatively harmless for all sinister purposes, and, being relieved of their quasi-military duties, will be able to devote their full time and energies to the prosecution of those duties which belong strictly to a Civil Police.

344. Towards the end of the year the consent of the London Board of Agency of the East India Railway was obtained to the introduction of a Government Railway Police, organized to meet the joint requirements of the Government and the Railway Company. The Force, subject in all respects to the provisions of Act V. of 1861, has now been appointed and equipped. The officers and men have been drafted from the several districts through which the line of Railway runs, and are under the immediate control and direction of an Assistant Inspector-General of Police, but at the absolute disposal of the Agent of the Railway Company, as far as is consistent with the laws in force. Detailed instructions have been issued defining the duties of the Railway Police, and laying down general rules of procedure for the Assistant Inspector-General and the District Superintendents of Police through whose districts the line runs. The Assistant Inspector-General is directed to consult the agents of the Railway Company, and

is bound to carry out their wishes, as far as is consistent with the law, in all matters affecting the disposal of the Force, the best manner of maintaining observance of the Bye-Laws of the Company, and of preserving order on the Company's premises. The absolute necessity of maintaining a good understanding with the Railway Company's agents and all Railway authorities with whom they may come in contact is strongly impressed on the whole Force. All District Superintendents have been called on to afford their most cordial co-operation with the Railway Police, and to render them every assistance. I am glad to be able to say that up to the present time the scheme has worked most successfully, and the new Railway Police is, I believe found to be of great advantage both to the Railway Company and to the public in general. Much credit is due to Captain Dennehy, who introduced the scheme, and to his successor, Captain Dalmahoy, for the very judicious manner in which they have worked with other authorities. It has been no easy task, and it is all the more creditable to these officers that they have succeeded in giving so much satisfaction to all concerned. The total strength of the force located between the Karmnasa and Delhi is—7 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 72 Head Constables, 505 Constables. Their duties are—to detect and prevent crime and fraud on the line, to enforce observance of the Company's Bye-Laws, to maintain order, and to afford protection to the lives and property of the public on the Railway, and to protect all Railway properties of every description. They take charge of all station-houses, entrances, passenger platforms, goods platforms, goods-sheds and yards, loaded trains and empty waggons at stations, carriage-sheds and yards, store-houses, engine-sheds and yards, and all Railway offices. The total cost of the Force is Rs. 93,828 per annum, of which Rs. 70,371 are paid by the Company, and the remainder contributed by Government. When all the old Railway protective establishments are reduced whose duties are now undertaken by the new Police, the total additional annual cost to the Railway Company will not be more than Rs. 33,000, which I think will hardly be considered too much for the purposes of securing an efficient Police.

345. A system for the registration of servants was submitted from this Office, and received the approval of Government, during 1866. The scheme, however, was not introduced until April of the current year, and the result of the introduction of these rules will come more properly under review of the operations of 1867.

346. The opinion of Mr. Court, late Inspector-General, on the Police system as now in force is too valuable to be omitted, and I therefore give it in appendix G. I feel quite sure that every District Superintendent will at once see the necessity of exerting himself to remedy, as far as lies in his power, the state of things complained of, and adopt measures to ensure the proper instruction and training of the men under their command. Several District Superintendents and Magistrates will be found to agree with Mr. Court in the necessity of re-creating Divisional Inspectors. I have already expressed my views on the subject in para. 53 of this Report.

347. It is curious to note the extent to which in different districts Magisterial action is brought to bear on the investigation of crime. The following are the returns of a few districts, taken at random :—

| District.             | Area. | Population. | COGNIZABLE OFFENCES INVESTIGATED BY ORDER OF<br>MAGISTRATES. |                                             |            |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
|                       |       |             | Number<br>of<br>Cases.                                       | Persons arrested by order of<br>Magistrate. |            |
|                       |       |             |                                                              | Acquitted.                                  | Convicted. |
| Allypore, ...         | 1,859 | 9,25,538    | 14                                                           | 62                                          | 66         |
| Mozuffernugger, ...   | 1,647 | 6,82,212    | 331                                                          | 403                                         | 192        |
| Boolundshuhar, ...    | 1,889 | 8,00,431    | 16                                                           | 27                                          | 38         |
| Bareilly, ...         | 2,372 | 13,87,494   | 579                                                          | 650                                         | 697        |
| Budaon, ...           | 1,972 | 8,89,840    | 351                                                          | 237                                         | 586        |
| Shahjehanpore, ...    | 2,328 | 10,16,767   | 44                                                           | 21                                          | 24         |
| Agra, ...             | 1,873 | 10,15,068   | 3                                                            | 41                                          | 91         |
| Muttra, ...           | 1,612 | 7,99,994    | 10                                                           | 37                                          | 85         |
| Etawah, ...           | 1,613 | 6,26,444    | 726                                                          | 828                                         | 209        |
| Allahabad, ...        | 2,764 | 13,93,183   | 78                                                           | 53                                          | 97         |
| Mirzapore, ...        | 5,199 | 10,54,329   | 2                                                            | 57                                          | 125        |
| Ghazeeopore, ...      | 2,225 | 13,42,234   | 206                                                          | 250                                         | 270        |
| Jhansie Division, ... | 5,096 | 10,11,797   | 61                                                           | 83                                          | 175        |
| Ajmere, ...           | 2,672 | 4,30,697    | 2                                                            | 19                                          | 32         |

It is curious that in the large district of Mirzapore only two cases should have been investigated by order of the Magistrates, and again in Agra District only three cases ; whilst in Mozuffernugger 331 cases were so taken up, in Bareilly 579, and in Etawah 726. It must be remembered, too, that this result does not depend on the Magistrate of the district only, for it is open to all Magistrates having jurisdiction to order enquiry in cases, although doubtless the presiding genius of a particular district may now and then influence the subordinate Magistrates in this respect. It is curious, also, to observe the result of Magisterial action in different districts. In Mozuffernugger, of persons arrested in cognizable offences by order of the Magistrates, there were no less than 403 acquittals, to 192 convictions ; in Budaon, again, there were only 237 acquittals, to 586 convictions ; in Etawah there were the extraordinary number of 828 acquittals, to 209 convictions. I cannot but think Magisterial action pernicious and harassing to the people when the result is such as it is in Etawah and Mozuffernugger. I note that it is almost entirely in cases of a petty nature that Magistrates usually take independent action. Of the 4,404 cases investigated by order of the Magistrates, there are only 13 out of 291 murders, 11 out of 432 dacoities and robberies, 108 out of 14,701 burglaries, 758 out of 31,016 thefts, leaving 3,614 cases of a less important nature than those noted above.

348. The following table shows the variation of castes among petty officers and men of the Force during the last two years :—

| <i>Sub-Inspectors and Head-Constables.</i> |                    |                  |                  |                                         |                 |                   |                  |               |                    | <i>Mounted and Foot Constables.</i> |                  |                  |                                         |                 |                   |                  |               |        |        | <i>Grand<br/>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| <i>Christians.</i>                         | <i>Mahomedans.</i> | <i>Brahmins.</i> | <i>Rajpoots.</i> | <i>Hindoos of all<br/>other castes.</i> | <i>Sheikhs.</i> | <i>Punjabees.</i> | <i>Goorkhas.</i> | <i>Total.</i> | <i>Christians.</i> | <i>Mahomedans.</i>                  | <i>Brahmins.</i> | <i>Rajpoots.</i> | <i>Hindoos of all<br/>other castes.</i> | <i>Sheikhs.</i> | <i>Punjabees.</i> | <i>Goorkhas.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |        |        |                         |
| 1865,                                      | 45                 | 1,681            | 462              | 281                                     | 1,259           | 244               | 66               | 76            | 4,114              | 17                                  | 7,439            | 3,412            | 2,105                                   | 6,644           | 1,024             | 406              | 499           | 21,876 | 25,989 |                         |
| 1866,                                      | 42                 | 1,683            | 425              | 199                                     | 1,329           | 226               | 41               | 87            | 4,032              | 16                                  | 7,600            | 3,527            | 1,816                                   | 6,654           | 894               | 271              | 432           | 21,210 | 25,242 |                         |

I regret to see a falling off of Rajpoots, Sheikhs, and Punjabees, and a tendency to increase the number of Mahomedans and Brahmins in the ranks.

349. Statement No. VII. was sanctioned by Government on this Office letter No. 3596, dated 19th September, and shows the number of processes and orders of the Magistrates served and executed by the Police in the different districts of the North-Western Provinces for the last Quarter of 1866. It conveys information hitherto unknown, and it shows the great amount of laborious work necessarily or unnecessarily imposed on the Police by Magistrates. The excessive amount of work, the execution of processes, imposed on the Police in some districts is remarkable, as also the variation of practice in the several districts. For the attendance of persons the Police in three months served no less than 46,834 summons, 2,552 warrants, and 8,832 processes and orders of other kinds. Among these it is curious to observe the great variation in the use of different processes in different districts. For instance, in Allygurh there were no less than 274 summons issued for attendance of plaintiffs ; in Mozuffernugger, only 37 ; in Bijpore, 247 ; in the adjoining and larger district of Moradabad, only 14 ; in Shahjehanpore, only 11 ; in Agra, 122 ; in Furruckabad, only 27 ; in Jounpore, only 10 ; in Benares, 230 ; in Bustee, only 6 ; in Ajmere, 122. The variation in the number of summons for the attendance of witnesses is still more remarkable :—In Allygurh, 262 ; in Mozuffernugger, 779 ; in Bijpore, 329 ; in Moradabad, 958 ; in Agra, 954 ; in Muttra, 117 ; in Cawnpore, 896 ; in Futtehpore, 2,215 ; in Benares, 454 ; in Azimgurh, 1,854 ; in Mirzapore, 482 ; in Ghazeepore, 1,353. In Goruckpore 33 proclamations for attendance of witnesses were issued, out of a total of only 35 for the whole province. It will be noticed also that in many districts proclamations, attachments, and sale of

property for attendance of accused, is never resorted to. In the whole province there were but 154 summons issued for the attendance of landlords to answer for neglect of their Police responsibilities. It is very much to be regretted that Magistrates do not more often call on zemindars to fulfil their duties as landlords. In spite of Government Circular No. 6A., dated 2nd April, 1864 we find Magistrates in several districts still employing the Police to sell property attached for the attendance of accused, and in realization of fines. No less than 2,910 orders of the sort were issued to the Police during the quarter; and no less than Rs. 12,902-6 realized through the Police. I have called the attention of every Magistrate to this irregularity, wherever it exists, and I trust it will now be stopped.

Search warrants under Chapter VIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code are but very sparingly issued. There were but 103 issued during the quarter throughout the Province. Orders for enquiry under Sections 133 and 180 of Criminal Procedure Code in the whole of the Meerut Division were issued to the number of 451 only, whilst in the Bareilly Division there were 1,623; in the Agra Division, 1,278; in Allahabad, only 290. It is curious to observe, too, how the number of orders for the prevention of nuisances varies in different districts. In the large district and town of Allahabad only 20 such orders were issued. In the smaller district and town of Shahjehanpore there were 248. In Bareilly there were no less than 266 orders relating to the possession of land issued under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code—more than half of those issued in the whole province; in Bijnour, none; in Shahjehanpore, only 1. When we come to the last column of this interesting statement we find 19,077 miscellaneous orders issued to the Police for which we cannot find a heading under any law. In Mr. Court's printed Memorandum of Inspection, 1862-63, the attention of all officers was specially drawn to this illegal and objectionable issuing of orders to the Police, but in many districts the practice, I regret to observe, still obtains, especially in certain districts of the Meerut Division, in all of these of Rohilkund, in Furruckabad, Etawah, Etah, and Ghazeepore. This statement will be furnished for the four quarters of the current year. The statement for each district is closely analyzed, and instructions issued thereon at the end of each quarter, and I shall be curious to see the result at the end of the year.

350. Statement No. VIII. is also a new one: it shows all punishments and casualties in the Force of every district during the year 1866. The number of the Force at the close of the year was 25,242. During the year 262 Policemen were convicted at the Police Courts with offences under the Penal Code, and 154 under Section 29, Act V., 1861—making a total of 416 Policemen convicted of offences before the Magistrates, or 1·64 per cent. In the same year a Parliamentary Return gives the number of the Metropolitan Police Force of London at 7,548, amongst whom 28 were convicted of offences at the Police Courts, giving a percentage of ·37. In addition to the above, 2,383 men of the North-Western Provinces Police were punished with fines, suspension, and degradation by District Superintendents. Our Return gives a total of 909 Policemen dismissed (or 3·60 per cent.), and 1283 resigned, and 30 deserted. Of the London Police Force in 1856, 255 men were dismissed (or 3·37 per cent.) and 732 resigned. In the last eleven years 2,609 men were dismissed and 7,678 have resigned of the London Police. Out of the total Force of 4,032 petty officers and 21,210 men, we have lost during the year, by dismissal, resignation, desertion, and death, 236 officers and 2302 men, or 5·8 per cent. of officers and 10·8 per cent. of the men. Should this percentage continue in successive years, as observed by Mr. Hume, the Magistrate of Etawah, it will give us a Force of which the men will average nearly five, and the officers nearly ten, years' service—in other words, of experienced and thoroughly trained men.

351. I have under each district noticed the work of the several District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents, and brought prominently to notice those officers who are specially deserving the commendation of Government. I have only now to ask His Honor for an expression of his appreciation of their services. I

must also add the names of Mr. Sydney Smith and Mr. George Parker, Assistant District Superintendents. Both of them have worked well during the year, and are most promising young officers. Lieutenant Cantor, who joined only in October last, is also a promising young officer; he has just passed the best examination of all the candidates who came up.

352. I am much indebted to Major Tyrwhitt and Major Davis, Deputy Inspectors-General, for the very cordial and valuable aid they have afforded me in the management and control of their respective circles and departments, and beg to commend them to the favor of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

353. Lieutenant Dodd, my Personal Assistant, as usual, has been invaluable. His zeal, his official experience, his industry and indefatigableness, are not to be surpassed; and I can only express my extreme regret that the personal allowance which this valuable young officer has so deservedly earned, recommended by myself, and so strongly supported by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, should have been refused by the Supreme Government. Among the office hands, I beg to mention the services of Mr. H. J. McGlone, Mr. William James, Baboos Soonder Lall, Gopal Chunder Packrassy, and Minttroonjoy Mittra; also Baboos Shama Churn Dey and Sookh Lall Sing, of the late Offices of Deputy Inspectors-General. A more hard-worked office than that of the Inspector-General of Police I feel confident does not exist under this Government; and I must say that they all have performed their duties most assiduously, and with the utmost cheerfulness.

354. The following subordinate officers also deserve favorable notice: they have all been most highly praised by Divisional and District Officers:—

| DISTRICT.       |     |     | RANK.           |     |     | NAME.                |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Mearut,         | ... | ... | Inspector,      | ... | ... | G. Pocock.           |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Khoocheram.          |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Nasir Ally.          |
| Allypore,       | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | E. Foster.           |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | J. Grogan.           |
| Seharunpore,    | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | R. Foster.           |
| Mosuffernugger, | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | W. T. Smith.         |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | F. Pereira.          |
| Boondshahur,    | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Moozuffer Hosain.    |
| Deyrah,         | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Aga Jan.             |
| "               | ... | ... | Sub-Inspector,  | ... | ... | Boorhain Ally.       |
| Agra,           | ... | ... | Inspector,      | ... | ... | Abdool Guffur.       |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Sala-ood-deen.       |
| "               | ... | ... | Sub-Inspector,  | ... | ... | Sukhawut Hosain.     |
| Muttra,         | ... | ... | Inspector,      | ... | ... | J. Cuzner.           |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Shewdurshun Dass.    |
| Furruckabad,    | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | J. Conroy.           |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Kadir Bux.           |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Inayet Ally.         |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Mahomed Hosain.      |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Jwala Pershad.       |
| Mynpoory,       | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Churoonjee Lall.     |
| Etawah,         | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | W. C. Howard.        |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Mohib Ally.          |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Shaik Wullyoolia.    |
| "               | ... | ... | Sub-Inspector,  | ... | ... | Kumna Lall.          |
| Allahabad,      | ... | ... | Inspector,      | ... | ... | R. H. Conran.        |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Kallee Doss Ghose.   |
| Cawnpore,       | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Sultan Mahomed Khan. |
| Banda,          | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | E. Aldridge.         |
| Humeerpore,     | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | M. H. Martin.        |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Hurdun Singh.        |
| Jounpore,       | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | E. C. Tiernan.       |
| Bareilly,       | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Abdool Haece.        |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | J. Warwick.          |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Tahar Beg.           |
| Bijnour,        | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | C. A. Phillips.      |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Wazeer Khan.         |
| Moradabad,      | ... | ... | Sub-Inspector,  | ... | ... | Dewan Singh.         |
| "               | ... | ... | Head Constable, | ... | ... | Kumla.               |
| Budaon,         | ... | ... | Inspector,      | ... | ... | Nihal Singh.         |
| "               | ... | ... | Sub-Inspector,  | ... | ... | Pearce Lall.         |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Saduk Ally.          |
| Shahjehanpore,  | ... | ... | Inspector,      | ... | ... | Golam Hyder Khan.    |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Shaik Sunnacolla.    |
| "               | ... | ... | Sub-Inspector,  | ... | ... | Gulzaree Lall.       |
| "               | ... | ... | "               | ... | ... | Mahomed Hosain.      |

| DISTRICT.       | RANK.              | NAME.                  |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Benares, ...    | Inspector, ...     | Allum Singh.           |
| Goruckpore, ... | " ...              | J. Hanvey.             |
| Bustee, ...     | " ...              | J. Murphy.             |
| " ...           | Sub-Inspector, ... | Munowar Ally.          |
| Azimghurh, ...  | Inspector, ...     | H. L. Renton.          |
| " ...           | Sub-Inspector, ... | Padoom Lall.           |
| " ...           | " ...              | Razza Khan.            |
| Mirzapore, ...  | Inspector, ...     | W. J. Britts.          |
| " ...           | " ...              | Sheopershad.           |
| Ghazeepore, ... | " ...              | Soorjee Sing Bahadoor. |
| Jhansie, ...    | " ...              | F. Mills.              |
| " ...           | " ...              | J. Everett.            |
| Lullutpore, ... | " ...              | C. Leslie.             |
| " ...           | " ...              | Rughoonath Pershad.    |
| Ajmere, ...     | " ...              | R. Bower.              |

The following officers have also been favourably mentioned :—

| DISTRICT.          | RANK.               | NAME.                |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Meerut, ...        | Inspector, ...      | J. H. O'Brien.       |
| Allyghurh, ...     | " ...               | Nizamally Khan.      |
| " ...              | " ...               | Mookhta Pershad.     |
| Seharunpore, ...   | " ...               | Leakhut Hussain.     |
| " ...              | " ...               | Abdoolia Khan.       |
| Boolundshuhur, ... | " ...               | H. A. Emile.         |
| " ...              | " ...               | C. E. Yeatman.       |
| Deyrah, ...        | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Neaz Ally.           |
| " ...              | " ...               | Misree Lall.         |
| Agra, ...          | Inspector, ...      | T. H. Beaty.         |
| " ...              | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Behadoorally.        |
| " ...              | Head Constable, ... | Bankay Lall.         |
| Muttra, ...        | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Gunga Dial.          |
| " ...              | " ...               | Gunga Pershad.       |
| " ...              | " ...               | Doorga Pershad.      |
| Cawnpore, ...      | Inspector, ...      | J. Speak.            |
| " ...              | " ...               | Buldeo Sahai.        |
| " ...              | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Juggurnath.          |
| " ...              | " ...               | Leakut Hossain.      |
| " ...              | " ...               | Shewdeen Singh.      |
| " ...              | " ...               | Golab Singh.         |
| " ...              | " ...               | Abdool Ruheem.       |
| Banda, ...         | Inspector, ...      | Koonj Beharee Lall.  |
| Bareilly, ...      | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Narain Doss.         |
| " ...              | " ...               | Shib Sahai.          |
| " ...              | " ...               | Mustkeem Khan.       |
| " ...              | " ...               | Ally Mozuffer Khan.  |
| " ...              | " ...               | Gholam Ghous Khan.   |
| " ...              | " ...               | Saadut Ally.         |
| " ...              | " ...               | Ruffut Ally.         |
| " ...              | " ...               | Mahomed Hussun.      |
| " ...              | " ...               | Sookha Lall.         |
| " ...              | " ...               | Cheit Singh.         |
| " ...              | " ...               | Dewan Singh.         |
| Mirzapore, ...     | Inspector, ...      | Shew Churn Doss.     |
| " ...              | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Bhugwan Pershad.     |
| " ...              | Head Constable, ... | Rughoonath Sahai.    |
| Ghazeepore, ...    | Inspector, ...      | Bhyrodial.           |
| " ...              | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Akbar Khan.          |
| " ...              | " ...               | Itaf Hossain.        |
| " ...              | " ...               | Binda Pershad.       |
| " ...              | " ...               | Khouk Chund Tewaree. |
| Jhansie, ...       | Inspector, ...      | Ameen-ood-deen.      |
| " ...              | " ...               | Golam Hyder.         |
| Lullutpore, ...    | Sub-Inspector, ...  | Luchmeenarain.       |
| " ...              | " ...               | Joogle Pershad.      |
| " ...              | " ...               | Nund Kishore.        |
| Ajmere, ...        | " ...               | Ghunner Khan.        |

355. In conclusion, I beg to apologize for the delay in submitting this Report. I had hoped to have got it in by the 1st of May, but statements were still wanting. The greater portion of the Report and all general statements were sent to the Press a long time ago; and latterly, other important work having pressed itself on my attention, I thought it better not to delay its disposal than uselessly occupy my time in finishing a Report which I know will not be printed and submitted to Government for some time to come.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. O. MAYNE,

*Inspector-General of Police,  
North-Western Provinces.*

## LIST OF APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX I.—Classified Return of Offences Cognizable by Police.

- „ II.—Comparative Return (of the years 1865 and 1866) of Murders, of Offences against Property, and of Property Stolen and Recovered.
- „ III.—Return of Area and Population and Loss of Property on Population, showing Police Work in Prevention of Crime.
- „ IV.—Return showing the Results in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime Cognizable by Police in 1866.
- „ V.—Return showing Results in the Detection and Prosecution of Murders and Offences against Property.
- „ VI.—Caste Return of the North-Western Provinces' Constabulary.
- „ VII.—Statement of Process and Orders of the Magistrates, served and executed by the Police in the North-Western Provinces, for the 4th Quarter of 1866.
- „ VIII.—Statement showing Punishment, &c., awarded to Police by Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, North-Western Provinces, during the year 1866.
- „ IX.—Statement showing Thefts of Cattle and other Property, &c., in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1866.
- „ A.—Extract (paras. 2 to 7) of Report by Magistrate of Bolundshuhur, No. 8, dated 11th January, 1867.
- „ B.—Extract (paras. 4 to 6) of Report by District Superintendent, Bijnour, No. 33A., dated 10th January, 1867, with Magistrate's marginal note.  
 Extract (paras. 6 and 7) of Report by Magistrate of Bijnour, No. 22, dated 26th January, 1867.  
 Copy of Letter from Magistrate of Bijnour to Commissioner of Rohilkund Division, No. 57, dated 12th June, 1866, and enclosures.  
 Extract (paras. 1 to 11) of a Memorandum of Police Instructions for Better Suppression of Cattle-stealing in the Bijnour District, drawn up by the Magistrate of that District.
- „ C.—Extract (para. 10) of Report by District Superintendent, Etawah, No. 9, dated 9th January, 1867, with Appendices 1 and 2 of Report.  
 Extract (para. 8) of Report by Magistrate of Etawah, No. 24, dated 19th January, 1867.
- „ D.—Copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Kumaon to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 257, dated 4th May, 1867.
- „ E.—Report of Major E. Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, dated 30th March, 1867, with Statements I. and II.
- „ F.—Report of Major W. Davis, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, dated 10th April, 1867, with two Statements.
- „ G.—Extract (para. 17) of Report by Commissioner of Allahabad Division, No. 64, dated 22nd February, 1867.





---

## APPENDICES.

---

**APPENDIX**  
**No. I.—PREVENT**  
*Classified Return of Offences*

| Divisions. | Districts.           |     |     | Offences against the State,<br>and relating to the Army. | Offences against public tran-<br>quility, Chap. VIII. | Offences against public jus-<br>tice, Chap. XI. | Offences against Government<br>Coin and Stamps. | Offences affecting public<br>health, safety, &c. Chap.<br>XIV. |
|------------|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|            | Meerut, ...          | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 2                                                     | 4                                               | 2                                               | 70                                                             |
|            | Allypore, ...        | ... | ... | 1                                                        | ...                                                   | 6                                               | 2                                               | 90                                                             |
|            | Seharunpore, ...     | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 2                                                     | 12                                              | 5                                               | 23                                                             |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, ... | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 4                                                     | 5                                               | ...                                             | 21                                                             |
|            | Boolundshuhur, ...   | ... | ... | 2                                                        | ...                                                   | ...                                             | 4                                               | 69                                                             |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...      | ... | ... | ...                                                      | ...                                                   | 2                                               | ...                                             | 86                                                             |
|            | Total,               |     |     | 10                                                       | 8                                                     | 29                                              | 13                                              | 359                                                            |
|            | Bareilly, ...        | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 163                                                   | 10                                              | 6                                               | 39                                                             |
|            | Bijnour, ...         | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 4                                                     | 3                                               | 1                                               | 11                                                             |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 1                                                     | 15                                              | 4                                               | 22                                                             |
|            | Budaon, ...          | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 10                                                    | 19                                              | 2                                               | 11                                                             |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 8                                                     | 2                                               | 2                                               | 113                                                            |
|            | Total,               |     |     | 7                                                        | 186                                                   | 49                                              | 15                                              | 196                                                            |
|            | Agra, ...            | ... | ... | 2                                                        | ...                                                   | 4                                               | 6                                               | 289                                                            |
|            | Muttra, ...          | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 3                                                     | 1                                               | ...                                             | 17                                                             |
|            | Furruckabad, ...     | ... | ... | 4                                                        | 1                                                     | 11                                              | ...                                             | 29                                                             |
|            | Mynpoory, ...        | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 4                                                     | 4                                               | 1                                               | 25                                                             |
|            | Etawah, ...          | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 4                                                     | 3                                               | 9                                               | 44                                                             |
|            | Etah, ...            | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 3                                                     | 6                                               | 1                                               | 33                                                             |
|            | Total,               |     |     | 6                                                        | 15                                                    | 29                                              | 17                                              | 437                                                            |
|            | Allahabad, ...       | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 6                                                     | 8                                               | 7                                               | 62                                                             |
|            | Cawnpore, ...        | ... | ... | 5                                                        | 42                                                    | 12                                              | 8                                               | 240                                                            |
|            | Futtehpore, ...      | ... | ... | 2                                                        | 3                                                     | 5                                               | 7                                               | 15                                                             |
|            | Banda, ...           | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 14                                                    | ...                                             | 6                                               | 148                                                            |
|            | Humeerpore, ...      | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 2                                                     | 1                                               | 5                                               | 46                                                             |
|            | Jounpore, ...        | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 32                                                    | 7                                               | 2                                               | 10                                                             |
|            | Total,               |     |     | 8                                                        | 99                                                    | 33                                              | 35                                              | 521                                                            |
|            | Benares, ...         | ... | ... | 1                                                        | 2                                                     | 15                                              | 11                                              | 239                                                            |
|            | Goruckpore, ...      | ... | ... | ...                                                      | ...                                                   | 2                                               | ...                                             | 1                                                              |
|            | Azimghur, ...        | ... | ... | 3                                                        | ...                                                   | 3                                               | ...                                             | 33                                                             |
|            | Mirzapore, ...       | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 9                                                     | 8                                               | 4                                               | 73                                                             |
|            | Ghazeepore, ...      | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 12                                                    | 14                                              | ...                                             | 230                                                            |
|            | Bustee, ...          | ... | ... | 1                                                        | ...                                                   | 2                                               | ...                                             | 4                                                              |
|            | Total,               |     |     | 5                                                        | 23                                                    | 44                                              | 15                                              | 580                                                            |
|            | Jhansie, ...         | ... | ... | ...                                                      | ...                                                   | 3                                               | 1                                               | 42                                                             |
|            | Jaloun, ...          | ... | ... | ...                                                      | 2                                                     | 81                                              | 9                                               | 81                                                             |
|            | Lullutpore, ...      | ... | ... | 2                                                        | ...                                                   | 2                                               | 3                                               | 8                                                              |
|            | Total,               |     |     | 2                                                        | 2                                                     | 86                                              | 13                                              | 131                                                            |
|            | Ajmere, ...          | ... | ... | 1                                                        | ...                                                   | 4                                               | 5                                               | 108                                                            |
|            | Terrai, ...          | ... | ... | ...                                                      | ...                                                   | ...                                             | ...                                             | ...                                                            |
|            | Kumaon, ...          | ... | ... | 3                                                        | 26                                                    | 1                                               | ...                                             | 4                                                              |
|            | Gurhwal, ...         | ... | ... | ...                                                      | ...                                                   | 1                                               | ...                                             | 2                                                              |
|            | Total,               |     |     | 3                                                        | 26                                                    | 2                                               | ...                                             | 6                                                              |
|            | GRAND TOTAL,         |     |     | 42                                                       | 359                                                   | 276                                             | 113                                             | 2,338                                                          |

## NO. 1.

## TION OF CRIME.

*ces Cognizable by Police.*

| OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS. |                                |                                         |                               |                | OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. |                           |        |                 | Attempts. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| Murders.                  | Other Offences affecting life. | Hurt by administering stupefying drugs. | Rapes and unnatural offences. | Miscellaneous. | Dacoities and Robberies.   | Larking House-trespasses. | Theft. | Other Offences. |           |
| 12                        | 42                             | 2                                       | 4                             | 22             | 10                         | 281                       | 1,289  | 224             | 248       |
| 7                         | 34                             | 1                                       | 14                            | 14             | 5                          | 756                       | 1,130  | 25              | 241       |
| 2                         | 26                             | 3                                       | 12                            | 22             | 7                          | 513                       | 963    | 150             | 125       |
| 5                         | 24                             | ...                                     | 5                             | 75             | 10                         | 212                       | 688    | 199             | 54        |
| 3                         | 24                             | 4                                       | 2                             | 1              | 9                          | 199                       | 725    | 37              | 266       |
| ...                       | 4                              | 1                                       | 1                             | ...            | ...                        | 40                        | 220    | 11              | 4         |
| 29                        | 154                            | 11                                      | 38                            | 184            | 41                         | 2,001                     | 5,015  | 646             | 938       |
| 16                        | 121                            | 3                                       | 11                            | 89             | 6                          | 411                       | 1,723  | 193             | 1,065     |
| 2                         | 24                             | 1                                       | 3                             | 4              | 5                          | 664                       | 651    | 164             | 128       |
| 16                        | 54                             | 2                                       | 10                            | 47             | 11                         | 287                       | 1,394  | 128             | 178       |
| 15                        | 106                            | 1                                       | 10                            | 79             | 8                          | 212                       | 1,703  | 315             | 486       |
| 11                        | 90                             | ...                                     | 8                             | 13             | 9                          | 623                       | 1,052  | 91              | 295       |
| 60                        | 395                            | 7                                       | 42                            | 232            | 39                         | 2,197                     | 6,523  | 891             | 2,152     |
| 11                        | 65                             | 2                                       | 9                             | 7              | 29                         | 742                       | 1,378  | 61              | 169       |
| 6                         | 46                             | 1                                       | 3                             | 16             | 12                         | 303                       | 544    | 31              | 76        |
| 17                        | 109                            | 2                                       | 12                            | 43             | 10                         | 405                       | 609    | 148             | 292       |
| 18                        | 35                             | ...                                     | 3                             | 52             | 6                          | 270                       | 569    | 224             | 304       |
| 12                        | 39                             | ...                                     | 11                            | 78             | 7                          | 145                       | 917    | 188             | 504       |
| 8                         | 45                             | 2                                       | 7                             | 12             | 5                          | 364                       | 912    | 51              | 400       |
| 72                        | 339                            | 7                                       | 45                            | 208            | 69                         | 2,229                     | 4,929  | 703             | 1,745     |
| 8                         | 130                            | 1                                       | 12                            | 19             | 15                         | 722                       | 1,283  | 94              | 285       |
| 23                        | 124                            | 7                                       | 34                            | 27             | 25                         | 443                       | 1,764  | 129             | 735       |
| 10                        | 55                             | ...                                     | 13                            | 22             | 19                         | 569                       | 629    | 58              | 290       |
| 2                         | 71                             | 2                                       | 9                             | 7              | 13                         | 300                       | 707    | 30              | 75        |
| 4                         | 36                             | ...                                     | 4                             | 23             | 9                          | 209                       | 463    | 69              | 56        |
| 6                         | 159                            | 2                                       | 1                             | 34             | 8                          | 574                       | 545    | 156             | 386       |
| 53                        | 575                            | 12                                      | 73                            | 132            | 89                         | 2,817                     | 5,391  | 536             | 1,827     |
| 10                        | 105                            | ...                                     | ...                           | 37             | 7                          | 831                       | 1,064  | 150             | 122       |
| 14                        | 44                             | 3                                       | ...                           | 18             | 18                         | 569                       | 802    | 116             | 48        |
| 11                        | 107                            | 1                                       | 4                             | 14             | 50                         | 776                       | 1,253  | 20              | 359       |
| 9                         | 149                            | 1                                       | 14                            | 26             | 21                         | 382                       | 788    | 25              | 181       |
| 5                         | 58                             | 6                                       | 3                             | 34             | 21                         | 982                       | 1,003  | 130             | 404       |
| 10                        | 54                             | ...                                     | 2                             | 16             | 12                         | 636                       | 597    | 35              | 41        |
| 59                        | 517                            | 11                                      | 23                            | 145            | 129                        | 4,176                     | 5,507  | 476             | 1,155     |
| 5                         | 35                             | ...                                     | 7                             | 4              | 6                          | 167                       | 648    | 23              | 18        |
| 4                         | 21                             | 1                                       | ...                           | 7              | 2                          | 221                       | 565    | 29              | 136       |
| 2                         | 24                             | 1                                       | 3                             | 9              | 7                          | 375                       | 754    | 29              | 47        |
| 11                        | 80                             | 2                                       | 10                            | 20             | 15                         | 763                       | 1,967  | 81              | 201       |
| 4                         | 22                             | ...                                     | 6                             | 8              | 49                         | 515                       | 1,318  | 76              | 46        |
| 1                         | 1                              | ...                                     | ...                           | ...            | ...                        | 1                         | 212    | 5               | ...       |
| 2                         | 3                              | ...                                     | ...                           | 62             | 1                          | ...                       | 129    | 25              | 2         |
| ...                       | 15                             | 1                                       | 1                             | 29             | ...                        | 2                         | 25     | 7               | ...       |
| 2                         | 18                             | 1                                       | 1                             | 91             | 1                          | 2                         | 154    | 32              | 2         |
| 291                       | 2,101                          | 51                                      | 238                           | 970            | 432                        | 14,701                    | 31,016 | 3,446           | 8,066     |

## APPENDIX

## No. II.—PREVENTION

Comparative Return (of the years 1865 and 1866) of Murders, of

| Divisions. | Districts.           | Murders. |       | Dacoities and Robberies. |       | Lurking House-trespasses. |        | Thefts, including cattle thefts. |        |
|------------|----------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
|            |                      | 1865.    | 1866. | 1865.                    | 1866. | 1865.                     | 1866.  | 1865.                            | 1866.  |
|            |                      |          |       |                          |       |                           |        |                                  |        |
|            | Meerut, ...          | 9        | 12    | 9                        | 10    | 555                       | 281    | 1,268                            | 1,289  |
|            | Allygurh, ...        | 6        | 7     | 15                       | 5     | 766                       | 756    | 1,231                            | 1,130  |
|            | Seharunpore, ...     | 4        | 2     | 9                        | 7     | 513                       | 513    | 971                              | 963    |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, ... | 4        | 5     | 3                        | 10    | 266                       | 212    | 505                              | 688    |
|            | Boolundshuhur, ...   | 7        | 3     | 18                       | 9     | 406                       | 199    | 823                              | 725    |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...      | 1        | ...   | 1                        | ...   | 94                        | 40     | 267                              | 220    |
|            | Total, ...           | 31       | 29    | 55                       | 41    | 2,600                     | 2,001  | 5,065                            | 5,015  |
|            | Bareilly, ...        | 26       | 16    | 10                       | 6     | 606                       | 411    | 1,967                            | 1,723  |
|            | Bijnour, ...         | 6        | 2     | 8                        | 5     | 942                       | 664    | 957                              | 651    |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | 14       | 16    | 6                        | 11    | 343                       | 287    | 1,306                            | 1,394  |
|            | Budaon, ...          | 14       | 15    | 9                        | 8     | 586                       | 212    | 1,654                            | 1,703  |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | 13       | 11    | 13                       | 9     | 859                       | 623    | 960                              | 1,052  |
|            | Total, ...           | 73       | 60    | 46                       | 39    | 3,336                     | 2,197  | 6,844                            | 6,523  |
|            | Agra, ...            | 26       | 11    | 15                       | 29    | 804                       | 742    | 1,522                            | 1,378  |
|            | Muttra, ...          | 4        | 6     | 18                       | 12    | 343                       | 303    | 527                              | 544    |
|            | Furruckabad, ...     | 14       | 17    | 8                        | 10    | 531                       | 405    | 553                              | 609    |
|            | Mynpoorie, ...       | 16       | 18    | 7                        | 6     | 255                       | 270    | 608                              | 569    |
|            | Etawah, ...          | 9        | 12    | 7                        | 7     | 466                       | 145    | 1,125                            | 917    |
|            | Etah, ...            | 11       | 8     | 7                        | 5     | 483                       | 364    | 901                              | 912    |
|            | Total, ...           | 80       | 72    | 62                       | 69    | 2,882                     | 2,229  | 5,236                            | 4,929  |
|            | Allahabad, ...       | 9        | 8     | 17                       | 15    | 1,086                     | 722    | 1,543                            | 1,283  |
|            | Cawnpore, ...        | 27       | 23    | 109                      | 25    | 436                       | 443    | 1,563                            | 1,764  |
|            | Futtehpore, ...      | 16       | 10    | 35                       | 19    | 538                       | 569    | 551                              | 629    |
|            | Banda, ...           | 11       | 2     | 7                        | 13    | 461                       | 300    | 757                              | 707    |
|            | Humeerpore, ...      | 8        | 4     | 5                        | 9     | 322                       | 209    | 368                              | 463    |
|            | Jounpore, ...        | 6        | 6     | 2                        | 8     | 641                       | 574    | 535                              | 545    |
|            | Total, ...           | 77       | 53    | 175                      | 89    | 3,484                     | 2,817  | 5,317                            | 5,391  |
|            | Benares, ...         | 10       | 10    | 7                        | 7     | 754                       | 831    | 1,144                            | 1,064  |
|            | Goruckpore, ...      | 7        | 14    | 34                       | 18    | 619                       | 569    | 1,279                            | 802    |
|            | Azimgurh, ...        | 6        | 11    | 33                       | 50    | 971                       | 776    | 1,142                            | 1,253  |
|            | Mirzapore, ...       | 9        | 9     | 17                       | 21    | 448                       | 382    | 782                              | 788    |
|            | Ghazeepore, ...      | 3        | 5     | 29                       | 21    | 1,044                     | 982    | 1,137                            | 1,003  |
|            | Bustee, ...          | 6        | 10    | 23                       | 12    | 576                       | 636    | 541                              | 597    |
|            | Total, ...           | 41       | 59    | 143                      | 129   | 4,412                     | 4,176  | 6,025                            | 5,507  |
|            | Jhansie, ...         | 4        | 5     | 15                       | 6     | 178                       | 167    | 554                              | 648    |
|            | Jaloun, ...          | 3        | 4     | 4                        | 2     | 309                       | 221    | 555                              | 565    |
|            | Lullutpore, ...      | 1        | 2     | ...                      | 7     | 342                       | 375    | 664                              | 754    |
|            | Total, ...           | 8        | 11    | 19                       | 15    | 829                       | 763    | 1,773                            | 1,967  |
|            | Ajmere, ...          | 9        | 4     | 48                       | 49    | 183                       | 515    | 1,463                            | 1,318  |
|            | Terrai, ...          | ...      | 1     | ...                      | ...   | ...                       | 1      | 183                              | 212    |
|            | Kumaon, ...          | 4        | 2     | 3                        | 1     | ...                       | ...    | 108                              | 129    |
|            | Gurhwal, ...         | 2        | ...   | ...                      | ...   | 1                         | 2      | 14                               | 25     |
|            | Total, ...           | 6        | 2     | 3                        | 1     | 1                         | 2      | 122                              | 154    |
|            | GRAND TOTAL,         | 325      | 291   | 551                      | 432   | 17,727                    | 14,701 | 32,028                           | 31,016 |

## NO. II.

## OF CRIME.

*Offences against Property, and of Property Stolen and Recovered.*

| • Robberies by administering poison. |       | Value of Property |           |            |          | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
|                                      |       | Stolen.           |           | Recovered. |          |          |
|                                      |       | 1865.             | 1866.     | 1865.      | 1866.    |          |
| 1865.                                | 1866. | 1865.             | 1866.     | 1865.      | 1866.    |          |
|                                      |       | Rs.               | Rs.       | Rs.        | Rs.      |          |
| 3                                    | 2     | 50,856            | 78,331    | 21,096     | 26,099   |          |
| 3                                    | 1     | 30,053            | 25,765    | 4,981      | 7,414    |          |
| 2                                    | 3     | 39,622            | 34,624    | 12,566     | 10,544   |          |
| 2                                    | ...   | 45,012            | 32,307    | 9,290      | 10,365   |          |
| 2                                    | 4     | 36,075            | 26,405    | 11,602     | 11,604   |          |
| ...                                  | 1     | 10,864            | 7,468     | 3,209      | 3,136    |          |
| 12                                   | 11    | 2,12,482          | 2,04,900  | 62,744     | 69,162   |          |
| 2                                    | 3     | 44,337            | 35,694    | 14,160     | 20,552   |          |
| 1                                    | 1     | 40,584            | 26,382    | 7,886      | 5,755    |          |
| 2                                    | 2     | 36,065            | 22,549    | 15,642     | 10,562   |          |
| ...                                  | 1     | 27,374            | 25,895    | 10,141     | 12,082   |          |
| 1                                    | ...   | 19,847            | 18,536    | 5,684      | 5,867    |          |
| 6                                    | 7     | 1,68,207          | 1,29,056  | 53,513     | 54,818   |          |
| 5                                    | 2     | 57,421            | 68,862    | 23,567     | 21,116   |          |
| 2                                    | 1     | 49,550            | 61,226    | 11,692     | 20,255   |          |
| 2                                    | 2     | 34,358            | 17,161    | 5,368      | 4,739    |          |
| ...                                  | ...   | 14,366            | 15,160    | 4,753      | 4,759    |          |
| ...                                  | ...   | 20,071            | 19,720    | 2,866      | 3,615    |          |
| ...                                  | 2     | 23,092            | 12,680    | 4,366      | 6,763    |          |
| 9                                    | 7     | 1,98,858          | 1,94,809  | 52,612     | 61,247   |          |
| ...                                  | 1     | 1,06,203          | 51,333    | 28,745     | 10,817   |          |
| 6                                    | 7     | 71,295            | 55,378    | 12,137     | 14,064   |          |
| 1                                    | ...   | 26,688            | 26,781    | 8,737      | 6,497    |          |
| 3                                    | 2     | 19,624            | 18,127    | 6,314      | 4,346    |          |
| ...                                  | ...   | 16,704            | 10,233    | 6,593      | 3,649    |          |
| 1                                    | 2     | 24,944            | 21,844    | 3,126      | 3,400    |          |
| 11                                   | 12    | 2,65,458          | 1,83,696  | 65,652     | 42,773   |          |
| 2                                    | ...   | 44,187            | 75,137    | 18,775     | 24,979   |          |
| 3                                    | 3     | 41,293            | 38,620    | 11,280     | 17,673   |          |
| 1                                    | 1     | 34,683            | 40,141    | 7,583      | 8,298    |          |
| ...                                  | 1     | 47,853            | 24,587    | 13,653     | 16,293   |          |
| 2                                    | 6     | 51,086            | 46,808    | 10,073     | 15,215   |          |
| 1                                    | ...   | 32,638            | 21,807    | 6,690      | 6,311    |          |
| 9                                    | 11    | 2,51,740          | 2,47,100  | 68,054     | 88,769   |          |
| ...                                  | ...   | 16,778            | 11,573    | 7,796      | 5,569    |          |
| ...                                  | 1     | 17,889            | 13,753    | 5,483      | 4,641    |          |
| 1                                    | 1     | 8,568             | 12,677    | 2,826      | 5,382    |          |
| 1                                    | 2     | 43,235            | 38,003    | 15,905     | 15,592   |          |
| ...                                  | ...   | 54,946            | 62,285    | 14,477     | 14,517   |          |
| ...                                  | ...   | 4,517             | 5,712     | 774        | 1,188    |          |
| ...                                  | ...   | 2,468             | 4,347     | 1,166      | 2,455    |          |
| ...                                  | 1     | 1,181             | 675       | 140        | 205      |          |
| ...                                  | 1     | 3,649             | 5,022     | 1,306      | 2,660    |          |
| 48                                   | 51    | 12,03,092         | 10,70,583 | 3,35,037   | 3,50,726 |          |

## APPENDIX NO. III.

## No. III.—PREVENTION OF CRIME.

*Return of Area and Population, and Loss of Property on Population, showing Police Work in prevention of Crime.*

| Divisions. | Districts.           | Area.     | Population. | Average population per mile. | Number of cases in which property was stolen. | Value of property stolen. | Number of cases in which property was recovered. | Value of property recovered. | Net loss by crime. | Average loss per head of population. |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
|            |                      |           |             |                              |                                               | Rs.                       |                                                  | Rs.                          | Rs.                | Rs.                                  |
|            | Meerut, ...          | 2,361     | 11,99,593   | 508                          | 1,564                                         | 78,331                    | 728                                              | 28,099                       | 52,232             | 0 0 8                                |
|            | Allypore, ...        | 1,859     | 9,25,538    | 497                          | 1,575                                         | 25,765                    | 441                                              | 7,414                        | 18,351             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Seharanpore, ...     | 2,162     | 8,69,176    | 411                          | 1,336                                         | 34,624                    | 325                                              | 10,544                       | 24,080             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Moozuffernuggur, ... | 1,647     | 6,82,212    | 414                          | 785                                           | 32,307                    | 304                                              | 10,365                       | 21,942             | 0 0 6                                |
|            | Boondshuhur, ...     | 1,889     | 8,00,431    | 423                          | 931                                           | 26,405                    | 385                                              | 11,604                       | 14,801             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...      | 1,020     | 1,03,055    | 101                          | 252                                           | 7,468                     | 112                                              | 3,136                        | 4,332              | 0 0 8                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 10,938    | 45,80,005   | 418                          | 6,443                                         | 2,04,900                  | 2,295                                            | 69,162                       | 1,35,738           | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Bareilly, ...        | 2,372     | 13,87,494   | 585                          | 2,117                                         | 35,694                    | 829                                              | 20,552                       | 15,142             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Bijnour, ...         | 1,882     | 6,90,975    | 367                          | 1,319                                         | 26,332                    | 345                                              | 5,755                        | 20,627             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Moradabad, ...       | 2,761     | 10,96,757   | 397                          | 1,701                                         | 22,549                    | 740                                              | 10,562                       | 11,987             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Budaon, ...          | 1,972     | 8,39,810    | 451                          | 1,922                                         | 25,895                    | 653                                              | 12,082                       | 13,813             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...   | 2,328     | 10,16,767   | 436                          | 1,548                                         | 18,586                    | 458                                              | 5,867                        | 12,669             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 11,315    | 50,81,803   | 449                          | 8,607                                         | 1,39,066                  | 3,025                                            | 54,818                       | 74,338             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Agra, ...            | 1,873     | 10,15,068   | 542                          | 1,002                                         | 68,862                    | 721                                              | 21,116                       | 47,746             | 0 0 9                                |
|            | Muttra, ...          | 1,612     | 7,99,994    | 496                          | 820                                           | 61,226                    | 258                                              | 20,355                       | 40,971             | 0 0 9                                |
|            | Farrukabad, ...      | 1,693     | 9,15,948    | 541                          | 932                                           | 17,161                    | 419                                              | 4,739                        | 12,422             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Mynpoorie, ...       | 1,666     | 7,00,220    | 420                          | 866                                           | 15,160                    | 312                                              | 4,759                        | 10,401             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Etawah, ...          | 1,631     | 6,26,444    | 384                          | 1,063                                         | 19,720                    | 325                                              | 3,615                        | 16,105             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Etah, ...            | 1,404     | 6,14,351    | 437                          | 1,115                                         | 12,680                    | 322                                              | 6,763                        | 5,917              | 0 0 1                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 9,879     | 46,72,020   | 472                          | 5,798                                         | 1,94,809                  | 2,357                                            | 61,247                       | 1,33,562           | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Allahabad, ...       | 2,764     | 13,93,183   | 504                          | 1,886                                         | 51,333                    | 1,216                                            | 10,817                       | 40,516             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Cawnpore, ...        | 2,366     | 11,88,862   | 502                          | 2,250                                         | 55,378                    | 1,006                                            | 14,064                       | 41,314             | 0 0 1                                |
|            | Futtehpore, ...      | 1,580     | 6,80,786    | 431                          | 1,050                                         | 26,781                    | 388                                              | 6,497                        | 20,284             | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Banda, ...           | 3,030     | 7,34,372    | 239                          | 927                                           | 18,127                    | 231                                              | 4,346                        | 13,781             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Humeerpore, ...      | 2,288     | 5,20,941    | 226                          | 577                                           | 10,233                    | 274                                              | 3,449                        | 6,784              | 0 0 1                                |
|            | Jounpore, ...        | 1,552     | 10,54,329   | 634                          | 1,134                                         | 21,844                    | 332                                              | 3,400                        | 18,444             | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 13,580    | 55,62,473   | 409                          | 7,824                                         | 1,83,696                  | 3,447                                            | 42,773                       | 1,41,123           | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Benares, ...         | 991       | 7,93,977    | 800                          | 1,784                                         | 75,137                    | 754                                              | 24,979                       | 50,158             | 0 1 0                                |
|            | Goruckpore, ...      | 4,585     | 19,83,203   | 432                          | 1,389                                         | 38,620                    | 539                                              | 17,673                       | 20,947             | 0 0 1                                |
|            | Azimgurh, ...        | 2,545     | 13,85,872   | 544                          | 2,024                                         | 40,141                    | 641                                              | 8,298                        | 31,843             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Mirzapore, ...       | 5,199     | 10,54,329   | 202                          | 1,119                                         | 24,587                    | 531                                              | 16,293                       | 8,294              | 0 0 1                                |
|            | Ghazeehpore, ...     | 2,225     | 13,42,234   | 603                          | 1,566                                         | 46,808                    | 810                                              | 15,215                       | 31,593             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Bustee, ...          | 2,915     | 15,22,918   | 522                          | 1,198                                         | 21,807                    | 396                                              | 6,311                        | 15,496             | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 18,460    | 73,81,833   | 400                          | 9,080                                         | 2,47,100                  | 3,671                                            | 88,769                       | 1,58,331           | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Jhansi, ...          | 1,608     | 3,57,445    | 222                          | 822                                           | 11,573                    | 277                                              | 5,569                        | 6,004              | 0 0 3                                |
|            | Jaloun, ...          | 1,542     | 4,05,604    | 262                          | 790                                           | 13,753                    | 291                                              | 4,641                        | 9,112              | 0 0 2                                |
|            | Lullutpore, ...      | 1,947     | 2,48,748    | 127                          | 1,079                                         | 12,677                    | 237                                              | 5,882                        | 7,295              | 0 0 5                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 5,097     | 10,11,797   | 198                          | 2,691                                         | 38,003                    | 805                                              | 15,592                       | 22,411             | 0 0 4                                |
|            | Ajmere, ...          | 2,672     | 4,30,697    | 161                          | 1,878                                         | 62,285                    | 368                                              | 14,517                       | 47,768             | 0 1 9                                |
|            | Terrai, ...          | Un known. | ...         | ...                          | 200                                           | 5,712                     | 52                                               | 1,188                        | 4,524              | ...                                  |
|            | Kumaon, ...          | 6,000     | 3,69,223    | 61                           | 86                                            | 4,347                     | 46                                               | 2,455                        | 1,892              | 0 0 0                                |
|            | Gurhwal, ...         | 5,000     | 2,33,326    | 46                           | ...                                           | 675                       | ...                                              | 205                          | 470                | 0 0 0                                |
|            | Total, ...           | 11,000    | 6,02,549    | 55                           | 86                                            | 5,022                     | 46                                               | 2,660                        | 2,362              | 0 0 0                                |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, ...     | 82,941    | 2,92,84,275 | 353                          | 42,537                                        | 10,70,583                 | 16,066                                           | 350,726                      | 7,19,857           | 0 0 4                                |

## APPENDIX NO. IV.

## NO. IV.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION.

Returns showing results in the detection and prosecution of Crime cognizable by Police in 1866.

| Divisions. | Districts.          | OFFENCES.     |                                     |                                   | PERSONS             |                   |                         |                                      |                         |                                      |                                |              | VALUE OF PRO-<br>PERTY |            | Remarks. |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|----------|
|            |                     | Total number. | No. in which investigation was made |                                   | Arrested by Police. | Brought to trial. | Acquitted.              |                                      | Convicted or Committed. |                                      | Died, transferred, or escaped. | Under trial. | Stolen.                | Recovered. |          |
|            |                     |               | By Police <i>suo motu</i> .         | By Police on order of Magistrate. |                     |                   | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> . | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> . |                                |              |                        |            |          |
|            |                     |               |                                     |                                   |                     |                   |                         |                                      |                         |                                      |                                |              |                        |            |          |
|            | Meerut, ...         | 2,213         | 1,434                               | 194                               | 932                 | 1,399             | 269                     | 275                                  | 206                     | 606                                  | 12                             | 31           | Rs. 78,331             | Rs. 26,099 |          |
|            | Allygurh, ...       | 2,326         | 1,080                               | 14                                | 771                 | 920               | 62                      | 124                                  | 66                      | 597                                  | 19                             | 20           | 25,765                 | 7,414      |          |
|            | Seharunpore, ...    | 1,870         | 489                                 | 139                               | 406                 | 724               | 192                     | 76                                   | 122                     | 307                                  | 14                             | 12           | 34,624                 | 10,544     |          |
|            | Mozuffernugger, ... | 1,305         | 178                                 | 331                               | 360                 | 971               | 403                     | 129                                  | 192                     | 207                                  | 3                              | 16           | 32,307                 | 10,365     |          |
|            | Boondshuhur, ...    | 1,345         | 668                                 | 16                                | 614                 | 703               | 27                      | 96                                   | 38                      | 531                                  | ...                            | 11           | 26,405                 | 11,604     |          |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...     | 369           | 264                                 | 5                                 | 251                 | 254               | ...                     | 28                                   | 4                       | 222                                  | ...                            | ...          | 7,468                  | 3,136      |          |
|            | Total, ...          | 9,428         | 4,113                               | 699                               | 3,334               | 4,971             | 953                     | 728                                  | 628                     | 2,470                                | 48                             | 90           | 2,04,900               | 69,162     |          |
|            | Bareilly, ...       | 3,862         | 2,533                               | 579                               | 1,035               | 2,493             | 650                     | 183                                  | 697                     | 905                                  | 11                             | 43           | 35,694                 | 20,552     |          |
|            | Bijnour, ...        | 1,666         | 1,318                               | 78                                | 327                 | 547               | 10                      | 37                                   | 53                      | 179                                  | 1                              | 15           | 26,382                 | 5,755      |          |
|            | Moradabad, ...      | 2,170         | 1,016                               | 204                               | 559                 | 972               | 248                     | 112                                  | 164                     | 363                                  | 8                              | 24           | 22,549                 | 10,562     |          |
|            | Budaon, ...         | 2,977         | 982                                 | 351                               | 812                 | 1,633             | 237                     | 323                                  | 586                     | 466                                  | 2                              | 7            | 25,895                 | 12,082     |          |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...  | 2,320         | 754                                 | 44                                | 1,012               | 1,079             | 21                      | 196                                  | 24                      | 768                                  | 23                             | 35           | 18,536                 | 5,867      |          |
|            | Total, ...          | 13,995        | 6,603                               | 1,256                             | 3,745               | 6,724             | 1,166                   | 851                                  | 1,524                   | 2,681                                | 45                             | 124          | 1,29,056               | 54,818     |          |
|            | Agra, ...           | 2,795         | 1,454                               | 3                                 | 1,315               | 1,527             | 41                      | 181                                  | 91                      | 1,145                                | 19                             | 23           | 68,862                 | 21,116     |          |
|            | Muttra, ...         | 1,059         | 410                                 | 10                                | 476                 | 573               | 37                      | 91                                   | 85                      | 336                                  | 12                             | 9            | 61,226                 | 20,255     |          |
|            | Furruckabad, ...    | 1,692         | 843                                 | 261                               | 1,009               | 1,439             | 109                     | 118                                  | 187                     | 596                                  | ...                            | 14           | 17,161                 | 4,739      |          |
|            | Mynpoory, ...       | 1,515         | 476                                 | 276                               | 599                 | 1,331             | 476                     | 148                                  | 241                     | 416                                  | ...                            | 12           | 15,160                 | 4,759      |          |
|            | Etawah, ...         | 1,957         | 746                                 | 726                               | 570                 | 1,626             | 828                     | 129                                  | 209                     | 414                                  | 2                              | 17           | 19,720                 | 3,615      |          |
|            | Etah, ...           | 1,849         | 428                                 | 60                                | 631                 | 809               | 93                      | 115                                  | 58                      | 470                                  | 2                              | 24           | 12,680                 | 6,763      |          |
|            | Total, ...          | 10,867        | 4,357                               | 1,336                             | 4,600               | 7,305             | 1,584                   | 782                                  | 871                     | 3,377                                | 35                             | 99           | 1,94,809               | 61,247     |          |
|            | Allahabad, ...      | 2,653         | 1,083                               | 78                                | 1,429               | 1,655             | 53                      | 474                                  | 97                      | 931                                  | 6                              | 22           | 51,333                 | 10,817     |          |
|            | Cawnpore, ...       | 3,618         | 1,956                               | 93                                | 1,817               | 1,904             | 32                      | 197                                  | 39                      | 1,530                                | 2                              | 27           | 55,378                 | 14,064     |          |
|            | Futtehpore, ...     | 1,697         | 687                                 | 47                                | 621                 | 903               | 140                     | 153                                  | 107                     | 454                                  | 15                             | 22           | 26,781                 | 6,497      |          |
|            | Banda, ...          | 1,384         | 498                                 | 86                                | 717                 | 986               | 62                      | 142                                  | 192                     | 535                                  | 7                              | 7            | 18,127                 | 4,346      |          |
|            | Humeerpore, ...     | 927           | 446                                 | 45                                | 463                 | 623               | 71                      | 122                                  | 75                      | 351                                  | ...                            | 4            | 10,233                 | 3,649      |          |
|            | Jounpore, ...       | 1,950         | 686                                 | 155                               | 603                 | 852               | 82                      | 147                                  | 148                     | 399                                  | 9                              | 9            | 21,844                 | 3,400      |          |
|            | Total, ...          | 12,199        | 5,356                               | 504                               | 5,650               | 6,923             | 440                     | 1,235                                | 658                     | 4,200                                | 39                             | 91           | 1,83,696               | 42,773     |          |
|            | Benares, ...        | 2,594         | 1,498                               | 141                               | 1,724               | 2,057             | 119                     | 136                                  | 157                     | 1,576                                | 15                             | 26           | 75,137                 | 24,979     |          |
|            | Goruckpore, ...     | 1,648         | 1,064                               | 29                                | 1,105               | 1,227             | 32                      | 463                                  | 16                      | 693                                  | 1                              | 22           | 38,620                 | 17,673     |          |
|            | Azimgurh, ...       | 2,634         | 1,177                               | 14                                | 1,075               | 1,181             | 23                      | 277                                  | 18                      | 659                                  | 3                              | 35           | 40,141                 | 8,298      |          |
|            | Mirzapore, ...      | 1,690         | 931                                 | 2                                 | 1,141               | 1,413             | 57                      | 275                                  | 125                     | 872                                  | 2                              | 44           | 24,587                 | 16,293     |          |
|            | Ghazeeppore, ...    | 2,922         | 1,501                               | 206                               | 1,682               | 2,337             | 350                     | 287                                  | 270                     | 1,351                                | 3                              | 22           | 46,808                 | 15,215     |          |
|            | Bustee, ...         | 1,410         | 946                                 | 4                                 | 657                 | 734               | 33                      | 199                                  | 8                       | 441                                  | 8                              | 25           | 21,807                 | 6,311      |          |
|            | Total, ...          | 12,898        | 7,117                               | 396                               | 7,364               | 8,949             | 614                     | 1,637                                | 594                     | 5,592                                | 32                             | 174          | 2,47,100               | 88,769     |          |
|            | Jhansie, ...        | 959           | 675                                 | 28                                | 422                 | 501               | 22                      | 70                                   | 43                      | 356                                  | 1                              | 9            | 11,573                 | 5,569      |          |
|            | Jaloun, ...         | 1,078         | 508                                 | 3                                 | 612                 | 716               | 23                      | 116                                  | 73                      | 488                                  | 3                              | 13           | 13,753                 | 4,641      |          |
|            | Lullutpore, ...     | 1,266         | 295                                 | 50                                | 317                 | 439               | 38                      | 89                                   | 59                      | 213                                  | 2                              | 28           | 12,677                 | 6,382      |          |
|            | Total, ...          | 3,903         | 1,478                               | 81                                | 1,351               | 1,656             | 83                      | 275                                  | 175                     | 1,057                                | 6                              | 50           | 38,003                 | 15,592     |          |
|            | Ajmere, ...         | 2,162         | 1,014                               | 2                                 | 665                 | 721               | 19                      | 106                                  | 32                      | 533                                  | 17                             | 14           | 6,285                  | 14,517     |          |
|            | Terrai, ...         | 220           | 188                                 | 25                                | 72                  | 92                | 7                       | 12                                   | 13                      | 15                                   | ...                            | ...          | 5,712                  | 1,188      |          |
|            | Kumaon, ...         | 258           | 75                                  | 98                                | 114                 | 372               | 91                      | 18                                   | 205                     | 47                                   | ...                            | 13           | 4,347                  | 2,455      |          |
|            | Gurhwal, ...        | 83            | 24                                  | 7                                 | 40                  | 148               | ...                     | ...                                  | ...                     | ...                                  | ...                            | 3            | 675                    | 205        |          |
|            | Total, ...          | 341           | 99                                  | 105                               | 154                 | 520               | 91                      | 18                                   | 205                     | 47                                   | ...                            | 16           | 5,022                  | 2,660      |          |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, ...    | 65,413        | 30,320                              | 4,404                             | 26,955              | 37,861            | 4,958                   | 5,644                                | 4,700                   | 19,972                               | 222                            | 658          | 10,70,588              | 3,50,726   |          |



## APPENDIX

## No. V.—DETECTION

Return showing results in the detection and prosecution

| Divisions.          | Districts. | MURDERS. |                     |                                   |           |                 |                         |                              |                         |                              | DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES. |                     |                                   |           |                 |                         |                              |                         |                              |
|---------------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
|                     |            | Cases.   |                     |                                   | Persons   |                 |                         |                              |                         |                              | Cases.                   |                     |                                   | Persons   |                 |                         |                              |                         |                              |
|                     |            | Total.   | INVESTIGATED        |                                   | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | ACQUITTED.              |                              | CON-DEMNED.             |                              | Total.                   | INVESTIGATED        |                                   | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | ACQUITTED.              |                              | CON-DEMNED.             |                              |
|                     |            |          | By Police suo motu. | By Police on order of Magistrate. |           |                 | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police suo motu. | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police suo motu. |                          | By Police suo motu. | By Police on order of Magistrate. |           |                 | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police suo motu. | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police suo motu. |
|                     |            |          |                     |                                   |           |                 |                         |                              |                         |                              |                          |                     |                                   |           |                 |                         |                              |                         |                              |
| Meerut, ...         | 12         | 12       | ...                 | 16                                | 19        | 3               | 4                       | ...                          | 11                      | 10                           | 10                       | ...                 | 12                                | 12        | ...             | 4                       | ...                          | 8                       |                              |
| Allypore, ...       | 7          | 7        | ...                 | 6                                 | 21        | 12              | ...                     | 3                            | 4                       | 5                            | 5                        | ...                 | 4                                 | 5         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| Seharunpore, ...    | 2          | 3        | ...                 | 10                                | 10        | ...             | 4                       | ...                          | 6                       | 7                            | 8                        | ...                 | 4                                 | 6         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 4                       |                              |
| Mozuffernugger, ... | 5          | 5        | ...                 | 12                                | 17        | 6               | ...                     | 3                            | ...                     | 10                           | 3                        | ...                 | 3                                 | 7         | ...             | ...                     | 4                            | 3                       |                              |
| Booldshuhur, ...    | 3          | 3        | ...                 | 11                                | 11        | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 11                      | 9                            | 12                       | ...                 | 3                                 | 9         | ...             | 1                       | 4                            | 2                       |                              |
| Dehra Doon, ...     | ...        | ...      | ...                 | ...                               | ...       | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | ...                     | ...                          | ...                      | ...                 | ...                               | ...       | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| Total, ...          | 29         | 30       | ...                 | 55                                | 78        | 21              | 8                       | 6                            | 32                      | 41                           | 38                       | ...                 | 26                                | 39        | 4               | 5                       | 8                            | 17                      |                              |
| Bareilly, ...       | 16         | 18       | 2                   | 35                                | 53        | 14              | 5                       | ...                          | 26                      | 6                            | 8                        | ...                 | 11                                | 17        | 2               | 6                       | ...                          | 9                       |                              |
| Bijnour, ...        | 2          | 2        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 2                       | 5                            | 5                        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| Moradabad, ...      | 16         | 15       | 1                   | 30                                | 32        | ...             | 2                       | 2                            | 26                      | 11                           | 9                        | 1                   | 22                                | 21        | 1               | ...                     | ...                          | 12                      |                              |
| Budaon, ...         | 15         | 15       | ...                 | 22                                | 40        | 7               | 3                       | 18                           | 12                      | 8                            | 10                       | ...                 | 12                                | 17        | 3               | 1                       | 9                            | 4                       |                              |
| Shahjehanpore, ...  | 11         | 11       | ...                 | 15                                | 16        | 1               | ...                     | ...                          | 15                      | 9                            | 9                        | ...                 | 6                                 | 6         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 1                       |                              |
| Total, ...          | 60         | 61       | 3                   | 106                               | 145       | 22              | 10                      | 20                           | 81                      | 39                           | 41                       | 1                   | 55                                | 65        | 6               | 7                       | 9                            | 26                      |                              |
| Agra, ...           | 11         | 11       | ...                 | 10                                | 13        | ...             | 2                       | 1                            | 10                      | 29                           | 29                       | ...                 | 18                                | 24        | 6               | 5                       | ...                          | 11                      |                              |
| Muttra, ...         | 6          | 6        | ...                 | 22                                | 24        | 2               | 1                       | ...                          | 20                      | 12                           | 13                       | ...                 | 19                                | 25        | 8               | 2                       | 5                            | 10                      |                              |
| Furruckabad, ...    | 17         | 17       | ...                 | 43                                | 44        | ...             | 17                      | ...                          | 13                      | 10                           | 10                       | ...                 | 11                                | 11        | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 2                       |                              |
| Mynpoory, ...       | 18         | 14       | 6                   | 27                                | 40        | 9               | 7                       | 3                            | 20                      | 6                            | 5                        | 1                   | 6                                 | 13        | 4               | ...                     | 3                            | 6                       |                              |
| Etawah, ...         | 12         | 14       | 1                   | 18                                | 25        | 2               | 1                       | ...                          | 16                      | 7                            | 9                        | ...                 | 8                                 | 13        | 5               | 2                       | ...                          | 9                       |                              |
| Etah, ...           | 8          | 10       | ...                 | 16                                | 27        | 3               | 7                       | 2                            | 11                      | 5                            | 5                        | 2                   | 2                                 | 7         | ...             | ...                     | 5                            | 2                       |                              |
| Total, ...          | 72         | 72       | 7                   | 136                               | 173       | 16              | 35                      | 6                            | 90                      | 69                           | 71                       | 3                   | 64                                | 93        | 23              | 9                       | 13                           | 40                      |                              |
| Allahabad, ...      | 8          | 8        | ...                 | 30                                | 36        | ...             | 7                       | 2                            | 15                      | 15                           | 14                       | 1                   | 27                                | 30        | 2               | 4                       | ...                          | 23                      |                              |
| Cawnpore, ...       | 23         | 23       | ...                 | 62                                | 62        | ...             | 10                      | ...                          | 50                      | 25                           | 25                       | ...                 | 23                                | 23        | ...             | 10                      | ...                          | 9                       |                              |
| Futtehpore, ...     | 10         | 10       | ...                 | 16                                | 18        | ...             | 11                      | 2                            | 5                       | 19                           | 19                       | ...                 | 19                                | 26        | 7               | 10                      | ...                          | 7                       |                              |
| Banda, ...          | 2          | 2        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 3                       | 13                           | 14                       | ...                 | 34                                | 34        | ...             | 6                       | ...                          | 26                      |                              |
| Humeerpore, ...     | 4          | 4        | ...                 | 3                                 | 6         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 6                       | 9                            | 9                        | ...                 | 13                                | 15        | 2               | 9                       | ...                          | 4                       |                              |
| Jounpore, ...       | 6          | 6        | ...                 | 15                                | 17        | ...             | 3                       | ...                          | 10                      | 8                            | 7                        | 1                   | 15                                | 15        | ...             | 5                       | ...                          | 10                      |                              |
| Total, ...          | 53         | 53       | ...                 | 130                               | 143       | ...             | 31                      | 4                            | 89                      | 89                           | 88                       | 2                   | 131                               | 143       | 11              | 44                      | ...                          | 79                      |                              |
| Benares, ...        | 10         | 11       | ...                 | 16                                | 17        | 1               | ...                     | ...                          | 16                      | 7                            | 7                        | ...                 | 8                                 | 13        | 6               | 1                       | 1                            | 9                       |                              |
| Goruckpore, ...     | 14         | 13       | 1                   | 19                                | 20        | 1               | 9                       | ...                          | 10                      | 18                           | 18                       | ...                 | 40                                | 42        | ...             | 19                      | ...                          | 27                      |                              |
| Azimghurh, ...      | 11         | 11       | ...                 | 18                                | 18        | ...             | 4                       | ...                          | 5                       | 50                           | 49                       | ...                 | 75                                | 88        | 1               | 26                      | ...                          | 45                      |                              |
| Mirzapore, ...      | 9          | 9        | ...                 | 19                                | 23        | 11              | 1                       | 1                            | 10                      | 21                           | 21                       | ...                 | 90                                | 100       | 3               | 53                      | ...                          | 33                      |                              |
| Ghazeepore, ...     | 5          | 8        | 1                   | 5                                 | 10        | 2               | 4                       | 2                            | 2                       | 24                           | 5                        | ...                 | 94                                | 117       | 8               | 30                      | 8                            | 48                      |                              |
| Bustee, ...         | 10         | 10       | ...                 | 8                                 | 9         | 1               | 2                       | ...                          | 5                       | 12                           | 12                       | ...                 | 24                                | 25        | ...             | 23                      | ...                          | 2                       |                              |
| Total, ...          | 59         | 62       | 2                   | 85                                | 97        | 16              | 20                      | 3                            | 48                      | 129                          | 131                      | 5                   | 331                               | 385       | 18              | 152                     | 9                            | 164                     |                              |
| Jhansie, ...        | 5          | 7        | ...                 | 8                                 | 9         | ...             | 5                       | ...                          | 4                       | 6                            | 6                        | ...                 | 2                                 | 2         | ...             | 2                       | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| Jaloun, ...         | 4          | 4        | ...                 | 4                                 | 7         | 3               | ...                     | ...                          | 2                       | 2                            | 2                        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | 2                       | ...                          | 2                       |                              |
| Lullutpore, ...     | 2          | 2        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 4                       | 7                            | 8                        | ...                 | 3                                 | 3         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 2                       |                              |
| Total, ...          | 11         | 13       | ...                 | 16                                | 20        | 3               | 5                       | ...                          | 10                      | 15                           | 16                       | ...                 | 9                                 | 9         | ...             | 4                       | ...                          | 4                       |                              |
| Ajmere, ...         | 4          | 4        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 2                       | 49                           | 49                       | ...                 | 32                                | 34        | ...             | 13                      | ...                          | 15                      |                              |
| Terrai, ...         | 1          | ...      | 1                   | ...                               | 1         | ...             | ...                     | 1                            | ...                     | ...                          | ...                      | ...                 | ...                               | ...       | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| Kumaon, ...         | 2          | 2        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 1                       | 1                            | 1                        | ...                 | 1                                 | 1         | ...             | 1                       | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| Gurhwal, ...        | ...        | ...      | ...                 | ...                               | ...       | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | ...                     | ...                          | ...                      | ...                 | ...                               | ...       | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| Total, ...          | 2          | 2        | ...                 | 4                                 | 4         | ...             | ...                     | ...                          | 1                       | 1                            | 1                        | ...                 | 1                                 | 1         | ...             | 1                       | ...                          | ...                     |                              |
| GRAND TOTAL, ...    | 291        | 297      | 13                  | 536                               | 665       | 78              | 109                     | 40                           | 353                     | 432                          | 435                      | 11                  | 649                               | 769       | 62              | 235                     | 39                           | 345                     |                              |

**NO. V.**  
**AND PROSECUTION.**  
*of Murders and Offences against Property.*

| LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS. |                             |                                   |           |                 |                         |                                      |                         |                                      |  | THEFTS |                             |                                   |           |                 |                         |                                      |                         |                                      |  |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Cases.                  |                             |                                   | Persons   |                 |                         |                                      |                         |                                      |  | Cases. |                             |                                   | Persons.  |                 |                         |                                      |                         |                                      |  |
| Total.                  | INVESTIGATED                |                                   | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | ACQUITTED.              |                                      | CON-DEMNED.             |                                      |  | Total. | INVESTIGATED                |                                   | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | ACQUITTED.              |                                      | CON-DEMNED.             |                                      |  |
|                         | By Police <i>suo motu</i> . | By Police on order of Magistrate. |           |                 | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> . | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> . |  |        | By Police <i>suo motu</i> . | By Police on order of Magistrate. |           |                 | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> . | Summoned by Magistrate. | Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> . |  |
| 281                     | 181                         | ...                               | 47        | 48              | ...                     | 11                                   | ...                     | 37                                   |  | 1,289  | 937                         | 29                                | 406       | 448             | 45                      | 126                                  | 11                      | 252                                  |  |
| 756                     | 467                         | 2                                 | 67        | 76              | 4                       | 17                                   | ...                     | 49                                   |  | 1,130  | 390                         | 9                                 | 264       | 318             | 15                      | 73                                   | 30                      | 160                                  |  |
| 513                     | 104                         | 1                                 | 31        | 34              | ...                     | 7                                    | 3                       | 21                                   |  | 963    | 222                         | 22                                | 156       | 197             | 28                      | 27                                   | 13                      | 121                                  |  |
| 212                     | 19                          | 2                                 | 23        | 26              | 1                       | 7                                    | 2                       | 16                                   |  | 688    | 75                          | 60                                | 108       | 241             | 105                     | 23                                   | 27                      | 61                                   |  |
| 199                     | 153                         | 1                                 | 53        | 62              | ...                     | 80                                   | ...                     | 41                                   |  | 725    | 348                         | 4                                 | 177       | 190             | 5                       | 46                                   | 2                       | 132                                  |  |
| 40                      | 26                          | ...                               | 16        | 16              | ...                     | 5                                    | ...                     | 11                                   |  | 220    | 136                         | 2                                 | 88        | 87              | ...                     | 13                                   | ...                     | 74                                   |  |
| 2,001                   | 950                         | 6                                 | 237       | 262             | 5                       | 67                                   | 5                       | 175                                  |  | 5,015  | 2,108                       | 126                               | 1,199     | 1,481           | 198                     | 308                                  | 83                      | 800                                  |  |
| 411                     | 436                         | ...                               | 134       | 139             | ...                     | 35                                   | 1                       | 92                                   |  | 1,723  | 1,521                       | 16                                | 646       | 713             | 24                      | 98                                   | 16                      | 546                                  |  |
| 664                     | 535                         | ...                               | 65        | 89              | ...                     | ...                                  | 4                       | 26                                   |  | 651    | 509                         | ...                               | 67        | 92              | ...                     | 1                                    | 4                       | 38                                   |  |
| 287                     | 169                         | 7                                 | 43        | 57              | 5                       | 7                                    | 8                       | 35                                   |  | 1,394  | 677                         | 31                                | 261       | 337             | 50                      | 42                                   | 24                      | 183                                  |  |
| 212                     | 117                         | 6                                 | 58        | 67              | 14                      | 1                                    | 45                      | 5                                    |  | 1,703  | 562                         | 55                                | 379       | 498             | 121                     | 71                                   | 258                     | 34                                   |  |
| 623                     | 125                         | 9                                 | 102       | 105             | ...                     | 20                                   | 2                       | 71                                   |  | 1,052  | 297                         | 18                                | 346       | 361             | 2                       | 79                                   | 3                       | 245                                  |  |
| 2,197                   | 1,382                       | 22                                | 402       | 457             | 19                      | 63                                   | 60                      | 229                                  |  | 6,523  | 3,566                       | 120                               | 1,699     | 2,001           | 197                     | 291                                  | 305                     | 1,046                                |  |
| 742                     | 265                         | ...                               | 152       | 159             | 3                       | 27                                   | ...                     | 111                                  |  | 1,378  | 634                         | 1                                 | 484       | 523             | 5                       | 70                                   | 8                       | 430                                  |  |
| 303                     | 100                         | ...                               | 81        | 88              | 2                       | 25                                   | 3                       | 56                                   |  | 544    | 163                         | 5                                 | 150       | 173             | 6                       | 34                                   | 7                       | 122                                  |  |
| 405                     | 164                         | 10                                | 69        | 84              | 2                       | 11                                   | ...                     | 42                                   |  | 609    | 387                         | 47                                | 506       | 561             | 15                      | 58                                   | 35                      | 266                                  |  |
| 270                     | 116                         | ...                               | 101       | 110             | 4                       | 21                                   | 3                       | 72                                   |  | 569    | 208                         | 43                                | 252       | 393             | 98                      | 55                                   | 42                      | 172                                  |  |
| 145                     | 117                         | 1                                 | 57        | 63              | 5                       | 17                                   | 1                       | 32                                   |  | 917    | 354                         | 21                                | 257       | 304             | 24                      | 55                                   | 17                      | 189                                  |  |
| 364                     | 37                          | ...                               | 38        | 38              | ...                     | 11                                   | ...                     | 23                                   |  | 912    | 209                         | 32                                | 206       | 278             | 52                      | 39                                   | 17                      | 122                                  |  |
| 2,229                   | 799                         | 11                                | 498       | 542             | 16                      | 112                                  | 7                       | 336                                  |  | 4,929  | 1,955                       | 149                               | 1,855     | 2,232           | 200                     | 311                                  | 126                     | 1,301                                |  |
| 722                     | 178                         | 6                                 | 227       | 262             | ...                     | 103                                  | 11                      | 134                                  |  | 1,283  | 592                         | 17                                | 673       | 726             | 8                       | 219                                  | 14                      | 444                                  |  |
| 443                     | 279                         | 10                                | 173       | 178             | 3                       | 31                                   | 2                       | 120                                  |  | 1,764  | 998                         | 45                                | 807       | 835             | 16                      | 89                                   | ...                     | 689                                  |  |
| 569                     | 167                         | 10                                | 115       | 150             | 19                      | 45                                   | 6                       | 65                                   |  | 629    | 337                         | 7                                 | 241       | 330             | 51                      | 45                                   | 23                      | 202                                  |  |
| 300                     | 85                          | ...                               | 45        | 46              | ...                     | 9                                    | ...                     | 32                                   |  | 707    | 177                         | 8                                 | 172       | 195             | 7                       | 51                                   | 13                      | 106                                  |  |
| 209                     | 71                          | 5                                 | 54        | 78              | 5                       | 18                                   | 12                      | 41                                   |  | 463    | 206                         | 17                                | 173       | 233             | 31                      | 52                                   | 26                      | 123                                  |  |
| 574                     | 190                         | 3                                 | 147       | 170             | 6                       | 33                                   | 11                      | 104                                  |  | 545    | 210                         | 42                                | 231       | 275             | 16                      | 46                                   | 22                      | 159                                  |  |
| 2,817                   | 970                         | 34                                | 761       | 884             | 33                      | 239                                  | 42                      | 496                                  |  | 5,391  | 2,520                       | 136                               | 2,297     | 2,594           | 129                     | 502                                  | 98                      | 1,723                                |  |
| 831                     | 273                         | ...                               | 173       | 180             | 2                       | 15                                   | ...                     | 148                                  |  | 1,064  | 708                         | 38                                | 762       | 846             | 47                      | 50                                   | 22                      | 700                                  |  |
| 569                     | 353                         | 3                                 | 211       | 236             | 6                       | 85                                   | 4                       | 141                                  |  | 802    | 447                         | 15                                | 467       | 504             | 12                      | 165                                  | 10                      | 313                                  |  |
| 776                     | 325                         | 2                                 | 218       | 243             | 3                       | 61                                   | ...                     | 142                                  |  | 1,253  | 542                         | 7                                 | 524       | 550             | 9                       | 138                                  | 5                       | 293                                  |  |
| 382                     | 142                         | ...                               | 186       | 199             | ...                     | 37                                   | 6                       | 149                                  |  | 788    | 419                         | ...                               | 564       | 579             | ...                     | 121                                  | 1                       | 436                                  |  |
| 982                     | 417                         | 21                                | 172       | 212             | 13                      | 36                                   | 24                      | 136                                  |  | 1,003  | 508                         | 73                                | 479       | 722             | 155                     | 143                                  | 54                      | 300                                  |  |
| 636                     | 324                         | 1                                 | 226       | 251             | 9                       | 67                                   | 2                       | 154                                  |  | 597    | 467                         | 2                                 | 284       | 318             | 18                      | 58                                   | 2                       | 222                                  |  |
| 4,176                   | 1,834                       | 27                                | 1,186     | 1,321           | 33                      | 301                                  | 36                      | 870                                  |  | 5,507  | 3,091                       | 135                               | 3,080     | 3,519           | 271                     | 675                                  | 94                      | 2,264                                |  |
| 167                     | 102                         | 2                                 | 73        | 76              | 1                       | 7                                    | 2                       | 66                                   |  | 648    | 457                         | 11                                | 234       | 252             | 8                       | 34                                   | 8                       | 196                                  |  |
| 221                     | 124                         | ...                               | 66        | 63              | 4                       | 13                                   | 1                       | 44                                   |  | 565    | 211                         | 2                                 | 213       | 234             | 8                       | 44                                   | 6                       | 165                                  |  |
| 375                     | 78                          | 5                                 | 77        | 93              | 2                       | 19                                   | 6                       | 56                                   |  | 754    | 130                         | 29                                | 162       | 220             | 12                      | 42                                   | 29                      | 122                                  |  |
| 763                     | 304                         | 7                                 | 216       | 232             | 7                       | 39                                   | 9                       | 166                                  |  | 1,967  | 798                         | 42                                | 609       | 706             | 28                      | 120                                  | 43                      | 483                                  |  |
| 515                     | 236                         | 1                                 | 52        | 60              | ...                     | 8                                    | 8                       | 43                                   |  | 1,318  | 487                         | ...                               | 288       | 317             | 12                      | 42                                   | 10                      | 237                                  |  |
| 1                       | 1                           | ...                               | 1         | 1               | ...                     | ...                                  | ...                     | 1                                    |  | 212    | 180                         | 20                                | 67        | 77              | 5                       | 9                                    | 5                       | 13                                   |  |
| ...                     | ...                         | ...                               | ...       | ...             | ...                     | ...                                  | ...                     | ...                                  |  | 129    | 61                          | 23                                | 77        | 112             | 10                      | 13                                   | 43                      | 30                                   |  |
| 2                       | 3                           | ...                               | 4         | 5               | 1                       | ...                                  | ...                     | 4                                    |  | 25     | 18                          | 7                                 | 29        | 50              | 7                       | 15                                   | 7                       | 10                                   |  |
| 2                       | 3                           | ...                               | 4         | 5               | 1                       | ...                                  | ...                     | 4                                    |  | 154    | 79                          | 30                                | 106       | 162             | 17                      | 28                                   | 50                      | 40                                   |  |
| 14,701                  | 6,479                       | 108                               | 3,357     | 3,764           | 114                     | 829                                  | 167                     | 2,320                                |  | 31,016 | 14,784                      | 758                               | 11,200    | 13,089          | 1,057                   | 2,286                                | 814                     | 7,827                                |  |

## APPENDIX

No. 6.—GENERAL

*Caste Return of the North-Western*

| Divisions. | Districts.          | SUB-INSPECTORS AND HEAD CONSTABLES. |             |           |           |                              |         |            |           |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|
|            |                     | Christiana.                         | Mahomedans. | Brahmins. | Rajpoots. | Hindoos of all other Castes. | Saikha. | Punjabees. | Goorkhas. |
|            | Meerut, ...         | 1                                   | 95          | 17        | 10        | 45                           | 23      | 5          | 23        |
|            | Allygurh, ...       | 6                                   | 45          | 24        | 2         | 51                           | 10      | ...        | ...       |
|            | Seharunpore, ...    | 1                                   | 68          | 9         | 8         | 23                           | 13      | ...        | 1         |
|            | Mozuffernugger, ... | ...                                 | 54          | 8         | 6         | 20                           | 7       | 1          | 3         |
|            | Boolundshuhur, ...  | ...                                 | 25          | 14        | 8         | 57                           | 6       | 9          | 5         |
|            | Dehra Doon, ...     | ...                                 | 19          | 5         | 3         | 13                           | ...     | ...        | ...       |
|            | Total, ...          | 8                                   | 306         | 77        | 37        | 209                          | 59      | 15         | 32        |
|            | Bareilly, ...       | 1                                   | 68          | 17        | 1         | 82                           | 5       | ...        | ...       |
|            | Bijnour, ...        | ...                                 | 30          | 14        | 22        | 24                           | 3       | ...        | 6         |
|            | Moradabad, ...      | ...                                 | 57          | 6         | ...       | 38                           | 7       | ...        | 24        |
|            | Budaon, ...         | 1                                   | 36          | 9         | ...       | 58                           | 5       | ...        | 6         |
|            | Shahjehanpore, ...  | ...                                 | 33          | 14        | 1         | 41                           | 8       | ...        | 8         |
|            | Total, ...          | 2                                   | 224         | 60        | 24        | 243                          | 28      | ...        | 44        |
|            | Agra, ...           | 7                                   | 100         | 14        | 12        | 39                           | 19      | 2          | ...       |
|            | Muttra, ...         | 2                                   | 66          | 13        | 4         | 33                           | 4       | 2          | ...       |
|            | Furruckabad, ...    | 3                                   | 43          | 17        | 14        | 39                           | 3       | 9          | ...       |
|            | Mynpoory, ...       | 1                                   | 38          | 11        | 7         | 26                           | 9       | 2          | ...       |
|            | Etawah, ...         | 3                                   | 44          | 8         | ...       | 38                           | 8       | ...        | ...       |
|            | Etah, ...           | ...                                 | 28          | ...       | ...       | 27                           | 23      | ...        | 2         |
|            | Total, ...          | 16                                  | 319         | 63        | 37        | 202                          | 66      | 15         | 2         |
|            | Allahabad, ...      | 5                                   | 93          | 29        | ...       | 99                           | 5       | ...        | ...       |
|            | Cawnpore, ...       | ...                                 | 71          | 20        | 6         | 65                           | 1       | ...        | ...       |
|            | Futtehpore, ...     | ...                                 | 60          | 11        | 9         | 18                           | 2       | ...        | ...       |
|            | Banda, ...          | 1                                   | 48          | 9         | 3         | 46                           | 10      | 3          | ...       |
|            | Humeerpore, ...     | ...                                 | 51          | 9         | 14        | 21                           | 1       | ...        | 1         |
|            | Jounpore, ...       | ...                                 | 46          | ...       | ...       | 55                           | ...     | ...        | ...       |
|            | Total, ...          | 6                                   | 369         | 78        | 32        | 304                          | 19      | 3          | 1         |
|            | Benares, ...        | ...                                 | 48          | 16        | 2         | 69                           | 6       | ...        | 2         |
|            | Goruckpore, ...     | 2                                   | 61          | 14        | 3         | 41                           | 2       | ...        | ...       |
|            | Azimgurh, ...       | ...                                 | 48          | 7         | 16        | 31                           | 17      | 1          | ...       |
|            | Mirzapore, ...      | 1                                   | 60          | 15        | 9         | 30                           | 8       | ...        | 2         |
|            | Ghazeepore, ...     | ...                                 | 76          | 11        | 11        | 33                           | 2       | ...        | 3         |
|            | Bustee, ...         | ...                                 | 39          | 6         | 1         | 22                           | ...     | ...        | 1         |
|            | Total, ...          | 3                                   | 332         | 69        | 42        | 226                          | 35      | 1          | 8         |
|            | Jhansie, ...        | ...                                 | 43          | 35        | 19        | 34                           | 5       | ...        | ...       |
|            | Jaloun, ...         | 4                                   | 28          | 23        | ...       | 50                           | ...     | ...        | ...       |
|            | Lullutpore, ...     | 1                                   | 23          | 10        | ...       | 28                           | 14      | 7          | ...       |
|            | Total, ...          | 5                                   | 94          | 68        | 19        | 112                          | 19      | 7          | ...       |
|            | Ajmere, ...         | 2                                   | 39          | 10        | 8         | 33                           | ...     | ...        | ...       |
|            | GRAND TOTAL, ...    | 42                                  | 1,683       | 425       | 199       | 1,329                        | 226     | 41         | 87        |

## No. VI.

## RETURN.

## Provinces' Constabulary.

## MOUNTED AND FOOT CONSTABLES.

| Christians. | Mahomedans. | Brahmins. | Rajpoots. | Hindocs of all other Castes. | Sekhs. | Punjabees. | Goorkhas. | Total. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| ...         | 574         | 142       | 134       | 214                          | 116    | 37         | 119       | 1,336  | 1,554        |
| ...         | 192         | 150       | 16        | 311                          | 29     | ...        | 1         | 699    | 832          |
| 1           | 424         | 90        | 48        | 124                          | 42     | 14         | 6         | 749    | 877          |
| ...         | 293         | 72        | 70        | 105                          | 14     | 8          | 10        | 572    | 672          |
| 1           | 122         | 84        | 87        | 203                          | 32     | 81         | 24        | 634    | 758          |
| ...         | 46          | 30        | 35        | 57                           | ...    | 1          | 11        | 180    | 220          |
| 2           | 1,651       | 568       | 390       | 1,014                        | 233    | 141        | 171       | 4,170  | 4,913        |
| ...         | 349         | 186       | 7         | 504                          | 32     | ...        | 28        | 1,106  | 1,280        |
| ...         | 147         | 88        | 64        | 128                          | 8      | ...        | 43        | 478    | 577          |
| ...         | 348         | 67        | 24        | 202                          | 43     | ...        | 23        | 707    | 839          |
| 2           | 181         | 80        | 1         | 262                          | 24     | ...        | 55        | 605    | 720          |
| ...         | 212         | 97        | 3         | 164                          | 45     | ...        | 45        | 566    | 671          |
| 2           | 1,237       | 518       | 99        | 1,260                        | 152    | ...        | 194       | 3,462  | 4,067        |
| 3           | 461         | 183       | 119       | 175                          | 142    | 50         | 2         | 1,135  | 1,328        |
| ...         | 357         | 125       | 83        | 110                          | 13     | 2          | ...       | 690    | 814          |
| 3           | 268         | 164       | 86        | 184                          | 17     | 26         | ...       | 748    | 876          |
| 2           | 163         | 73        | 83        | 79                           | 44     | 19         | ...       | 454    | 548          |
| 1           | 178         | 82        | ...       | 182                          | 21     | ...        | ...       | 464    | 565          |
| ...         | 139         | 45        | 1         | 182                          | 36     | 2          | ...       | 405    | 485          |
| 9           | 1,566       | 672       | 372       | 912                          | 273    | 90         | 2         | 3,896  | 4,616        |
| ...         | 332         | 267       | ...       | 569                          | 22     | ...        | ...       | 1,190  | 1,421        |
| ...         | 150         | 180       | 137       | 351                          | 33     | 3          | ...       | 844    | 1,007        |
| ...         | 152         | 108       | 89        | 122                          | ...    | ...        | ...       | 471    | 571          |
| ...         | 181         | 77        | 51        | 174                          | 30     | 21         | 1         | 535    | 655          |
| ...         | 178         | 102       | 74        | 105                          | 5      | ...        | 15        | 479    | 576          |
| ...         | 232         | ...       | ...       | 213                          | ...    | ...        | ...       | 445    | 546          |
| ...         | 1,225       | 734       | 341       | 1,534                        | 90     | 24         | 16        | 3,964  | 4,776        |
| ...         | 277         | 186       | 26        | 467                          | 8      | ...        | 14        | 978    | 1,121        |
| 3           | 175         | 123       | 90        | 161                          | 9      | 1          | 1         | 563    | 686          |
| ...         | 194         | 73        | 156       | 110                          | 44     | 1          | ...       | 578    | 698          |
| ...         | 222         | 128       | 93        | 132                          | 13     | ...        | 20        | 608    | 733          |
| ...         | 307         | 67        | 51        | 230                          | 8      | ...        | 11        | 674    | 810          |
| ...         | 75          | 101       | 52        | 60                           | ...    | 1          | 1         | 290    | 359          |
| 3           | 1,250       | 678       | 468       | 1,160                        | 82     | 3          | 47        | 3,691  | 4,407        |
| ...         | 201         | 137       | 100       | 226                          | 12     | 10         | 2         | 688    | 824          |
| ...         | 170         | 120       | 8         | 239                          | ...    | ...        | ...       | 537    | 642          |
| ...         | 107         | 50        | ...       | 180                          | 50     | 3          | ...       | 390    | 473          |
| ...         | 478         | 307       | 108       | 645                          | 62     | 13         | 2         | 1,615  | 1,939        |
| ...         | 193         | 50        | 38        | 129                          | 2      | ...        | ...       | 412    | 504          |
| 16          | 7,600       | 3,527     | 1,816     | 6,654                        | 894    | 271        | 432       | 21,210 | 26,242       |

## Statement of Process and Orders of the Magistrate served and executed by

| Name of Districts.  | FOR ATTENDANCE OF COMPLAINANTS. |          |             |               |        | FOR ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES. |          |               |             |               |               |        |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
|                     | Summons.                        | Warrant. | Attachment. | Other Orders. | Total. | Summons.                     | Warrant. | Proclamation. | Attachment. | Sale Warrant. | Other Orders. | Total. |
| Meerut, ...         | 68                              | ...      | ...         | 43            | 111    | 590                          | 5        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 42            | 637    |
| Allypore, ...       | 274                             | 3        | ...         | 7             | 284    | 262                          | 3        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 25            | 290    |
| Seharunpore, ...    | 28                              | ...      | ...         | 5             | 33     | 419                          | 3        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 6             | 428    |
| Mozuffernugger, ... | 37                              | 9        | 1           | 32            | 79     | 779                          | 34       | 1             | ...         | ...           | 27            | 841    |
| Booldandahur, ...   | 139                             | ...      | ...         | 12            | 151    | 465                          | 3        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 7             | 475    |
| Dehra Doon, ...     | 8                               | 6        | ...         | 9             | 23     | 53                           | 3        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 2             | 58     |
| Total, ...          | 554                             | 18       | 1           | 108           | 681    | 2,568                        | 51       | 1             | ...         | ...           | 109           | 2,729  |
| Bareilly, ...       | 38                              | 1        | ...         | 227           | 266    | 731                          | 37       | ...           | 22          | ...           | 612           | 1,402  |
| Bijnour, ...        | 247                             | ...      | ...         | 47            | 294    | 329                          | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 3             | 332    |
| Moradabad, ...      | 14                              | ...      | ...         | ...           | 14     | 958                          | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 57            | 1,016  |
| Budaon, ...         | 55                              | ...      | ...         | 22            | 77     | 390                          | 30       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 41            | 461    |
| Shahjehanpore, ...  | 11                              | ...      | 11          | 42            | 64     | 844                          | 11       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 121           | 976    |
| Total, ...          | 365                             | 1        | 11          | 338           | 715    | 3,252                        | 79       | ...           | 22          | ...           | 834           | 4,187  |
| Agra, ...           | 122                             | ...      | ...         | 88            | 210    | 954                          | 24       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 108           | 1,086  |
| Muttra, ...         | 31                              | ...      | ...         | 4             | 35     | 117                          | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 118    |
| Furruckabad, ...    | 27                              | 3        | 1           | 52            | 83     | 603                          | 4        | ...           | 1           | ...           | 26            | 634    |
| Mynpoory, ...       | 72                              | ...      | ...         | 32            | 104    | 485                          | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 17            | 503    |
| Etawah, ...         | 81                              | 1        | ...         | 66            | 148    | 800                          | 14       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 40            | 854    |
| Etah, ...           | 21                              | 2        | 2           | 76            | 101    | 265                          | 7        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 65            | 337    |
| Total, ...          | 354                             | 6        | 3           | 318           | 681    | 3,224                        | 51       | ...           | 1           | ...           | 256           | 3,532  |
| Allahabad, ...      | 40                              | ...      | ...         | 20            | 60     | 1,651                        | ...      | ...           | 1           | ...           | 23            | 1,675  |
| Cawnpore, ...       | 13                              | 1        | ...         | 132           | 146    | 896                          | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 31            | 927    |
| Futtehpore, ...     | 77                              | ...      | ...         | ...           | 77     | 2,215                        | 22       | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 2,237  |
| Banda, ...          | ...                             | ...      | ...         | 88            | 88     | 872                          | 5        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 3             | 880    |
| Humeerpore, ...     | 94                              | ...      | ...         | 100           | 194    | 567                          | 2        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 40            | 609    |
| Jounpore, ...       | 10                              | ...      | ...         | 6             | 16     | 680                          | 5        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 2             | 687    |
| Total, ...          | 234                             | 1        | ...         | 346           | 581    | 6,881                        | 34       | ...           | 1           | ...           | 99            | 7,015  |
| Benares, ...        | 230                             | 1        | ...         | 1             | 232    | 454                          | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 454    |
| Goruckpore, ...     | 44                              | 1        | 13          | 62            | 120    | 1,127                        | 72       | 33            | ...         | ...           | 30            | 1,262  |
| Azimghurh, ...      | 48                              | 1        | ...         | 39            | 88     | 1,854                        | 14       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 43            | 1,911  |
| Mirzapore, ...      | 29                              | 1        | ...         | ...           | 30     | 482                          | 27       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 30            | 539    |
| Ghazeepore, ...     | 85                              | 28       | 1           | 37            | 146    | 1,353                        | 40       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 71            | 1,464  |
| Bustee, ...         | 6                               | ...      | ...         | 15            | 21     | 586                          | 28       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 9             | 623    |
| Total, ...          | 442                             | 27       | 14          | 154           | 637    | 5,856                        | 181      | 33            | ...         | ...           | 183           | 6,253  |
| Jhansie, ...        | 83                              | ...      | ...         | 11            | 94     | 943                          | 26       | 1             | ...         | ...           | 21            | 991    |
| Jaloun, ...         | 37                              | ...      | ...         | 9             | 46     | 846                          | 18       | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 864    |
| Lullitpore, ...     | 7                               | ...      | ...         | ...           | 7      | 336                          | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 336    |
| Total, ...          | 127                             | ...      | ...         | 20            | 147    | 2,125                        | 44       | 1             | ...         | ...           | 21            | 2,191  |
| Ajmere, ...         | 122                             | ...      | ...         | ...           | 122    | 1,301                        | 8        | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 1,309  |
| GRAND TOTAL, ...    | 2,196                           | 53       | 29          | 1,284         | 3,564  | 25,207                       | 448      | 35            | 24          | ...           | 1,502         | 27,216 |

## NO. VII.

*the Police in the North-Western Provinces, for the fourth quarter of 1866.*

| FOR ATTENDANCE OF THE ACCUSED. |          |               |             |               |               |        | FOR ATTENDANCE OF LAND-HOLDERS, FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY. |          |               |             |               |               |        |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| Summons.                       | Warrant. | Proclamation. | Attachment. | Sale Warrant. | Other Orders. | Total. | Summons.                                             | Warrant. | Proclamation. | Attachment. | Sale Warrant. | Other Orders. | Total. |
| 297                            | 42       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 36            | 375    | 4                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 4      |
| 555                            | 48       | 1             | 1           | 2             | 23            | 630    | 1                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 15            | 16     |
| 130                            | 15       | ...           | 1           | 3             | 5             | 154    | 4                                                    | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 3             | 8      |
| 595                            | 66       | 6             | 2           | ...           | 25            | 694    | 6                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 1             | 7      |
| 383                            | 61       | 11            | 1           | ...           | 34            | 490    | 6                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 2             | 8      |
| 79                             | 13       | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 92     | 1                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 5             | 6      |
| 2,039                          | 245      | 18            | 5           | 5             | 123           | 2,435  | 22                                                   | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 26            | 49     |
| 930                            | 132      | 27            | 7           | ...           | 203           | 1,399  | ...                                                  | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 25            | 26     |
| 471                            | 33       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 32            | 536    | ...                                                  | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 4             | 4      |
| 1,530                          | 55       | ...           | ...         | ...           | 1             | 1,586  | ...                                                  | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 53            | 53     |
| 1,337                          | 107      | 1             | 5           | 1             | 40            | 1,491  | 7                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 24            | 31     |
| 647                            | 57       | 6             | 2           | ...           | 43            | 755    | 2                                                    | ...      | ...           | 1           | 1             | 3             | 7      |
| 4,915                          | 384      | 34            | 14          | 1             | 319           | 5,667  | 9                                                    | 1        | ...           | 1           | 1             | 109           | 121    |
| 732                            | 110      | 5             | 2           | ...           | 99            | 948    | ...                                                  | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | ...    |
| 125                            | 14       | 1             | 1           | ...           | 1             | 142    | 1                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 3             | 4      |
| 931                            | 96       | 13            | 10          | 2             | 65            | 1,117  | 1                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 1      |
| 556                            | 42       | 30            | 1           | ...           | 52            | 681    | 9                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 5             | 14     |
| 637                            | 75       | 3             | 7           | ...           | 47            | 769    | 6                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 1             | 7      |
| 880                            | 79       | 21            | 10          | 1             | 503           | 1,494  | 8                                                    | ...      | ...           | 1           | ...           | 13            | 22     |
| 3,861                          | 416      | 73            | 31          | 3             | 767           | 5,151  | 25                                                   | ...      | ...           | 1           | ...           | 22            | 48     |
| 608                            | 81       | 1             | 6           | ...           | 17            | 713    | 2                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 3             | 5      |
| 227                            | 24       | ...           | 19          | ...           | 55            | 325    | ...                                                  | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | ...    |
| 1,060                          | 46       | 1             | 3           | ...           | ...           | 1,110  | 2                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 2      |
| 494                            | 22       | 1             | ...         | ...           | 14            | 531    | ...                                                  | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | 33            | 33     |
| 416                            | 42       | 5             | 34          | ...           | 49            | 539    | ...                                                  | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | ...    |
| 387                            | 95       | 3             | 3           | 6             | 1             | 495    | 4                                                    | ...      | 1             | ...         | ...           | 58            | 63     |
| 3,192                          | 310      | 11            | 65          | 6             | 129           | 3,713  | 8                                                    | ...      | 1             | ...         | ...           | 94            | 103    |
| 313                            | 66       | 2             | 4           | ...           | 3             | 388    | 1                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 1      |
| 480                            | 106      | 38            | ...         | 2             | 33            | 659    | 12                                                   | ...      | 22            | ...         | ...           | 128           | 162    |
| 1,009                          | 106      | 15            | 11          | ...           | 74            | 1,215  | ...                                                  | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 25            | 26     |
| 608                            | 93       | 18            | 17          | 2             | 26            | 764    | 16                                                   | ...      | ...           | 1           | ...           | 27            | 44     |
| 266                            | 98       | 5             | 1           | 1             | 46            | 417    | 28                                                   | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | 31            | 60     |
| 308                            | 45       | 4             | 1           | ...           | 25            | 383    | ...                                                  | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | ...    |
| 2,984                          | 514      | 82            | 34          | 5             | 207           | 3,826  | 57                                                   | 2        | 22            | 1           | ...           | 211           | 293    |
| 404                            | 58       | 7             | ...         | ...           | 11            | 480    | 15                                                   | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 15     |
| 31                             | 45       | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 76     | 6                                                    | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 7      |
| 119                            | 14       | 1             | ...         | ...           | ...           | 134    | 3                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 3      |
| 554                            | 117      | 8             | ...         | ...           | 11            | 690    | 24                                                   | 1        | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 25     |
| 1,230                          | 60       | 2             | 2           | ...           | ...           | 1,294  | 9                                                    | ...      | ...           | ...         | ...           | ...           | 9      |
| 18,775                         | 2,046    | 228           | 151         | 20            | 1,556         | 22,776 | 154                                                  | 5        | 23            | 3           | 1             | 462           | 648    |

## APPENDIX

## Statement of Process and Orders of the Magistrate served and

| Name of Districts.  | FOR REALIZATION OF               |            |                              |             |                 |            |                    |            |                 |            |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|                     | PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF QUARTER. |            | RECEIVED DURING THE QUARTER. |             | TOTAL.          |            | REALIZED & DEPOSED |            |                 |            |
|                     | No. of Warrant.                  | Amount.    | No. of Warrant.              | Amount.     | No. of Warrant. | Amount.    | By payment.        |            | By sale.        |            |
|                     |                                  |            |                              |             |                 |            | No. of Warrant.    | Amount.    | No. of Warrant. | Amount.    |
|                     |                                  | Rs. As. P. |                              | Rs. As. P.  |                 | Rs. As. P. |                    | Rs. As. P. |                 | Rs. As. P. |
| Meerut, ...         | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Allypore, ...       | 1                                | 450 0 0    | 5                            | 547 0 0     | 6               | 997 0 0    | 3                  | 97 0 0     | ...             | ...        |
| Seharunpore, ...    | 1                                | 50 0 0     | 17                           | 61 8 0      | 18              | 111 8 0    | 30                 | 153 0 0    | 1               | 2 8 0      |
| Moradnugger, ...    | 3                                | 327 0 0    | 24                           | 1,151 12 0  | 27              | 1,478 12 0 | 19                 | 773 14 9   | ...             | ...        |
| Booldandshuhur, ... | ...                              | ...        | 6                            | 648 0 0     | 6               | 648 0 0    | 3                  | 132 0 0    | ...             | ...        |
| Dehra Doon, ...     | ...                              | ...        | 2                            | 130 0 0     | 2               | 130 0 0    | 2                  | 110 0 0    | 1               | 20 0 0     |
| Total, ...          | 5                                | 827 0 0    | 54                           | 2,538 4 0   | 59              | 3,365 4 0  | 57                 | 1,265 14 9 | 2               | 22 8 0     |
| Bareilly, ...       | ...                              | ...        | 10                           | 213 8 0     | 10              | 213 8 0    | 18                 | 213 8 0    | 3               | 55 0 3     |
| Bijnour, ...        | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Moradabad, ...      | ...                              | ...        | 7                            | 230 0 0     | 7               | 230 0 0    | 7                  | 230 0 0    | ...             | ...        |
| Budaon, ...         | 6                                | 115 0 0    | 156                          | 1,878 4 0   | 162             | 1,993 4 0  | 137                | 1,671 12 0 | 9               | 300 8 0    |
| Shahjehanpore, ...  | 1                                | 20 0 0     | 18                           | 484 8 0     | 19              | 504 8 0    | 13                 | 190 3 0    | ...             | ...        |
| Total, ...          | 7                                | 135 0 0    | 191                          | 2,806 4 0   | 198             | 2,941 4 0  | 175                | 2,305 7 0  | 12              | 355 8 3    |
| Agra, ...           | ...                              | ...        | 3                            | 10 0 0      | 3               | 10 0 0     | 1                  | 6 0 0      | ...             | ...        |
| Muttra, ...         | ...                              | ...        | 1                            | ...         | 1               | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Furruckabad, ...    | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Mynpoory, ...       | ...                              | ...        | 17                           | 286 8 0     | 17              | 286 8 0    | 12                 | 222 8 0    | ...             | ...        |
| Etawah, ...         | ...                              | ...        | 20                           | 292 6 0     | 20              | 292 6 0    | 18                 | 234 14 0   | 1               | 10 8 0     |
| Etah, ...           | 1                                | 480 0 0    | 10                           | 406 0 0     | 11              | 886 0 0    | 8                  | 391 0 0    | ...             | ...        |
| Total, ...          | 1                                | 480 0 0    | 51                           | 994 14 0    | 52              | 1,474 14 0 | 39                 | 854 6 0    | 1               | 10 8 0     |
| Allahabad, ...      | 11                               | 56 0 0     | 40                           | 199 0 0     | 51              | 255 0 0    | 5                  | 70 0 0     | 20              | 90 0 0     |
| Cawnpore, ...       | ...                              | ...        | 19                           | 2,600 8 0   | 19              | 2,600 8 0  | 17                 | 2,575 8 0  | ...             | ...        |
| Futtehpore, ...     | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Banda, ...          | ...                              | ...        | 38                           | 423 14 0    | 38              | 423 14 0   | 39                 | 428 14 0   | ...             | ...        |
| Humeerpore, ...     | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Jounpore, ...       | ...                              | ...        | 6                            | 63 0 0      | 6               | 63 0 0     | 4                  | 45 0 0     | 2               | 18 0 0     |
| Total, ...          | 11                               | 56 0 0     | 103                          | 3,286 6 0   | 114             | 3,342 6 0  | 65                 | 3,119 6 0  | 22              | 108 0 0    |
| Benares, ...        | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | 2               | 100 0 0    |
| Goruckpore, ...     | ...                              | ...        | 2,202                        | ...         | 2,202           | ...        | ...                | ...        | 8               | 38 9 0     |
| Azimghur, ...       | ...                              | ...        | 20                           | 93 1 0      | 20              | 93 1 0     | 16                 | 72 1 0     | ...             | ...        |
| Mirzapore, ...      | ...                              | ...        | 4                            | 28 0 0      | 4               | 28 0 0     | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Ghazeepore, ...     | 3                                | 200 9 3    | 50                           | 2,050 7 0   | 53              | 2,251 0 0  | 25                 | 439 0 0    | 17              | 181 0 0    |
| Bustee, ...         | ...                              | ...        | 48                           | 1,053 0 0   | 48              | 1,053 0 0  | 45                 | 911 0 0    | ...             | ...        |
| Total, ...          | 3                                | 200 9 3    | 2,324                        | 3,224 8 0   | 2,327           | 3,425 1 0  | 86                 | 1,422 1 0  | 27              | 319 9 0    |
| Jhansie, ...        | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Jaloun, ...         | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Lullutpore, ...     | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Total, ...          | ...                              | ...        | ...                          | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...                | ...        | ...             | ...        |
| Ajmere, ...         | ...                              | ...        | 22                           | 67 8 0      | 22              | 67 8 0     | 22                 | 67 8 0     | ...             | ...        |
| GRAND TOTAL, ...    | 27                               | 1,699 2 0  | 2,745                        | 12,917 12 0 | 2,772           | 14,616 5 0 | 444                | 9,034 10 0 | 64              | 816 1 0    |

## N O. VII—(Concluded.)

Executed by the Police in the North-Western Provinces for the fourth quarter of 1866.

| FINES                         |            |                 |            |                                      |            |                                                               |                                                                         |                                                                                                     |                                                                      |                                                 |          |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| OF DURING THE QUARTER.        |            |                 |            |                                      |            |                                                               |                                                                         |                                                                                                     |                                                                      |                                                 |          |
| Warrants returned unexecuted. |            | Total.          |            | Balance at the close of the Quarter. |            | Search-Warrants under Chapter VIII., Criminal Procedure Code. | Orders for enquiry under Sections 133 and 180, Criminal Procedure Code. | Orders for prevention of nuisances, Sections 62 and 63, and Chapter XX. of Criminal Procedure Code. | Orders relating to land under Chapter XXII. Criminal Procedure Code. | Other orders not included under other headings. | Remarks. |
| No. of Warrant.               | Amount.    | No. of Warrant. | Amount.    | No. of Warrant.                      | Amount.    |                                                               |                                                                         |                                                                                                     |                                                                      |                                                 |          |
|                               | Rs. As. P. |                 | Rs. As. P. |                                      | Rs. As. P. |                                                               |                                                                         |                                                                                                     |                                                                      |                                                 |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | 1                                                             | 187                                                                     | 66                                                                                                  | ...                                                                  | 897                                             |          |
| 3                             | 900 0 0    | 6               | 997 0 0    | ...                                  | ...        | 3                                                             | 161                                                                     | 32                                                                                                  | 4                                                                    | 854                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 31              | 155 8 0    | ...                                  | ...        | 2                                                             | ...                                                                     | 10                                                                                                  | 6                                                                    | 273                                             |          |
| 5                             | 169 13 0   | 24              | 943 12 0   | 3                                    | 535 0 0    | ...                                                           | 50                                                                      | 14                                                                                                  | 3                                                                    | 618                                             |          |
| 2                             | 510 0 0    | 5               | 642 0 0    | 1                                    | 6 0 0      | ...                                                           | 49                                                                      | ...                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | 129                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 3               | 130 0 0    | ...                                  | ...        | 1                                                             | 4                                                                       | 2                                                                                                   | 1                                                                    | 61                                              |          |
| 10                            | 1,579 13 0 | 69              | 2,868 4 0  | 4                                    | 541 0 0    | 7                                                             | 451                                                                     | 124                                                                                                 | 14                                                                   | 2,822                                           |          |
| 1                             | 10 0 0     | 22              | 278 8 3    | 2                                    | 30 0 0     | 13                                                            | 424                                                                     | 86                                                                                                  | 266                                                                  | 1,259                                           |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | 271                                                                     | 122                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | 145                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 7               | 230 0 0    | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | 662                                                                     | 5                                                                                                   | 11                                                                   | 629                                             |          |
| 12                            | 311 8 0    | 158             | 2,283 12 0 | 4                                    | 626 0 0    | ...                                                           | 103                                                                     | 10                                                                                                  | 12                                                                   | 692                                             |          |
| 1                             | 10 0 0     | 14              | 200 8 0    | 5                                    | 304 0 0    | 5                                                             | 163                                                                     | 248                                                                                                 | 1                                                                    | 969                                             |          |
| 14                            | 331 8 0    | 201             | 2,992 12 3 | 11                                   | 960 0 0    | 18                                                            | 1,623                                                                   | 471                                                                                                 | 290                                                                  | 3,694                                           |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 1               | 6 0 0      | 2                                    | 4 0 0      | 4                                                             | 410                                                                     | 53                                                                                                  | 6                                                                    | 871                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | 5                                                             | 11                                                                      | 1                                                                                                   | 18                                                                   | 364                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | 5                                                             | 252                                                                     | 19                                                                                                  | 7                                                                    | 1,879                                           |          |
| 3                             | 32 0 0     | 15              | 254 8 0    | 2                                    | 32 0 0     | 2                                                             | 121                                                                     | 6                                                                                                   | 10                                                                   | 345                                             |          |
| 1                             | 46 15 0    | 20              | 292 6 0    | ...                                  | ...        | 1                                                             | 218                                                                     | 65                                                                                                  | 48                                                                   | 1,029                                           |          |
| 3                             | 495 0 0    | 11              | 886 0 0    | ...                                  | ...        | 3                                                             | 266                                                                     | 37                                                                                                  | 4                                                                    | 1,301                                           |          |
| 7                             | 573 15 0   | 47              | 1,438 14 0 | 4                                    | 36 0 0     | 20                                                            | 1,278                                                                   | 181                                                                                                 | 93                                                                   | 5,789                                           |          |
| 7                             | 30 0 0     | 32              | 190 0 0    | 8                                    | 9 0 0      | 5                                                             | 2                                                                       | 20                                                                                                  | 2                                                                    | 454                                             |          |
| 2                             | 25 0 0     | 19              | 2,600 8 0  | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | 3                                                                       | 97                                                                                                  | ...                                                                  | 473                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | 4                                                             | 44                                                                      | ...                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | 377                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 39              | 428 14 0   | ...                                  | ...        | 2                                                             | 53                                                                      | 14                                                                                                  | ...                                                                  | 394                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | 3                                                             | 14                                                                      | 4                                                                                                   | 2                                                                    | 777                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 6               | 63 0 0     | ...                                  | ...        | 1                                                             | 174                                                                     | 1                                                                                                   | 3                                                                    | ...                                             |          |
| 9                             | 55 0 0     | 96              | 3,282 6 0  | 8                                    | 9 0 0      | 15                                                            | 290                                                                     | 136                                                                                                 | 7                                                                    | 2,475                                           |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 2               | 100 0 0    | ...                                  | ...        | 6                                                             | 51                                                                      | 1                                                                                                   | 5                                                                    | 491                                             |          |
| 135                           | ...        | 133             | 38 9 0     | ...                                  | ...        | 6                                                             | 79                                                                      | 19                                                                                                  | ...                                                                  | 378                                             |          |
| 3                             | 17 0 0     | 19              | 89 1 0     | 1                                    | 4 0 0      | 2                                                             | 118                                                                     | 21                                                                                                  | 11                                                                   | 422                                             |          |
| 3                             | 12 0 0     | 3               | 12 0 0     | ...                                  | ...        | 1                                                             | 176                                                                     | ...                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | 598                                             |          |
| 5                             | 140 0 0    | 47              | 760 0 0    | 6                                    | 1,490 0 0  | 4                                                             | 325                                                                     | 133                                                                                                 | 2                                                                    | 1,179                                           |          |
| 3                             | 142 0 0    | 48              | 1,053 0 0  | ...                                  | ...        | 1                                                             | 36                                                                      | 15                                                                                                  | ...                                                                  | 587                                             |          |
| 139                           | 311 0 0    | 252             | 2,052 10 0 | 7                                    | 1,494 0 0  | 20                                                            | 785                                                                     | 289                                                                                                 | 18                                                                   | 3,655                                           |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | 80                                                                      | 4                                                                                                   | ...                                                                  | 92                                              |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | ...                                                                     | ...                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | ...                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | 3                                                                       | ...                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | 279                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | (Cases)                                                                 | ...                                                                                                 | ...                                                                  | ...                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | ...             | ...        | ...                                  | ...        | ...                                                           | 83                                                                      | 4                                                                                                   | ...                                                                  | 371                                             |          |
| ...                           | ...        | 22              | 67 8 0     | ...                                  | ...        | 23                                                            | 81                                                                      | 56                                                                                                  | ...                                                                  | 261                                             |          |
| 179                           | 2,851 4 0  | 687             | 12,702 6 0 | 34                                   | 3,040 0 0  | 103                                                           | 4,591                                                                   | 1,261                                                                                               | 422                                                                  | 19,077                                          |          |

Fines are not realized through the Police.

No fines realized by the Police in this District. No orders were issued from the Magistrate for realizing fines.



## APPENDIX

Statement showing Punishment, &amp;c., awarded to Police by Magistrates and

| Division. | 1                   |     |     | 2              |                |                 |                    |                 | 3                                        |                |                 |                    |                 | 4                                                        |                |                 |                    |                 |
|-----------|---------------------|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|           | NAME OF DISTRICT.   |     |     | PRESENT STATE. |                |                 |                    |                 | PUNISHED BY MAGISTRATE UNDER PENAL CODE. |                |                 |                    |                 | PUNISHED BY MAGISTRATE UNDER SECTION 29, ACT V. OF 1861. |                |                 |                    |                 |
|           |                     |     |     | Inspector.     | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. | Inspector.                               | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. | Inspector.                                               | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. |
|           | Meerut, ...         | ... | ... | 7              | 25             | 193             | 73                 | 1,263           | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 7               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Allypore, ...       | ... | ... | 5              | 17             | 116             | 38                 | 661             | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 1               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               |
|           | Seharanpore, ...    | ... | ... | 5              | 16             | 14              | 25                 | 736             | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 3               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Mosuffernugger, ... | ... | ... | 5              | 13             | 84              | 20                 | 537             | ...                                      | 1              | ...             | ...                | 6               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             |
|           | Boolundshuhur, ...  | ... | ... | 5              | 16             | 109             | 36                 | 608             | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 7               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 2               |
|           | Dehra Doon, ...     | ... | ... | 2              | 5              | 35              | ...                | 180             | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               | ...                                                      | ...            | 2               | ...                | 2               |
|           | Total, ...          | ... | ... | 29             | 92             | 651             | 192                | 3,985           | ...                                      | 1              | 4               | ...                | 26              | ...                                                      | ...            | 2               | 1                  | 9               |
|           | Bareilly, ...       | ... | ... | 6              | 27             | 147             | 50                 | 1,056           | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             |
|           | Bijnour, ...        | ... | ... | 4              | 18             | 81              | 18                 | 467             | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 4               |
|           | Moradabad,† ...     | ... | ... | 5              | 20             | 113             | 31                 | 685             | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Budaon, ...         | ... | ... | 4              | 13             | 102             | 28                 | 583             | ...                                      | 1              | 4               | ...                | 12              | ...                                                      | 1              | 4               | ...                | 12              |
|           | Shahjehanpore, ...  | ... | ... | ...            | 14             | 91              | 26                 | 540             | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 3               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               |
|           | Total, ...          | ... | ... | 19             | 92             | 534             | 153                | 3,331           | ...                                      | 1              | 5               | ...                | 24              | ...                                                      | 1              | 4               | ...                | 21              |
|           | Agra, ...           | ... | ... | 7              | 24             | 169             | 47                 | 1,089           | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 11              | ...                                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 15              |
|           | Muttra, ...         | ... | ... | 5              | 16             | 108             | 23                 | 667             | ...                                      | ...            | 3               | 1                  | 2               | ...                                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 6               |
|           | Furruckabad, ...    | ... | ... | 5              | 16             | 112             | 35                 | 718             | ...                                      | ...            | 2               | ...                | ...             | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             |
|           | Mynpoory, ...       | ... | ... | 4              | 15             | 79              | 30                 | 424             | ...                                      | 1              | 3               | ...                | 1               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Etawah, ...         | ... | ... | 5              | 16             | 86              | 10                 | 457             | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 7               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 4               |
|           | Etah, ...           | ... | ... | 4              | 12             | 69              | 22                 | 387             | ...                                      | 2              | ...             | ...                | 7               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 3               |
|           | Total, ...          | ... | ... | 30             | 99             | 623             | 167                | 3,737           | ...                                      | 3              | 8               | 1                  | 28              | ...                                                      | ...            | 2               | 1                  | 30              |
|           | Allahabad, ...      | ... | ... | 7              | 34             | 191             | 53                 | 1,137           | ...                                      | 1              | 3               | ...                | 10              | ...                                                      | 1              | ...             | ...                | 6               |
|           | Cawnpore, ...       | ... | ... | 5              | 20             | 148             | 38                 | 824             | ...                                      | ...            | 4               | ...                | 9               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 11              |
|           | Futtehpore, ...     | ... | ... | 4              | 19             | 81              | 20                 | 451             | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 6               | ...                                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 5               |
|           | Banda, ...          | ... | ... | 5              | 18             | 102             | 16                 | 520             | ...                                      | 2              | 3               | ...                | 15              | ...                                                      | ...            | 2               | ...                | 2               |
|           | Humeerpore, ...     | ... | ... | 4              | 14             | 83              | 25                 | 454             | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 5               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Jounpore, ...       | ... | ... | 4              | 18             | 83              | 20                 | 445             | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               | ...                                                      | ...            | 4               | ...                | 8               |
|           | Total, ...          | ... | ... | 29             | 123            | 688             | 171                | 3,831           | ...                                      | 3              | 11              | ...                | 47              | ...                                                      | 1              | 7               | ...                | 34              |
|           | Benares, ...        | ... | ... | 6              | 24             | 119             | 38                 | 940             | ...                                      | ...            | 4               | ...                | 18              | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               |
|           | Goruckpore, ...     | ... | ... | 4              | 20             | 104             | 26                 | 554             | ...                                      | 1              | 2               | ...                | ...             | ...                                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 7               |
|           | Azimghurh, ...      | ... | ... | ...            | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...                                      | 1              | ...             | ...                | 6               | ...                                                      | 1              | ...             | ...                | 3               |
|           | Mirzapore, ...      | ... | ... | 5              | 14             | 111             | 24                 | 584             | ...                                      | ...            | 2               | ...                | 18              | ...                                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 11              |
|           | Ghazeepore, ...     | ... | ... | 5              | 21             | 115             | 36                 | 638             | ...                                      | 1              | 3               | ...                | 7               | ...                                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 7               |
|           | Bustee, ...         | ... | ... | ...            | 15             | 55              | 4                  | 286             | ...                                      | 1              | 2               | ...                | 9               | ...                                                      | ...            | 2               | ...                | ...             |
|           | Total, ...          | ... | ... | 20             | 104            | 504             | 128                | 3,002           | ...                                      | 4              | 13              | ...                | 58              | ...                                                      | 1              | 5               | ...                | 29              |
|           | Jhansie, ...        | ... | ... | 5              | 25             | 116             | 100                | 697             | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Jaloun, ...         | ... | ... | 5              | 16             | 89              | 27                 | 510             | ...                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Lullutpore, ...     | ... | ... | 3              | 12             | 75              | 22                 | 387             | ...                                      | 2              | 1               | ...                | 9               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |
|           | Total, ...          | ... | ... | 13             | 53             | 280             | 149                | 1,594           | ...                                      | 2              | 1               | ...                | 15              | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | 6               |
|           | Ajmere, ...         | ... | ... | 4              | 15             | 77              | 36                 | 376             | ...                                      | ...            | 1               | ...                | 6               | ...                                                      | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             |
|           | GRAND TOTAL, ...    | ... | ... | 144            | 578            | 3357            | 996                | 19,856          | ...                                      | 14             | 43              | 1                  | 204             | ...                                                      | 3              | 20              | 2                  | 139             |

## NO. VIII.

District Superintendents of Police, North-Western Provinces, during the year 1866.

| 5                                                    |                |                 |                    |                 |            |                |                 |                    |                 |            |                |                 |                    |                 |            |                |                 |                    |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| PUNISHED BY DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT UNDER SECTION 7. |                |                 |                    |                 |            |                |                 |                    |                 |            |                |                 |                    |                 |            |                |                 |                    |                 |
| Fined.                                               |                |                 |                    |                 | Suspended. |                |                 |                    |                 | Degraded.  |                |                 |                    |                 | Dismissed. |                |                 |                    |                 |
| Inspector.                                           | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. | Inspector. | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. | Inspector. | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. | Inspector. | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 6               | ...        | *1             | 7               | ...                | 38              | ...        | *3             | 1               | ...                | 13              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | 7               | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 34              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 9               |
| ...                                                  | 3              | 4               | 1                  | 19              | ...        | 1              | 1               | ...                | ...             | ...        | 2              | 3               | ...                | 9               | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 26              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 7               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               | ...        | 1              | 1               | ...                | 13              |
| ...                                                  | 2              | 18              | ...                | 8               | ...        | ...            | 3               | 3                  | 18              | ...        | †4             | 20              | ...                | 45              | ...        | 1              | †3              | ...                | 37              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | 4               | ...                | 22              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 3               | ...                | 13              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 5               |
| ...                                                  | 5              | 26              | 1                  | 56              | ...        | 1              | 7               | 3                  | 31              | ...        | 7              | 35              | ...                | 144             | ...        | 5              | 9               | ...                | 103             |
| ...                                                  | 2              | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | 3              | 8               | ...                | 24              | 1          | 1              | 3               | ...                | 57              |
| ...                                                  | 1              | 2               | 1                  | 15              | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 3               | ...                | 36              | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 10              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 10              | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 21              |
| ...                                                  | 1              | ...             | ...                | 2               | ...        | ...            | 2               | 1                  | 23              | ...        | ...            | 14              | ...                | 39              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 35              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | 5               | 12                 | 61              | ...        | ...            | 3               | 1                  | 7               | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 25              | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 23              |
| ...                                                  | 4              | 7               | 13                 | 78              | ...        | 1              | 6               | 2                  | 31              | ...        | 3              | 29              | ...                | 134             | 1          | 2              | 7               | ...                | 146             |
| ...                                                  | 3              | 12              | 13                 | 64              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 16              | ...        | 2              | 47              | 1                  | 72              | ...        | 1              | 6               | 4                  | 105             |
| ...                                                  | 2              | 9               | 1                  | 15              | ...        | 6              | 7               | ...                | 38              | ...        | 2              | 21              | ...                | 43              | ...        | ...            | 5               | ...                | 68              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | 2              | 1               | ...                | 5               | ...        | 1              | 2               | ...                | 11              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 22              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 1               | ...        | ...            | 4               | 1                  | 10              | ...        | 1              | 9               | ...                | 27              | §1         | 2              | 4               | 1                  | 24              |
| ...                                                  | 1              | 6               | ...                | 14              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 12              | ...        | 2              | 10              | ...                | 10              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 17              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | 2               | 1                  | 11              | ...        | ...            | 3               | 2                  | 7               | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 3               | ...        | 2              | 2               | ...                | 18              |
| ...                                                  | 6              | 29              | 16                 | 105             | ...        | 8              | 19              | 3                  | 88              | ...        | 8              | 91              | 1                  | 166             | ...        | 1              | 5               | 19                 | 254             |
| ...                                                  | 17             | 14              | ...                | 39              | ...        | 4              | 13              | ...                | 45              | ...        | 2              | 15              | ...                | 41              | ...        | 1              | 3               | ...                | 68              |
| ...                                                  | 1              | 3               | 2                  | 5               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               | ...        | ...            | 23              | ...                | 50              | 1          | 1              | 1               | ...                | 20              |
| ...                                                  | 6              | 16              | 6                  | 20              | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 14              | 1          | 3              | 13              | ...                | 27              | ...        | 1              | 4               | 1                  | 31              |
| ...                                                  | 13             | 12              | ...                | 28              | ...        | ...            | 4               | ...                | 23              | ...        | 1              | 12              | ...                | 33              | ...        | 2              | 4               | ...                | 37              |
| ...                                                  | 1              | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | 2              | 11              | ...                | 25              | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 15              |
| ...                                                  | 5              | 9               | 2                  | 41              | ...        | 3              | 8               | ...                | 23              | ...        | 1              | 8               | 3                  | 28              | ...        | ...            | 5               | ...                | 28              |
| ...                                                  | 43             | 54              | 10                 | 133             | ...        | 8              | 25              | 1                  | 111             | 1          | 9              | 82              | 3                  | 204             | 1          | 5              | 18              | 1                  | 199             |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | 1              | 1               | 1                  | 21              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 30              | 1          | 1              | 5               | 1                  | 38              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 14              | ...                | 28              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 4               |
| ...                                                  | 3              | 4               | ...                | 5               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               | ...        | ...            | 4               | ...                | 33              | ...        | 3              | ...             | ...                | 16              |
| ...                                                  | 2              | 7               | 1                  | 7               | ...        | ...            | 15              | 2                  | 23              | ...        | 6              | 14              | ...                | 29              | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 19              |
| ...                                                  | 1              | 3               | ...                | 3               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | 1          | ...            | ...             | ...                | 14              | ...        | 1              | 5               | ...                | 40              |
| ...                                                  | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | 1              | 6               | 1                  | 4               | ...        | 5              | 10              | ...                | 14              | ...        | 2              | 5               | ...                | 17              |
| ...                                                  | 6              | 14              | 1                  | 18              | ...        | 2              | 22              | 4                  | 51              | 1          | 15             | 47              | ...                | 148             | 1          | 7              | 19              | 1                  | 134             |
| ...                                                  | 2              | 1               | 1                  | 5               | ...        | 2              | 3               | 4                  | 7               | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 4               | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 6               |
| ...                                                  | 2              | 6               | 2                  | 8               | ...        | 2              | 4               | ...                | 12              | ...        | 1              | 3               | ...                | 12              | ...        | ...            | 3               | ...                | 25              |
| ...                                                  | 1              | 1               | ...                | ...             | ...        | 1              | 2               | ...                | 12              | ...        | ...            | 4               | ...                | 9               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 6               |
| ...                                                  | 5              | 8               | 3                  | 13              | ...        | 5              | 9               | 4                  | 31              | ...        | 2              | 7               | ...                | 25              | ...        | 1              | 3               | ...                | 37              |
| ...                                                  | 3              | 6               | 2                  | 53              | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 3               | ...        | 5              | 7               | 1                  | 13              | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 24              |
| ...                                                  | 72             | 144             | 46                 | 456             | ...        | 26             | 88              | 17                 | 346             | 2          | 49             | 298             | 5                  | 834             | 4          | 25             | 76              | 7                  | 897             |

## REMARKS.

\* By Order of Deputy Inspector-General.

† These 3 men were also dismissed. † 1 for one month only.

§ This is Inspector Bakur Hossein, who has retired on pension from 1st August, 1866.

|| Inspector Wajid Allee, appointed, order dated 27th November, 1866, not yet joined.

2 Present state is to be filled up from Allocation Tables, and total only to be given—3, a man punished under Penal Code and then dismissed, will be entered in both columns 3 and 5.

## APPENDIX NO. VIII.—(Concluded.)

Statement showing Punishment, &c., awarded to Police by Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, North-Western Provinces, during the year 1866.

| DIVISION. | 1                 |     |     |     | 6          |                |                 |                    |                 | 7          |                |                 |                    |                 | 8          |                |                 |                    |                 | REMARKS. |  |
|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--|
|           | NAME OF DISTRICT. |     |     |     | RESIGNED.  |                |                 |                    |                 | DESERTED.  |                |                 |                    |                 | DIED.      |                |                 |                    |                 |          |  |
|           |                   |     |     |     | Inspector. | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. | Inspector. | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. | Inspector. | Sub-Inspector. | Head Constable. | Constable—Mounted. | Constable—Foot. |          |  |
|           | Meerut,           | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 1              | 3               | ...                | 61              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 10              |          |  |
|           | Allypore,         | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 50              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 4               | ...                | 6               |          |  |
|           | Seharunpore,      | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 4               | 1                  | 37              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 2               | ...                | 3               |          |  |
|           | Mozuffernugger,   | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 14              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | 1          | 1              | ...             | ...                | 8               |          |  |
|           | Boondahur,        | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | 2                  | 39              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | 1          | ...            | 1               | ...                | 7               |          |  |
|           | Dehra Doon,       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 17              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |          |  |
|           | Total,            | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 1              | 10              | 3                  | 218             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               | 2          | 1              | 8               | 1                  | 36              |          |  |
|           | Bareilly,         | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 3               | ...                | 48              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               | ...        | ...            | 2               | 2                  | 10              |          |  |
|           | Bijnour,          | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 28              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 5               |          |  |
|           | Moradabad,        | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 12              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               |          |  |
|           | Budaon,           | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 33              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               |          |  |
|           | Shahjehanpore,    | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 2              | 3               | ...                | 26              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 3               | ...                | 3               |          |  |
|           | Total,            | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 2              | 8               | ...                | 147             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               | ...        | 1              | 5               | 2                  | 28              |          |  |
|           | Agra,             | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 6               | 1                  | 145             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 4               |          |  |
|           | Muttra,           | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 1                  | 58              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 5               |          |  |
|           | Furruckabad,      | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 2                  | 22              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 1               | 1                  | 10              |          |  |
|           | Mynpoory,         | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 26              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               |          |  |
|           | Etawah,           | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 3               | 1                  | 19              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               |          |  |
|           | Etah,             | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 1              | ...             | 4                  | 11              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 3               |          |  |
|           | Total,            | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 1              | 2               | 16                 | 5               | 281        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 9               | ...        | ...            | 1               | 3                  | 27              |          |  |
|           | Allahabad,        | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 2               | 3                  | 53              | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 3               | ...        | 1              | 1               | ...                | 10              |          |  |
|           | Cawnpore,         | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 2                  | 121             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 4               |          |  |
|           | Futtehpore,       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 4               | 2                  | 21              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 4               |          |  |
|           | Banda,            | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | 6                  | 25              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 7               |          |  |
|           | Humeerpore,       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | 5                  | 45              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 4               |          |  |
|           | Jounpore,         | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 8               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 3               |          |  |
|           | Total,            | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 7              | 18              | 3                  | 273             | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 5               | ...        | 1              | 5               | 1                  | 32              |          |  |
|           | Benares,          | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 4                  | 20              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | 1              | ...             | 1                  | 18              |          |  |
|           | Goruckpore,       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 7                  | 39              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 2               | 1                  | 3               |          |  |
|           | Azimpore,         | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 23              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 4               | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 4               |          |  |
|           | Mirzapore,        | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 2              | 1               | 5                  | 22              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 2               | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 9               |          |  |
|           | Ghazeeepore,      | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 2                  | 6               | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | 1              | ...             | ...                | 8               |          |  |
|           | Bustee,           | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 2               | 2                  | 11              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 5               |          |  |
|           | Total,            | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 2              | 6               | 24                 | 121             | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 6               | ...        | 2              | 3               | 3                  | 47              |          |  |
|           | Jhansie,†         | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 1                  | 28              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 4               |          |  |
|           | Jaloun,           | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 18              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 3               |          |  |
|           | Lullutpore,       | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 1               | 4                  | 25              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | 1               | ...                | 3               |          |  |
|           | Total,            | ... | ... | ... | ...        | ...            | 2               | 6                  | 71              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | 1               | ...        | ...            | 2               | 1                  | 10              |          |  |
|           | Ajmere,           | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 1              | ...             | 3                  | 46              | ...        | ...            | ...             | ...                | ...             | ...        | ...            | ...             | 1                  | 3               |          |  |
|           | GRAND TOTAL,      | ... | ... | ... | ...        | 4              | 20              | 85                 | 17              | 1157       | ...            | ...             | 1                  | ...             | 29         | 2              | 5               | 24                 | 12              | 183      |  |

## APPENDIX NO. IX

Statement showing *Thefts of Cattle and other Property, &c., in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1866.*

| Division.      | 1.                  | 2.       | 3.          | 4.                      | 5.      | 6.                          | 7.                      | 8.                                  | 9.     |
|----------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
|                | District.           | Area.    | Population. | Lurking House-trespass. | THEFTS. |                             |                         |                                     |        |
|                |                     |          |             |                         | Cattle. | Value of Rs. 10 and upward. | Below Rs. 10. in value. | Cattle strayed & reported as theft. | Total. |
| Meerut, ...    | Meerut, ...         | 2,361    | 11,99,593   | 281                     | 304     | 471                         | 260                     | 254                                 | 1,289  |
|                | Allypore, ...       | 1,859    | 9,25,538    | 756                     | 70      | 117                         | 561                     | 382                                 | 1,130  |
|                | Seharunpore, ...    | 1,262    | 8,69,176    | 513                     | 106     | 113                         | 273                     | 451                                 | 943    |
|                | Mozuffernuggur, ... | 1,647    | 6,82,212    | 212                     | 248     | 104                         | 170                     | 166                                 | 688    |
|                | Boondahpore, ...    | 1,889    | 8,00,431    | 199                     | 142     | 89                          | 290                     | 204                                 | 725    |
|                | Dehra Doon, ...     | 1,020    | 1,03,055    | 40                      | 6       | 98                          | 129                     | 28                                  | 261    |
|                | Total, ...          | 10,938   | 45,80,005   | 2,001                   | 876     | 992                         | 1,488                   | 1,485                               | 5,036  |
|                | Bareilly, ...       | 2,372    | 13,87,494   | 411                     | 377     | 224                         | 1,050                   | 72                                  | 1,723  |
|                | Bijnour, ...        | 1,882    | 6,90,975    | 664                     | 391     | 173                         | 456                     | 295                                 | 1,315  |
|                | Moradabad, ...      | 2,761    | 10,96,757   | 287                     | 250     | 241                         | 644                     | 566                                 | 1,701  |
| Budaon, ...    | Budaon, ...         | 1,972    | 8,89,810    | 212                     | 193     | 158                         | 775                     | 577                                 | 1,703  |
|                | Shahjehanpore, ...  | 2,328    | 10,16,787   | 623                     | 62      | 82                          | 765                     | 276                                 | 1,185  |
|                | Total, ...          | 11,315   | 50,81,803   | 2,197                   | 1,273   | 1,878                       | 3,690                   | 1,786                               | 7,627  |
|                | Agra, ...           | 1,873    | 10,15,068   | 742                     | 110     | 213                         | 723                     | 340                                 | 1,386  |
|                | Muttra, ...         | 1,612    | 7,99,994    | 303                     | 90      | 65                          | 234                     | 155                                 | 544    |
|                | Farrukhabad, ...    | 1,693    | 9,15,943    | 405                     | 84      | 86                          | 353                     | 86                                  | 609    |
|                | Mynpoory, ...       | 1,668    | 7,00,220    | 270                     | 41      | 47                          | 294                     | 187                                 | 569    |
|                | Etawah, ...         | 1,631    | 6,26,444    | 145                     | 62      | 79                          | 431                     | 345                                 | 917    |
|                | Etah, ...           | 1,404    | 6,14,351    | 364                     | 115     | 71                          | 415                     | 311                                 | 912    |
|                | Total, ...          | 9,879    | 46,72,020   | 2,229                   | 502     | 561                         | 2,450                   | 1,424                               | 4,937  |
| Allahabad, ... | Allahabad, ...      | 2,764    | 13,93,183   | 722                     | 60      | 305                         | 720                     | 203                                 | 1,288  |
|                | Cawnpore, ...       | 2,366    | 11,88,892   | 443                     | 29      | 605                         | 1,289                   | 220                                 | 2,143  |
|                | Futtehpore, ...     | 1,580    | 6,80,786    | 569                     | 72      | 90                          | 394                     | 73                                  | 629    |
|                | Banda, ...          | 3,030    | 7,24,372    | 300                     | 16      | 118                         | 362                     | 211                                 | 707    |
|                | Humeerpore, ...     | 2,288    | 5,20,941    | 309                     | 20      | 117                         | 293                     | 33                                  | 463    |
|                | Jounpore, ...       | 1,552    | 10,54,329   | 574                     | 105     | 74                          | 276                     | 90                                  | 545    |
|                | Total, ...          | 13,580   | 55,62,473   | 2,817                   | 302     | 1,309                       | 3,384                   | 830                                 | 5,775  |
|                | Benares, ...        | 991      | 7,93,277    | 831                     | 36      | 199                         | 741                     | 88                                  | 1,064  |
|                | Goruckpore, ...     | 4,585    | 19,83,303   | 569                     | 108     | 139                         | 385                     | 170                                 | 802    |
|                | Azimghur, ...       | 2,545    | 13,85,872   | 776                     | 233     | 95                          | 499                     | 426                                 | 1,253  |
| Mirzapore, ... | Mirzapore, ...      | 5,199    | 10,54,329   | 382                     | 74      | 145                         | 512                     | 57                                  | 788    |
|                | Ghazeehpore, ...    | 2,225    | 13,42,234   | 982                     | 144     | 253                         | 378                     | 228                                 | 1,003  |
|                | Bustee, ...         | 2,915    | 15,22,918   | 636                     | 117     | 255                         | 85                      | 140                                 | 597    |
|                | Total, ...          | 18,460   | 73,81,833   | 4,176                   | 712     | 1,080                       | 2,600                   | 1,109                               | 5,507  |
|                | Jhansie, ...        | 1,608    | 3,57,445    | 167                     | 70      | 108                         | 548                     | 95                                  | 821    |
|                | Jaloun, ...         | 1,542    | 4,05,604    | 221                     | 64      | 177                         | 251                     | 73                                  | 565    |
|                | Lullutpore, ...     | 1,947    | 2,48,748    | 375                     | 111     | 81                          | 553                     | 119                                 | 864    |
|                | Total, ...          | 5,097    | 10,11,797   | 763                     | 145     | 366                         | 1,352                   | 287                                 | 2,250  |
|                | Ajmere, ...         | 2,872    | 4,30,697    | 515                     | 218     | 271                         | 651                     | 178                                 | 1,318  |
|                | Terrae, ...         | unknown. | unknown.    | 1                       | 67      | 40                          | 93                      | ...                                 | 200    |
| Kumaon, ...    | Kumaon, ...         | 6,000    | 3,69,223    | ...                     | ...     | 63                          | 22                      | ...                                 | 85     |
|                | Gurhwal, ...        | 5,000    | 2,33,326    | 2                       | 9       | ...                         | ...                     | ...                                 | 9      |
|                | Total, ...          | 11,000   | 6,02,549    | 2                       | 9       | 63                          | 22                      | ...                                 | 94     |
|                | GRAND TOTAL,        | 82,941   | 29,284,275  | 14,701                  | 4,104   | 6,266                       | 15,275                  | 7,099                               | 32,744 |

## APPENDIX NO. IX.

*Statement showing Thefts of Cattle and other Property, &c., in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1866.*

| Division. | 1.                 |     | 10.                    | 11.                                  | 12.                              | 13.                                    | 14.     |
|-----------|--------------------|-----|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|
|           | District.          |     | Attempt and abetments. | Grand Total of Columns 4, 9, and 10. | Percentage of Column 11 to Area. | Percentage of Column 11 to Population. | Remarks |
|           | Meerut, ...        | ... | 248                    | 1,818                                | 77                               | 151                                    |         |
|           | Allypore, ...      | ... | 241                    | 2,127                                | 114.4                            | 229                                    |         |
|           | Saharunpore, ...   | ... | 125                    | 1,581                                | 125.4                            | 181                                    |         |
|           | Muzaffarnugur, ... | ... | 54                     | 954                                  | 57.81                            | 139                                    |         |
|           | Boothshuhur, ...   | ... | 266                    | 1,190                                | 63                               | 148                                    |         |
|           | Dehra Doon, ...    | ... | 4                      | 805                                  | 29.9                             | 295                                    |         |
|           | Total, ...         | ... | 958                    | 7,975                                | 73.82                            | 174                                    |         |
|           | Bareilly, ...      | ... | 1,065                  | 3,199                                | 134.8                            | 280                                    |         |
|           | Bijnour, ...       | ... | 128                    | 2,107                                | 112                              | 304                                    |         |
|           | Moradabad, ...     | ... | 178                    | 2,166                                | 78.4                             | 197                                    |         |
|           | Budaon, ...        | ... | 486                    | 2,401                                | 121.7                            | 269                                    |         |
|           | Shahjehanpore, ... | ... | 295                    | 2,103                                | 90.3                             | 206                                    |         |
|           | Total, ...         | ... | 2,152                  | 11,976                               | 105.84                           | 235                                    |         |
|           | Agra, ...          | ... | 169                    | 2,297                                | 122.68                           | 226                                    |         |
|           | Muttra, ...        | ... | 76                     | 923                                  | 57.25                            | 115                                    |         |
|           | Farruckabad, ...   | ... | 292                    | 1,806                                | 77.14                            | 142                                    |         |
|           | Mynpoory, ...      | ... | 304                    | 1,143                                | 68.60                            | 163                                    |         |
|           | Etawah, ...        | ... | 504                    | 1,566                                | 96                               | 249                                    |         |
|           | Etah, ...          | ... | 400                    | 1,676                                | 119.3                            | 272                                    |         |
|           | Total, ...         | ... | 1,745                  | 8,911                                | 90.20                            | 190                                    |         |
|           | Allahabad, ...     | ... | 285                    | 2,295                                | 83                               | 164                                    |         |
|           | Cawnpore, ...      | ... | 785                    | 3,321                                | 140.3                            | 279                                    |         |
|           | Futtehpore, ...    | ... | 290                    | 1,488                                | 94                               | 218                                    |         |
|           | Banda, ...         | ... | 75                     | 1,082                                | 35.7                             | 149                                    |         |
|           | Humertpore, ...    | ... | 56                     | 728                                  | 32.2                             | 139                                    |         |
|           | Jounpore, ...      | ... | 386                    | 1,505                                | 96.9                             | 142                                    |         |
|           | Total, ...         | ... | 1,827                  | 10,419                               | 76.72                            | 187                                    |         |
|           | Benares, ...       | ... | 122                    | 2,017                                | 203.53                           | 254                                    |         |
|           | Goruckpore, ...    | ... | 48                     | 1,419                                | 30.94                            | 071                                    |         |
|           | Azimghurh, ...     | ... | 359                    | 2,388                                | 93.83                            | 172                                    |         |
|           | Mirzapore, ...     | ... | 181                    | 1,351                                | 25.98                            | 128                                    |         |
|           | Ghazeeppore, ...   | ... | 404                    | 2,389                                | 107.3                            | 178                                    |         |
|           | Bustee, ...        | ... | 41                     | 1,274                                | 43.7                             | 083                                    |         |
|           | Total, ...         | ... | 1,155                  | 10,838                               | 58.71                            | 146                                    |         |
|           | Jhansie, ...       | ... | 18                     | 1,006                                | 62.56                            | 280                                    |         |
|           | Jaloun, ...        | ... | 136                    | 922                                  | 59.14                            | 227                                    |         |
|           | Lullutpore, ...    | ... | 47                     | 1,286                                | 66.05                            | 516                                    |         |
|           | Total, ...         | ... | 201                    | 3,214                                | 63                               | 317                                    |         |
|           | Ajmere, ...        | ... | 46                     | 1,879                                | 70.32                            | 436                                    |         |
|           | Terrai, ...        | ... | ...                    | 201                                  | ...                              | ...                                    |         |
|           | Kumaon, ...        | ... | 2                      | 87                                   | 1.45                             | ...                                    |         |
|           | Gurkwal, ...       | ... | ...                    | 11                                   | .22                              | ...                                    |         |
|           | Total, ...         | ... | 2                      | 98                                   | .8                               | ...                                    |         |
|           | GRAND TOTAL, ...   | ... | 8,066                  | 55,511                               | 66.9                             | 189                                    |         |

## APPENDIX A.

*Extract (paras. 2 to 7) of a letter from Magistrate of Boolundshuhur, to Commissioner of Meerut (No. 8).—Dated Boolundshuhur, the 11th January, 1867.*

2. MANY experienced officers are of opinion that, to cope successfully with cattle-stealing, it is necessary to have a distinct and separate body of detectives, whose whole time and energy shall be devoted to the special object of searching out and bringing to justice the perpetrators of this crime. My personal experience of the matter, however, inclines me to the belief that this is not necessary—indeed, that it is not the right way to deal with the offence.

3. The great majority of cattle-thefts in the Doab are perpetrated by organized gangs, who have their head men (generally persons well-to-do, and in respectable circumstances) and their regular places of rendezvous, where the cattle stolen by them are collected and kept in security till a favorable opportunity occurs of conveying them across either of the rivers (the Jumna, generally), when they are rapidly driven off to a distance and sold to purchasers—very often residents of native states—and all trace of them is lost.

4. Now, in my opinion, in order to put a stop to this trade it is necessary to do two things: first, to find out and watch the places where stolen cattle are collected (generally large dhak jungles on the heavy grass bēlas in the Jumna Khadir), and to prevent their being taken any further; but to do this effectually requires more men than can be afforded by the ordinary District Force, and it therefore becomes necessary to employ Special Police to watch places in which the inhabitants are known to be concerned in cattle-stealing and aiding in the transport of stolen cattle out of the district. Such places are the Goojur and many of the Thakoor villages in the Khadir of the River Jumna; and in some of them preventive bodies of Special Police have been successfully employed.

5. The next, and in my opinion most important, step to be taken is to find out the head men, or thangdars, who are the receivers of the stolen property, the contrivers of most of the thefts, and the aiders and supporters of the actual thieves, who without their assistance and protection would soon be brought to justice. These men are often, as above remarked, ostensibly respectable, and sometimes very well-to-do, with considerable weight and influence among their neighbours, who, though perfectly well aware of their real character, can rarely indeed be brought to say a word against them, partly through fear of their revenge, and partly because they find them so useful in recovering (for a percentage) cattle stolen by their own gang, which but for them would be for ever lost to their owners.

6. Pains should be taken to find out these men, and to obtain such evidence as shall warrant the institution of proceedings against them under Chapter XIX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and ensure their being called on to furnish security for their good behaviour under Sections 296, 297, and 298 of the Code.

7. This is in my opinion the right way to check cattle-stealing—one of the most prevalent crimes in this part of the Doab; and this course has been adopted, not without success, in the Boolundshuhur District.

## APPENDIX B.

*Extract (paras. 4 to 6) of a letter from District Superintendent of Bijnour, to Magistrate of Bijnour (No. 33A).—Dated 10th January, 1867, with Magistrate's marginal note.*

4. In lurking house-trespass this year there has been a considerable decrease, as you will perceive. This I attribute in a great measure to the checking of cattle-

thefts, which last year formed a very large item under this heading, but which does not appear to have been shewn in the returns—*viz.*, all burglaries, whether of cattle or of property, were shewn under one heading, and simple thefts of cattle only distinctly separated.

5. *Theft*.—The decrease here is owing to the success we have met with in prevention of cattle-stealing, and the exertion made to recover strayed cattle. For instance—

|                              |     |     |     |     | 1865. | 1866. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Thefts,                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 957   | 651   |
| Strays recorded as thefts,   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 524   | 295   |
|                              |     |     |     |     | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Actual cattle thefts,        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 433   | 356   |
| Other thefts,                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108   | 49    |
|                              |     |     |     |     | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Ordinary thefts of property, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 325   | 307   |
|                              |     |     |     |     | <hr/> | <hr/> |

or really only a difference in the two years of actual thefts against property of 18 cases. I have been this cold season over the worst part of the district for cattle-stealing, and have carefully compared the Check-book with the Daily Diary at each station for the whole year, and can vouch for every case being recorded which has been reported. The recovery of property stolen is about 22 per cent., or about 3 per cent. better than it was last year. Of the 307 cases of theft, no less than 221 are under Rs. 10. The accompanying returns will shew you what the work of each Police circle has been for the year.

6. On assuming charge in January last, you will remember, I dare say, how I expressed my astonishment at the vast number of cattle thefts committed here in comparison to what I had been accustomed to at Cawnpore; and how I then asked your advice with reference to a plan I had for checking them. You concurred with me, and told me to put my proposition on paper. This was done, and the measure I proposed was carried into effect in May of the past year. My plan was merely that the Visiting Inspectors should be ordered to pay particular attention to all reports of cattle-stealing. Sub-Inspectors were to send them prompt information of all such crimes. Each Visiting Inspector was given, as a detective staff, the best Head Constable and four Constables the district could produce, and these were located in different parts of each Inspector's circle to collect information of all cattle-stealers, and to follow up at once any case committed. The plan has succeeded admirably, as you can see by the returns, for the diminution in theft and burglaries is entirely owing to the reduction of cattle-stealing. I hope you will bring the successful working of the Police in this branch of their duty to the notice of the Inspector-General, for the information of the Government, for this reduction in crime is not a paper one, as you know yourself, from all that has been brought to your notice on the subject by the zemindars and native gentlemen of the district.

Major Thomson scarcely does justice to his own measures. The principle is, to employ the Inspectors as a special agency for suppression of cattle-theft, assigning to each for this purpose specific jurisdiction; and to authorize them to work either through the ordinary Police or through their special staff, at their own discretion.

position on paper. This was done, and the measure I proposed was carried into effect in May of the past year. My plan was merely that the Visiting Inspectors should be ordered to pay particular attention to all reports of cattle-stealing. Sub-Inspectors were to send them prompt information of all such crimes. Each Visiting Inspector was given, as a detective staff, the best Head Constable and four Constables the district could produce, and these were located in different parts of each Inspector's circle to collect information of all cattle-stealers, and to follow up at once any case committed. The plan has succeeded admirably, as you can see by the returns, for the diminution in theft and burglaries is entirely owing to the reduction of cattle-stealing. I hope you will bring the successful working of the Police in this branch of their duty to the notice of the Inspector-General, for the information of the Government, for this reduction in crime is not a paper one, as you know yourself, from all that has been brought to your notice on the subject by the zemindars and native gentlemen of the district.

*Extract (paras. 6 and 7) of a letter from Magistrate of Bijnour, to Commissioner of Rohilkund Division (No. 22).—Dated 26th January, 1867.*

6. But the characteristic feature of the year's returns is (as stated in para. 2nd)—the decrease in thefts, 32·19 per cent., and in lurking house-trespass, 29·51 per cent., as compared with the returns for the preceding year. Major Thomson, in his Report, shews that this decrease has occurred almost entirely in cases of cattle-stealing, and justly concludes that the measures for suppression of that crime which were taken by him under my direction, and which were detailed in the correspondence submitted to your office in my No. 57, dated 9th June last, have been thus far eminently successful.

7. The extraordinary amount of apparent success which is indicated by this result is doubtless attributable to the prestige which attends the first introduction of really energetic measures, and it is not to be expected that in future years the same amount of success will attend equally vigilant and energetic action. But I think it proves that the system which has been adopted has been real, and that if permanently acted upon it will enable us to maintain a lasting check upon this particular class of crime.

---

*Copy of a docket from the Magistrate of Bijour to the Commissioner of the Rohilkund Division (No. 57).—Dated 12th June, 1866, together with copy of its enclosures.*

CATTLE-LIFTING.

With reference to his No. 14, dated 3rd March, 1866, begs to forward copies of correspondence regarding the above, for information,

(Signed) G. PALMER,  
Magistrate.

---

*From the District Superintendent of Police, Bijour, to the Magistrate of Bijour (No. 302).—Dated Bijour, the 27th May, 1866.*

SIR,—Agreeably to the advice you tendered me on my first taking charge of this district, relating to the checking of cattle-thefts, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police and yourself, that I have been unable until lately to carry out the plan I intended to adopt, owing to my being so short-handed. I have now made the following arrangements, which I hope will meet your approval :—

The pergunnahs of this district, 15 in number, run north-west and south-east. The most northerly—*viz.*, Nujeebabad, Burahpoora, and Afzulgurh—I have placed under the charge of Inspector Imdad Hossein, two Head Constables, and three Constables. The midland pergunnahs—*viz.*, Keeruthpore, Akburabad, Nugeena, Shercote, and Seohara—under Inspector John Lezwah, two Head Constables, and four Constables. The most southerly, or river, pergunnahs—*viz.*, Mundawar, Bijour, Nehtore, Daranuger, Noorpore, Chandpore, and Bastah—under Inspector Wazeer Khan, two Head Constables, and four Constables. I have to-day sent special orders to Inspectors John Lezwah and Imdad Hossein to take up the investigation of every cattle theft which may be perpetrated within their pergunnahs. They have been instructed to make themselves acquainted, as rapidly as possible, with the names, residence, and appearance of all the cattle-lifters in their different charges, and to exchange copies of their lists of bad characters with each other. This will give them each a knowledge of each other's beats, and in a great many cases will enable them, after a time, to judge pretty correctly where cattle stolen have been taken to. This is all I can do at present, until I find the Inspectors thoroughly know their different localities. Sub-Inspectors of divisions have been ordered to lend all the assistance in their power to the Inspectors, both in their knowledge of existing bad characters and the mode in which the present system of cattle-lifting is carried on.

Inspector Wazeer Khan is at present on leave: he will be sent out to take up his charge directly he returns.

I shall feel extremely obliged if you can propose to me any other precautions I should adopt for the carrying out of my plan. In a short time the Inspectors will have learned the most suitable spots to establish their Head Constables and Constables, to pick up the information they require. I would propose that the establishment, whose duty will be almost entirely that of detection, be allowed always to remain in plain clothes.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. THOMSON, MAJOR,  
District Superintendent of Police.



*From the Magistrate, Bijnour, to the District Superintendent of Police, Bijnour  
(No. 100).—Dated the 1st June, 1866.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 302, dated 27th ultimo, detailing the measures adopted by you for establishment of a special detective agency, under the immediate direction of your Police Inspectors, for the better suppression of the crime of cattle-stealing in this district.

2. Your distribution of work between the several Inspectors appears to me to be perfectly judicious, and the arrangements made have my entire approval.

3. I think, however, that specific instructions should be issued on the following points:—

4. *First*,—Officers in charge of Police stations should not consider themselves relieved of responsibility in cases of cattle-theft on the ground that this special agency has been established. On report of cattle-theft at any Police station, the officer in charge should send immediate information, together with copy of the entry in the Station Diary, to the Inspector, and should then proceed as usual to investigate the case, with a view to discovery and apprehension of the thieves; and he should be held responsible for the conduct of the enquiry, until he is regularly relieved of it by superior authority.

5. *Second*,—The Inspectors should be empowered to take up such cases at their own discretion, and without awaiting reference to you. On receiving the report, the Inspector should decide at once whether to leave the enquiry to the local Police or to take it up himself, or to depute one of his staff to take it up; and he should communicate his orders on the subject, in writing, to the officer in charge of the station, and should simultaneously report the same for your information.

6. *Third*,—There is no reason why Constables immediately attached to the Inspectors should not wear plain clothes so long as they are employed exclusively as detectives; but they should always carry with them either their certificates of appointment or some other means of proving their identity as Police officers; and whenever they are engaged on any other than purely detective duty they should invariably wear uniform.

7. Copies of your Report, together with copies of this letter, will be submitted to the Inspector-General of Police and to the Commissioner of the division, for information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. PALMER,

*Magistrate.*

---

*Extract (paras. 1 to 11) of a Memorandum of Police Instructions for the better Suppression of the crime of Cattle-stealing in the District of Bijnour, drawn up by the Magistrate of Bijnour, in consultation with the District Superintendent.*

1. In order to provide a special agency for the suppression of cattle-theft, this district has already been divided into three distinct beats, to each of which Inspectors have been appointed, with a suitable detective staff, and with orders to take up all cases of cattle-stealing which may occur within the limits of their respective beats.

2. Every Inspector so appointed should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the localities and the residents of his beat. He will best acquire this knowledge by constantly moving about from place to place within its limits.

3. He should make minute enquiries, in order to ascertain as far as possible (*a*) the habits of the thieving classes; (*b*) the names and history of the most notorious individuals and gangs of cattle-thieves; (*c*) their mode of operation, and the manner in which they dispose of stolen cattle. He should enter in a private register the names of all notorious cattle-thieves, and the dépôt for receipt of stolen cattle.

4. He should endeavour to learn generally the local politics of every village within his beat. He should find out who are the true leaders of each village community, and whether they are really able to control their men or not. The result of these enquiries should be also recorded in a private mouzahwar register, having a separate entry for each inhabited village.

5. The registers prescribed above should be considered as a form of Special Diary ; they should be written up by the Inspector himself, with his own hand ; and, until called for by superior authority, will remain invariably in his own custody.

6. The Inspector should also enquire carefully into the practice which prevails in each town of his beat regarding the sale and slaughter of cattle ; and he will be expected, after full enquiry, to make well-considered proposals for the establishment of cattle markets and fixed slaughter-houses in each town ; and for maintenance of efficient Police supervision over them.

7. It should be clearly understood that *every case* of cattle-stealing within his beat is to be investigated under the direction and on the personal responsibility of the Inspector. \* \* \*

8. Every Inspector should furnish to the District Superintendent a Half-yearly Report epitomizing the result of his enquiries under Rule 3, and of his operations under Rule 7. In this Report he should specify the number of cases of cattle-theft investigated by the ordinary Police, and the number taken up by his special detective agency ; and he should give a detail showing the proportion of cattle-thefts to prosecutions, of convictions to acquittals, and of value stolen to value recovered ; and he should also notice separately the conduct and intelligence of the officers subordinate to him. He should also report briefly the results of his operations under Rule 6.

9. It will be the duty of the Deputy Superintendent of Cattle-theft to move about in all the beats, generally to supervise the operations of the Inspectors, to satisfy himself that the rules above laid down are being thoroughly carried out, and to report to the District Superintendent the degree of efficiency attained by the several Inspectors.

10. He should furnish a formal Report half-yearly to the District Superintendent, and should submit demi-officially such reports as may be necessary from time to time, or as may be called for by the District Superintendent.

11. The Deputy Superintendent should of course give to the Inspectors such directions as may seem requisite for effective fulfilment of the instructions which they have received. But he should in no case give any *general orders*, or orders modifying the rules now issued, without obtaining special sanction from the District Superintendent.

## APPENDIX C.

*Extract (para. 10) of a letter from District Superintendent of Etawah, to Magistrate of Etawah (No. 9).—Dated the 9th January, 1867, with Appendices 1 and 2.*

10. In my Report for 1855 I mentioned the frequent occurrences of thefts from the Railway goods-platform, and pointed out the unprotected state of property lying within the Railway premises. Of late there have been few or no thefts from the platform itself—perhaps for the reason that for some months no large store of property has been accumulated there ; but in reality I believe because a different style of robbery is practised, and on a far more extensive scale. There has been no diminution in the amount and value of property stolen from the Railway ; on the contrary, an almost daily increase. The practice at

present is to rob the goods train between two stations. I am inclined to think that the Railway native servants and the engineer coolies, called *gangers*, are the principals in the thefts, or at any rate deeply concerned; but that it is not confined to them I know for certain. Nevertheless I maintain that without their connivance the present extensive scale of thefts could not be carried on. As the goods waggons are not locked—merely bolted—it is not difficult, on a dark night, when a train is standing at a small station, for a man to get unperceived into a waggon and pull the door too. When the train passes the spot previously fixed on the goods in the waggon, or at least a portion of them, are thrown out, and the man himself either jumps out at once, taking his chance of breaking his neck, or waits till the train slackens on approaching a station. Railway thefts of this kind have been common of late on the part of the line which passes through this district; and I dare say many cases have occurred of which the Police have heard nothing. Within the last ten or twelve days two cases have occurred, in both of which some, if not all, of the offenders have been arrested. In the first case

all the property has been recovered, and in the second, four bags  
 \* See Appendices Nos. out of the twelve stolen.\* It is but justice to say that in both  
 I. and II. cases the recoveries and arrests have been made almost en-

tirely through the Police. A party of six or seven men arrange to rob a goods train: one or two, or three (according to the size of the gang), go to a small station and await the arrival of the train; the rest of the party station themselves at the spots previously fixed on along the line. The men who go to the station either get into the train while it is standing in the manner before described, or, if that is impossible, they creep below the train and wait until it is in motion, when they swing on to the buffers and coupling-chains, and, when at a sufficient distance from the station, manage in a manner which I should have thought almost impracticable, but which I know to be a fact, to open the waggon and get inside; sometimes they will even wait outside the station until the train is in motion, and then jump on. The goods are then thrown out in the way described above.

It is evident that against such daring thieves mere bolts are no protection. Frequently the thief, when jumping from the train, will receive severe injury; and there are two men at present under trial who were found near the line—one with a broken arm, and the other with broken leg.

At first I was inclined to think that these thefts were carried on in a more systematic manner,—that is to say, that the waggon to be robbed had been marked down; but recent thefts have shewn me that the thieves trust entirely to chance, for in some cases the goods stolen—such as wine, beer, &c.—could be of little or no value to them.

APPENDIX 1.—On the night of the 29th December an up-goods train arrived at Bhurtna with one waggon open. After consulting the invoice, the guard reported that four cases of wine, one box of cloth, and a bale of silk goods were missing. Information was sent to the Sub-Inspector of the Bhurtna Police Station, who promptly despatched three Constables down the line towards Utchulda. Near the village of Palee, about four or five miles from Bhurtna, the Constables came upon three men carrying four boxes. The thieves, as soon as they saw they were pursued, threw down the boxes and ran away; the Constables gave chase, and captured them in a chowkee at one of the Railway crossings. They proved to be Aheers, of the village of Palee. It is evident that the gate-man of the chowkee in which the thieves were arrested must have had some connexion with the theft, or at any rate been on very intimate terms with the thieves, otherwise they would not have run to his chowkee for protection. When the Constables arrived at the chowkee, he first of all refused them admittance, and then tried to screen the thieves by asserting that they had been sitting with him for some time. The probabilities are that the boxes were being carried to his chowkee when the Police overtook the thieves, about three miles from Utchulda, near the bungalow of Mr. Forchello, the platelayer. The bale of silk and a barrel of ale were found, not by the Police, but by

some persons passing along the line. It appears that the guard of the goods' train gave an incorrect statement of the missing property : instead of four cases of wine, one box of cloth, and a bale of silk goods, he ought to have said three cases of wine (brandy), one barrel of ale, one box containing clothes, and a bale of silk goods,—all of which were recovered. The recovery of the three cases of brandy and the box of clothes, and the arrest of three of the thieves, is entirely due to the promptitude with which the Sub-Inspector of Bhurtna Station acted on the information he received, and the alacrity with which the Constables followed up the thieves. This case, I think, goes a great way to prove the complicity of the Railway native servants in the Railway robberies. The gatemen at crossings have every opportunity of conniving at these thefts, for, as far as I can see, they are not subject to a very strict supervision, and no doubt their post is a lucrative one, for these connivances must be a valuable assistance to the thieves.

The three men arrested are at present under trial.

APPENDIX 2.—On the night of the 2nd January, as an up-goods train which had just left Bhurtna station was passing the distant signal, the signaller observed a man sitting on the coupling-chains between two waggons, and holding on by the buffers. He could not attract the attention of the guard, so ran to the station and told the station-master, who informed the station-master of Etawah by telegraph. When the train arrived at Etawah one waggon was found open, and twelve bags of various descriptions of goods were missing out of it. Information was at once sent to the Police, who commenced search and investigation without delay. One bag was found by the Police near the line, two more were picked up by a passing train, and the Police discovered some more of the stolen property in a village of the Bukewur Police station, a considerable distance from the Railway. In this case also the Police acted most promptly and energetically, and have succeeded in arresting five men of the gang that committed the robbery, some of whom have confessed. The theft was managed in the way described in my Report—the man seen on the coupling-chains had evidently got on the train after it was in motion. The fact of the property being found in a village distant from the line shows to what an enormous extent these thefts are carried on, and that the thieves are not confined to the villages bordering on the Railway, but often belong to villages ten or twelve miles distant, and, for all I know, perhaps even further.

---

*Extract (para. 8) of letter from Magistrate of Etawah, to Commissioner of Agra (No. 24).—Dated 19th January, 1867.*

8. SINCE Captain Dalmahoy's Report was written, another Railway case has come out, and the offender has given information which will probably lead to the most important results. It is not unlikely that we may soon be able to account for most of the gangs who have been recently at work in this district; but, so long as the Railway Company offers the temptations that its unlocked waggons of valuable goods now do to thieves, there will always be plenty of recruits to fill up the gaps we make in the robbers' ranks as rapidly as they are made.

---

## APPENDIX B.

*Copy of a letter from Commissioner of Kumaon, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 257).—Dated the 4th May, 1867.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the Kumaon and Gurhwal District Statements of Accidental Deaths for 1866, which ought to have accompanied the Police Reports submitted to Government through the Inspector-General's Office with my No. 112, of the 7th March, 1867.

2. The number of deaths among women from suicide is most probably attributable to the cause suggested by Mr. Gardner; but, while the present system of contracting marriages among Hindoos exists, I see no means of preventing a good-looking young girl becoming disgusted with an old husband, and, while she has numberless opportunities of drowning or hanging herself, there is no possibility of preventing these suicides.

3. It is satisfactory to find that the number of persons killed by wild beasts has slightly decreased. In the two districts the number of men and women killed by wild beasts in 1866 is 51, against 71 in the previous year. It is not extraordinary that a large number of persons are drowned, as it is common for both men and women to cross rivers and ravines every day, and sudden rises in the rivers render this dangerous. The daily duty of cutting grass in the steepest precipices is even still more dangerous.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. RAMSAY,  
Commissioner.

## APPENDIX E.

*Report on Special Crime in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1866.—  
Dated 30th March, 1867.*

IN conformance with para. 18 of Police Circular No. 35 of 1866, I have the honor to submit a Report on the several subjects as per margin,\* which have been departmentally made over to me since 6th November last.

2. The crimes denominated as special, and which for that cause have been placed under the charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, are four in number :—

1st,—Thuggee by strangulation.

2nd,—Dacoity, aggravated and professional.

3rd,—Poisoning, or thuggee by administering stupifying or noxious drugs.

4th,—Cattle-thefts.

3. The three former have been assigned to me since November, 1866; all extraordinary events and crimes—such as political and seditious movements and signs, suttee, counterfeiting coin, gang swindling—are also special, and should be reported as such by District Superintendents to the Head Office, Allahabad.

4. THUGGEE.—Of this crime not a case has been reported, nor is there any reason to believe that it has been practised during the past year. This circumstance, however, should in no way put District Superintendents off their guard, or incline them to relax from keeping a careful and zealous watch over all and every case in which there may be the very slightest suspicion. When bodies of travellers unknown or unrecognized are found, care should be taken that the Police carefully record every circumstance likely to throw a light as to who the traveller was, where he came from, with whom last seen, at what serai he stopped, and in whose company. We cannot be too much on our guard, or too careful, in vigilantly watching and guarding against any renewal of thuggee—more especially as Colonel Hervey prophesies that, in the opinion of many, “his department is destined at no distant time to resume its place among the establishments of Government.”

5. AGGRAVATED DACOITY, WITH VIOLENCE.—Before entering into the details of dacoity in the North-Western Provinces, it is necessary to preface the subject by a few remarks and suggestions.

6. The worst cases of aggravated and professional dacoity take place in the Goruckpore\* District, bordering on Oude. The cases are difficult to detect: the same features distinguish almost every case: a sudden midnight attack, with much noise and lighted

\* Mirzapore and Ghazepore have also been visited by dacoits.

torches awake the slumbers of some unfortunate rich Bunniah or money-lender. After beating in the door of the house, a general attack is made on all who show themselves,—and then, an indiscriminate plunder of everything they can lay their hands on follows; while the people of the house, frightened out of their senses by the suddenness of the attack, make no resistance, but seek safety in concealment and flight. The dacoits make off with their plunder. Next morning the plaintiffs appear at the Police station, and generally accuse some persons with whom they are at enmity. In support of this

Dacoits attack at night, and are so disguised that no one can recognize them, even if there should happen to be any one sufficiently cool and collected at such a moment to do so. It has frequently been found in the operations of the department, and by myself particularly, in cases tried under ordinary procedure, that, where men had been sentenced on the recognition of sufferers in dacoity, they were wholly innocent, and had nothing whatever to do with it. They had been suspected, or perhaps were obnoxious neighbours, or were feared; and the sufferers have too easily persuaded themselves, or allowed themselves to be persuaded by others, or from some grudge or motive of revenge for some former slight or injury, that they saw them in the outrage complained of, when the real robbers lived many hundred miles away, and were never before at that place, and knew nothing whatever of them.

to the spot at once, and communicating daily with the District Superintendent. The latter or his Assistant should, I think, be also on the spot, to stimulate the exertions of the Police. It is necessary to observe each case in connexion with the preceding ones, as to numbers, dress, the direction the dacoits came from or returned by, and their dialect; and a concise report should always follow the first report, which should be made at once to this Office. A small sketch or map of the country as situated to Oude should also be sent with the final report. A few picked men should be placed at the disposal of the Inspector, and good information should be well rewarded. Intelligence of a dacoity to be committed is the most valuable of all; and if the District Superintendent would work up the dacoits in Jail, he might gain such information as would lead to the discovery of those engaged in committing the present dacoities.

I cannot quote a better authority than Colonel Hervey, extracted in the margin.

7. I would suggest that, in districts where dacoities prevail to any extent, some smart Inspector should be appointed to take up and work out all the cases,—proceeding

8. It will be observed that the three \* northern divisions—*viz.*, Meerut, Rohilkund, and Agra,—are singularly free from this crime: as a rule the dacoities committed in these parts are simply attacks of budmashes on people returning from market, and occasionally in robbery of a cotton-waggon or canal-boat.† From the paucity of Special Reports, (there being only 16 in the Office), it is difficult to give any detailed account; and, as there was but little difference in the mode of commission both in professional and simple dacoity, it would only fill pages, and be of little use. I will allude only to a few marked ones which occurred in what was formerly called the 2nd Division of Police.

\* Formerly called 1st Division of Police, North-Western Provinces.

† In fact, only one dacoity on canals has occurred during the year 1866, and that at Allypore, on the river. There are no fresh cases.

9. *Mirzapore*.—Three dacoities were committed on Bunniahs by 19 men, called by the District Superintendent Domes. After much trouble, the majority were arrested in the Rewah Territory. Major Eckford's Police were much hampered by the manner in which the Rewah people, friendly to the dacoits, tried to prevent their arrest. He also considers that these were not committed by "professionals," but from scarcity of food, the plaintiffs who were robbed being Bunniahs, and the plunder grain;—result not known.

II.—A similar dacoity from want of food occurred in the district in June, and 12 men were punished by the Sessions Judge.

III.—A fifth case occurred, in which Rs. 1,250 out of Rs. 2,393 were recovered, and four defendants were arrested and sentenced to seven years each, which does Major Eckford much credit.

10. *Agra*.—The principal dacoity in this district is the one committed on the breaking up of the Durbar in November, 1866, when the Government Parcel Dāk was

robbed in the Agra and Bhurtpore District, by seven men on horseback. It has since transpired that amongst the property there was bullion and guineas to a large amount (nearly Rs. 5,000), of which no trace has been found; there is no doubt in my mind that the robbery was committed (on previous information supplied) by an organized band. The facts are simply that one unarmed man, the runner, was relieved of his parcels by armed mounted men, who galloped off, and nothing more to this day has been heard of them. No runner could go in safety were it known that such valuables were sent by him, more especially in districts bordering on the territories of Native Princes.

11. *Ghazeepore*.—Doolum Kuree dacoity case reflects credit on the Police. Some 25 dacoits, with lighted torches, armed with lathees, broke into the plaintiff's house and carried off property value Rs. 900. Rs. 160 and other property were recovered, and two of the principals arrested were convicted by the Sessions Judge.

12. The Goorchurn dacoity case, in which some 20 men, with iron-bound lathees and lighted torches, plundered Rs. 1,200, reflects credit on the Ghazeepore Police. Some Rs. 800 or 900 were recovered, and Rooka Bind was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

13. The Salik Ram River dacoity case was well worked out. About 20 men attacked the boats: they were captured by the Police and property recovered.

14. These are the principle dacoities, and I think credit is due to the Police authorities of Ghazeepore.

15. *Goruckpore*.—The tabular statement shews that four cases have occurred in this district, whereas there are special reports of five cases as per margin—all dacoity with wounding; in one case (No. 29) Rs. 7,100 was the loss. The Police of this district are by no means so successful as those of Ghazeepore and Mirzapore in dealing with this crime.

|                                                                          |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Special Report No. 17 of April.                                          |  |
| Do. No. 29 of June: loss, Rs. 7,100.                                     |  |
| Do. No. 39 of August.                                                    |  |
| Do. No. 43 of Do.                                                        |  |
| Do. No. 57 of October.                                                   |  |
| Two have been struck out, by order of the Magistrate, for want of proof. |  |

16. *Azimgurh, Jounpore, Futtehpore*.\*—The records of special report in these districts are not forthcoming in the Record Office.

\* District Superintendent reports none of the dacoities professional—simple robbery, put down as dacoity on account of the numbers concerned.

16½. The river dacoity in the Banda District came out well: 19 men were arrested, 14 were convicted, and nearly the whole of the property recovered.

17. RIVER DACOITY.—From the tabular statement it would appear that only three cases in the 2nd Division of Police have occurred, of which one was detected by Police in Ghazeepore and one in Banda, and one remained undetected in Allahabad. In the Banda case the property was recovered.

18. *Tabular Statement*.—From a perusal of that for the 2nd Division it will be seen that 30 new cases of dacoity occurred during the year. It is difficult without records to say how many were not professional; but I am inclined to think all were not so, and I allude particularly to the six in Futtehpore.\* To the 30 new, add 18 of former years—48 in all. Of these 21 were detected during the year, out of which 216 persons were brought to trial and 121 convicted. When it is considered how very difficult it is for plaintiffs to recognize men who wake them out of their sleep by a mid-night attack, I think the result of convictions satisfactory. The amount of property recovered—Rs. 1,902, to Rs. 21,588 plundered—is not satisfactory; but one case in Goruckpore alone cost Rs. 7,100.

For 2nd Division.

See para. 16, above.

19. SECTION 328 OF INDIAN PENAL CODE—POISONING BY ADMINISTERING ANY POISON OR ANY STUPIFYING, INTOXICATING, OR UNWHOLESOME DRUGS, &c.—This crime is, I am afraid, on the increase, though the Police have been very successful in tracing out and bringing to justice during the year 1866 several notorious offenders.

20. Out of 49 persons arrested, 31 have been convicted, and 4 remain under trial. Two of the four awaiting trial at Boolundshuhur are well-known and skilful poisoners, there being some nine or ten cases against them, of whom more hereafter.

21. And first I would call attention to Colonel Hervey's suggestions in para. 199, page 64, of his Report, and I quite agree in all he says, and strongly urge that the

Section 328, however, meets the entire case, *except in the degree of punishment*; for by it, whoever administers to any person any poison or stupifying, intoxicating, or unwholesome drug, with intent to cause hurt, or with intent to facilitate the commission of an offence (e. g., robbery), or knowing it to be likely thereby to cause him injury, may be punished with imprisonment for ten years.

territorial scope of Act XXIX. of 1850 be extended to all India, instead of being restricted to the limits of the Presidency towns, Calcutta, Madras, and

Bombay, for the following reasons:—

1st,—This crime is on the increase.

2nd,—It can be committed by any one cognizant of the properties of the *dhutoora* plant, which plant is procurable from every garden and hedge-row in the country.

3rd,—The facility with which it is committed, and the difficulty with which it is detected, owing to the partaker becoming insensible from its effects in many cases for several hours, and seldom being able to give any information until such time has elapsed as has enabled the *dhutoora* thug to make his escape.

4th,—That it is a most diabolical crime; that it is invariably administered under the garb of friendship; and that the poverty of the traveller avails him nothing against the cupidity of the poisoner—indeed, it often appears to me that the drug is administered with no other motive than that of tigerish delight in cruelty, or by way of practice, as the poorest of the poor (in fact, almost beggars) have been drugged, and have perished from its effects.

22. It has in these Provinces entirely taken the place of thuggee by strangulation, and during a cholera epidemic we know not how many are killed by it.

23. Act XXIX. of 1850 gives transportation for life: while Section 328 of Indian Penal Code gives only ten years' transportation as punishment; for these reasons I would urge the extension of the former Act.

24. The Deputy Inspector-General to whom the duty of investigating this special

\* Section 6, Act V., 1861, permits the Local Government to invest Deputy Inspectors-General with the powers of a Magistrate for the purposes of prevention, detection, apprehension, and detention of offenders, &c.

crime is assigned should in my opinion be invested with the powers of a Magistrate for the purposes of detection, apprehension, and particularly detention,\* of offenders charged under Section 328, and for having the drug *dhutoora* on their person or in their houses.

25. To exemplify how necessary this is, I may mention that when in the Etah District, in December, 1866, at the time of the large fair at Soron being held, a fugueer was arrested on suspicion, and on being searched a large quantity of the seed of the black *dhutoora* was found on his person. The account he gave of himself was that he gave it as medicine to sick cattle. He was brought before the Magistrate present, but there was no law to detain the man. He came from a village near Hatras, which is one of the head centres of professional poisoners.

26. I will now give a brief detail of some of the most interesting of the cases.



27. *Seharunpore*.—On 15th November, 1865, a traveller arrived at one of the serais in the town of Seharunpore and hired a pony to go on a journey into the next district; the man who accompanied him to bring back the pony was drugged shortly after his leaving Seharunpore, and the traveller made off with the pony.

28. On the 2nd of November of same year the same man hired a pony at Futtehpoore, 15 miles from Seharunpore, and the same result ensued.

29. The poisoner then appeared a third time, on the 3rd of February, 1867, at Kylaspore, five miles from Seharunpore, hired a pony, and drugged the boy sent to bring it back.

30. I proceeded to Seharunpore to try and work out the case, and, as I felt certain it was a local case, I deputed Inspector Ahmed Hossein to take it up. He was very successful, and by his exertion the poisoner—one Kullooa, an old offender—was arrested, recognized all three cases, and was tried and convicted before the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Inspector Ahmed Hossein, by his local knowledge, worked out this case, and did right well.

31. A second case occurred in this district, and Major Watson was successful in arresting and convicting the offender.

32. No cases occurred in the Mozuffernugger District.

33. *Meerut, Boolundshuhur and Etah*.—I class these three districts together, as the six cases which occurred there during 1866 were committed by the same two men, who invariably gave themselves out as a Kaith and Brahmin. They have been arrested, and are now under trial at Boolundshuhur, where they were recognized in three separate cases. This case is now being worked out; and, as a great many other defendants are implicated (and you are aware of the steps being taken), it will be as well not to make the matter public until the whole case is complete.

34. In *Allygurh* one case occurred, and this a doubtful one, as the plaintiff was not robbed of any of his property.

35. *Muttra*.—One of the old cases was detected, and the offenders punished.

36. *Agra*.—There are no new cases.

37. *Futtehgurh*.—I regret to say that three new cases occurred in this district, and the Police were not successful in bringing out any of them.

38. *Robbery by administering Poisonous Drugs*.—28 new cases for 1866 have to be added to 51 old cases of former years. In the 79 cases, 36 persons were brought to trial, 21 were convicted, and 13 acquitted, leaving two under trial. The largest recovery of property is in the Futtehpoore District.

39. I am unable to report in detail on the *dhutoora* cases in what was the 2nd Division, as I only received charge of them in November, and so many reports are missing. I have now started a Register, which, with the Weekly Diary, will clearly shew each case, and the results of trial of the culprits. I will endeavour to give some of the worst cases which have occurred during the year.

40. *Allahabad*.—In June a woman and her child died from the effects of *dhutoora* in atta, which atta was said to have been given to her husband by a man at a fair in exchange for tobacco—a very improbable story, as the person who gave it could in no way be benefitted by it. I believe it a family case.

41. *Futtehpore*.—A heavy (Section 328) case, with murder, took place in May, and two persons out of six succumbed to the effect of the poison. The plaintiffs were travelling in a cart, and two defendants took up with them about four miles from Futtehpoore, and drugged the whole party. Fortunately the Police received information, and were in time to arrest the offenders, otherwise they would have made off with the cart, victims and all.

42. *Azimgurh*.—Mr. D'Arcy McCarthy was most successful in tracing out a *dhu-toora* case committed by an old offender, one Azmut Allee, *alias* Kooloo, *alias* Goorah. This particular case occurred in April, 1866, and the Police ran into their man in the Futtehgurh District, recovering at the same time nearly all the property—close on Rs. 200.

43. This concludes the cases I detail ; and I will now bring to notice what further measures I have taken for the future prevention of these crimes.

44. I have obtained lists of all dacoits and poisoners now in the Central Jails, giving term of imprisonment, residence, &c.; these are now being verified, and when the men come out of jail they will be carefully watched by the Police. A Sub-Inspector is engaged in marking off the time when these men are to leave the jail, and notice will be given to the officer in charge of the Central Jail that all these prisoners will be taken to their villages by the Police.

45. You have also sanctioned a 1st Class Inspector being told off to head-quarters. He will be most useful when he gets into the work ; at present I find some difficulty in nominating a man ; and, as I leave for England next week, it will be as well for the selection to rest with my successor.

46. Of extraordinary occurrences and crimes which have occurred during 1866, I would mention the gate-painting at Meerut, and the suttee at Futtehpore.

47. In the former case, between the 1st and 8th December the gate-posts of the majority of the houses tenanted by Europeans were marked with some red liquid, supposed to be a mixture of powdered red brick and a little lime and water.

48. The following numbers approximate to the houses marked :—

49. In the Sudder Bazaar, 22 ; in the European Infantry Lines, 80 ; in the Dragoon Lines, 50 ; in the Artillery Lines, 26 ; and two European Hospitals. The Police were quite unable to discover the cause, or who did it ; but in many instances—as in the case of General Troop's house, in front of which a sentry was posted close to the marked pillars—it is conjectured that it was the work of some of the servants in the compound ; but why it was done, or who did it, or who directed it to be done, enquiry has failed to discover. The matter is still under enquiry.

50. **SUTTEE AT FUTTEHPORE.**—The attempt at suttee at Futtehpore took place at the village of Sungaon, near Futtehpore. I give the narrative of the occurrence in original from the Special Report :—

“ At about 10 A. M. on the 23rd September, the Chowkeedar of Mouzah Sungaon reported at the City Police Station that in the night Bondoo Kulwar died, and his widow, Bindee, had declared her intention to commit suicide by suttee : all preparations for her burning had been made, but the body had not yet been conveyed to the river. The Sub-Inspector proceeded at once to the village. The following is the substance of extracts from that officer's Special Diary :—When he arrived a large crowd had assembled in and about the house. Mussumat Bindee was sitting inside, with the head of the corpse on her lap ; she was repeating the words ‘ Suth Ram ! Suth Ram ! ’ Both were decked with white flowers. Her face and lips appeared swollen and blistered, and her eyes blackened. A pile of wood (a contribution from the zemindars) was lying ready to be conveyed to the river. She implored the Police not to prevent her burning with her husband, as she had already stood the preliminary tests usual on such occasions, and was prepared to be burnt. It appears on a woman declaring her intention to become a suttee, she has to undergo two painful trials : the one is to hold her hand over the flame of a lamp till it becomes scared and blackened, and the other to drink some kind of boiling liquid ; if she shrinks from neither, she is considered a fit subject to stand the terrible ordeal of burning. In this case, as has been stated, the poor woman had withstood both trials. The second proved too much ; however she was conveyed to the hospital, and the Civil Surgeon reported that the whole of her mouth and throat were scalded, and the passage closed, so that nothing could pass into the stomach. She died from exhaustion on the 1st October. ”

" Though a number of persons were present, those named appeared the principal abettors in procuring and lighting the lamp, and boiling and administering the milk. Though, as stated, so many persons were present and witnessed all that was done, it was with the utmost difficulty the Sub-Inspector could get any information. I found it so also when I subsequently visited the village. So soon as I entered it the doors were locked, several persons I enquired for were not to be found, not one of the influential men of the village came forward to help, but on the contrary did all they could to prevent witnesses from speaking. From a very early hour in the morning Mussumat Bindee's intention was known in the village, more particularly to the zemindars and Chowkeedars, for it is clear some of them came to her house and saw the woman before anything had been done—yet they did not put a stop to it; and, notwithstanding the Police Station being only about two and a half miles from the village, the information was not given till nearly ten o'clock; and I believe it would not have been given then, had it not happened that the news had reached the surrounding villages, and they feared would soon reach the Police through other means. When the enquiry was completed by the Sub-Inspector the woman was living, and he reported the case for the orders of the Magistrate, who issued summons for the attendance of the parties; but since her death they have been arrested on charge of abetting the commission of suicide. No blame can be attached to the Police for not preventing the crime, as it appeared a sudden resolve on the part of the woman, and not pre-arranged."

51. THE "POLICE GAZETTE."\*—This is also in my department. It is much more made use of than it formerly was; but I would suggest its being published every ten days, as I find it is almost impossible to get it out until the 18th or 19th day, and then it often becomes bulky and is not so likely to be read as when of a smaller size. Moreover, the interval is too long, and the information becomes stale, which otherwise would be valuable.

52. STATIONERY.—Police Circular No. 10 of 1864 contains the last orders on this subject. I am inclined to think that in most districts the allowance is not sufficient to cover what is now required. For City Stations Rs. 4, and 1st Class Stations Rs. 2, per mensem is the allowance. A Register for Chowkeedars is ordered, which will cost at least from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. One district reports that one copy would take the whole allowance for three months. There are always fresh calls being made on the Stationery grant, and I advise its being increased.

53. PENSIONS.—The following are the Circulars issued on this subject during the year 1866 :—

Police Circular Memo. No. 2 informs that, according to Resolution of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3156, dated 30th November, 1865, pensions to Police Officers disabled from injuries received in performance of duties will, in case of the officer being at the time a subscriber to the Superannuation Fund, be paid therefrom.

Circular Memo. No. 4 of 1866 contains Resolution of Government of India for payment to Uncovenanted Officers under suspension, and rules what time passed under suspension is to count towards pension.

Circular Memo. No. 22 of 1866 contains rules for Police transfers from the line to count their Military service towards pension.

Circular Memo. No. 27 of 1866 directs all savings, *minus* deductions on account of Police Superannuation Fund, to be credited to Government in full.

Circular Memo. No. 36 of past year quotes Resolution by Governor-General in Council requiring the payment of savings of officers of Police whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem.

54. Statements Nos. 1 and 2 are annexed.

E. TYRWHITT, MAJOR,  
Deputy Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.

## STATEMENT No. I.

*Annual Return of Thuggees Professional and Aggravated Dacoities, and Robberies by Administration of Poison for the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1866.*

| 1.                                                               | 2.                                                              | 3.                        | 4.                                   | 5.                        | 6.                                           | 7.                                                                 | 8.                             | 9.               | 10.       | 11.               | 12.        | 13.        | 14.                    | 15.                              | 16.                                      | 17.                                      | 18.                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description of Crime.                                            | CASES                                                           |                           |                                      |                           |                                              | PERSONS                                                            |                                |                  |           |                   |            |            |                        |                                  | PROPERTY.                                |                                          | Remarks.                                                                                  |
|                                                                  | Committed since January, 1861, undetected on 1st January, 1866. | Occurred within the year. | Total number of cases under enquiry. | Detected within the year. | Remaining undetected on 31st December, 1866. | Concerned in previous offences, and at large on 1st January, 1866. | Concerned in offences of year. | Total concerned. | Arrested. | Brought to trial. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Remaining under trial. | At large on 31st December, 1866. | Value of property plundered within year. | Value of property recovered within year. |                                                                                           |
| Thuggee, ...                                                     | 2                                                               | ...                       | 2                                    | ...                       | 2                                            | 2                                                                  | ...                            | 2                | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...        | ...                    | 2                                | ...                                      | ...                                      | * One case of Ajmere in which 40 persons were concerned is included in this.              |
| Professional Dacoity.—                                           |                                                                 |                           |                                      |                           |                                              |                                                                    |                                |                  |           |                   |            |            |                        |                                  |                                          |                                          |                                                                                           |
| On Land, ...                                                     | * 31                                                            | 37                        | 68                                   | 22                        | 46                                           | † 792                                                              | 391                            | 1,183            | 224       | † 221             | 122        | 87         | 7                      | 989                              | 23,252                                   | 2,111                                    | † Ajmere was omitted to be shown in last year's Statement page 64 of printed Report.      |
| On River, ...                                                    | 14                                                              | 3                         | 17                                   | 2                         | 15                                           | 397                                                                | 36                             | 433              | 21        | 21                | 16         | 5          | ...                    | 412                              | 346                                      | 231                                      |                                                                                           |
| Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, ... | 99                                                              | 44                        | 143                                  | 29                        | 114                                          | 112                                                                | 68                             | 180              | 49        | 49                | 31         | 14         | 4                      | 131                              | 2,975                                    | 842                                      | † 1 died and 4 were sent to Shahabad District for trial, concerned in a Shahabad dacoity. |
| TOTAL, ...                                                       | 146                                                             | 84                        | 230                                  | 53                        | 177                                          | 1,303                                                              | 495                            | 1,798            | 294       | 291               | 169        | 106        | 11                     | 1,504                            | 26,573                                   | 5,184                                    |                                                                                           |

CHARLES A DODD, LUKUT,  
*Perul. Asst. to Instr.-Genl. of Police, N. W. P.*  
*For Dy. Insptr.-Genl. of Police, N. W. P.*

## STATEMENT No. II.

*Comparative Return of Thuggees, Dacoities, and Robberies by Administration of Poison for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866.*

| Description of Crime.                |     |     | 1864. | 1865.  | 1866.  |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| Thuggee,                             | ... | ... | ...   | 1      | ...    |
| Dacoity by Land,                     | ... | ... | 30    | 16     | 37     |
| " by River,                          | ... | ... | 3     | 1      | 3      |
| Robbery by Administration of Poison, | ... | ... | 35    | 16     | 44     |
| TOTAL,                               |     |     | 68    | 34     | 84     |
| Persons concerned,                   | ... | ... | 461   | 354    | 495    |
| Property stolen,                     | ... | ... | 8,490 | 62,013 | 26,573 |

CHARLES A. DODD, LIEUT.,

*Personal Asst. to Insptr.-Genl. of Police, N. W. P.*

*For Dy. Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P.*

## APPENDIX F.

*Report by Major Davis, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, dated 10th April, 1867.*

1. The 1st November, 1866, inaugurated the new system under which the Offices of Deputy Inspectors General of Police were amalgamated with that of the Inspectors-General.

2. Several subjects were then (or since) made over to the two Deputy Inspectors; Chunda Fund; Clothing; General; of these, those marginally noted were allotted to me. Wandering Tribes; Appeals and, conformably to para. 18 of Circular No. 35 of 1866, I in Constables' Cases; Cattle proceed to report on them. Thefts; Reserve; Arms and Accoutrements; Tents.

3. *Chunda*.—It will be in mind that in my Annual Report for 1864 it became my duty to expose the insolvency, absolute or pending, of some of the District Chunda Funds. This arose from delay in starting some; an erroneous basis for calculations, in reference to what was necessary and just, *pro* and *con*, for the stability of such an institution; and defective management, which led to ignorant misapplications of its moneys. My proposition to amalgamate the Chundas of each division having received assent, I in 1865 furnished to the 2nd Division, which was my especial charge, seven remounts.

On 1st January, 1866, the aggregate cash balances of the Chunda in the North-Western Provinces stood thus :—

|                               |     |                |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| In 1st or Meerut Division,    | ... | Rs. 7,423 10 2 |
| In 2nd or Allahabad Division, | ... | „ 19,526 7 5   |
|                               |     | Rs. 26,950 1 7 |

On 1st November, 1866, a complete amalgamation of the “Chundas,” North-Western Provinces took place :

|                              |     |                |
|------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| The 1st Division brought in, | ... | Rs. 9,852 12 3 |
| 2nd Division, ...            | ... | „ 17,198 5 7   |

The operations of the Fund during 1866 were—55 remounts purchased by me at an average cost of Rs. 143-12-6; 26 remounts purchased by District Superintendents of 2nd Division to meet sudden and urgent requirements: and 49 remounts distributed in 1st Division. With these heavy disbursements made, the year 1866 closes with aggregate sum of Rs. 27,508-10-6 cash in hand.

4. An account of the Fund *in extenso* is appended.

5. The working of these new arrangements has, in my opinion, fully realized all I anticipated; whilst all sudden demands are, as heretofore, promptly supplied by

District Superintendents, and sanction to the purchase of a remount is always cheerfully given. The system, which only hopes to supplement local opportunities and exertion on the part of District Superintendents, has reduced competition at large horse fairs to a minimum; and, as the dealers pretty well know how much will be given for a certain stamp of horses, we have the favorable result of an average which is remarkable in reference to precedent and the increased value horses are daily acquiring all over India. I have myself seen District Superintendents who attended some of the annual fairs competing for the same animals, with an *esprit de corps* commendable in the abstract, but ruinous to the best interests of their Chunda. The abolition of such an evil requires no comment, and we have the fruits of the reform in the year under review; and I believe 1867 will show still more favorably. In the Jhansie, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions remounts are not locally procurable, although a good stray horse may occasionally be picked up; but even in districts quite north, complaints have been made that they were not to be had at Chunda rates, and in consequence, men whose horses may have died suddenly have been kept dismounted for an undue time. I have done my best in such cases to afford aid, but District Superintendents should bear in mind that a remount agency is only supplementary, and that its formation has never rescinded para. 5th of Circular No. 25 of 1862, on which the Chunda is based, and which makes it imperative on a Mounted Constable, when he has received the prescribed aid from the Chunda, to remount himself within two months, under pain of forfeiture of service. It is very evident that the regulation sum from the Chunda must not be exceeded, seeing at least two-thirds of the horses now in the Force have done ten years' service in it (since 1857), and are therefore, at a moderate calculation, over fifteen years of age; whilst the entire cash balance in hand at Rs. 125 per horse can only supply 221 remounts, and for some years to come the ratio of demand must be an *increasing* one.

6. The increase of pay for the Sowars is, I am aware, a subject receiving the attention which it demands. The Nynee Tal Commission reduced the pay of the men who had stood by us in the Mutiny from Rs. 25 to 20, whilst simultaneously a Military Commission raised the pay of the Irregular Cavalry Sowar from Rs. 25 to 30;—yet the last has, among many advantages, the prospect of promotion, which is denied *for ever* to the Police Mounted Constables. The discontent such an anomalous measure produced may have quieted down, but a prompt amelioration of their condition, I submit, is necessary for the efficiency and well-being of the service, as District Superintendents have brought to my notice that they are alike powerless to reward the good or punish the bad—the dismounting of a Mounted Constable, which is the only punishment, being absolutely a reward, insomuch that to feed the horse costs actually more than the Rs. 13 per month the Sowar receives on that account. If the pay be increased, I would strongly advocate an increased subscription to the Chunda of Rs. 2 per month, and that cost of a remount be raised from Rs. 150 to 200. This would be far from an unpopular measure, and should enable us to have this important branch of the Constabulary well and efficiently mounted, and full of an *esprit* which cannot be expected to characterize the very inferior stamp of men who are lately filling our mounted ranks, and who subside into a dogged apathy when their experience shows them that the reputed ineligibility of the service was not an exaggeration.

7. CATTLE THEFTS.—This subject has been receiving my deepest attention; but it would be premature for me to report on measures which are necessarily in embryo; suffice it here to say that I have already gathered the valuable opinions of almost all the Magistrates of the districts where this crime professionally prevails as to the best mode for its suppression; the adoption of an uniform system is essential to success. A sporadic local effort may excite commendation, which, however, can be but temporary, and must be modified when a moment's reflection shows how easy it is to drive crime from one district into another.

8. The measure at present adopted is to define the locale of this crime in reference to each district: this is being done by reference to the cases which have come

into Court for a certain retrospective period. When completed, the statistics should alike be valuable, and, as an index to the "runs" usually made in such thefts, almost unerring; we can then economize the Police which may be available for this special duty by concentration, instead of in ignorance spreading them over a large border area, to find out two years hence that they are weak where most required, and generally misplaced. That a crime of such magnitude as is cattle-stealing as practised in the North-Western Provinces—hereditary in practice, gloried and shared in by men who from position are apparently above suspicion, and who have been so little interfered with—that such a crime is not to be coped with in a year or two, and not even then perhaps without some special legislation, is as certain as that such a supposition would be an unmerited slur on the capacity for administration of the many who, with full means and powers, have already given the subject their best attention and energies.

9. *Wandering Tribes*.—Of these, the Bowreeas are the principal. The Inspector, Ahmed Hussun Khan, who formerly supervised them, has been removed to Cawnpore, and his place taken by Inspector Than Singh, who is giving satisfaction. The colony have gone on quietly in their agricultural pursuits since the ebullition recorded in the Report of last year of the District Superintendent, Mozuffernugger. In the two settlements of Bidowlie and Chichana, the Bowreeas numbered on paper, on 31st December, 1866:—

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Men, ... ..                         | 459   |
| Women, ... ..                       | 425   |
| Children, ... ..                    | 741   |
|                                     | <hr/> |
| Total, ... ..                       | 1,625 |
|                                     | <hr/> |
| Of these there were present, ... .. | 1,486 |
| Imprisoned, ... ..                  | 41    |
| Escaped, ... ..                     | 89    |
| Absent, ... ..                      | 9     |
|                                     | <hr/> |
|                                     | 1,625 |
|                                     | <hr/> |

Strict search is being made after those who left the colony.

**CLOTHING**.—There is nothing to report on under this head except the change of uniform from green to blue, and that in contemplation of a serge coat for winter.

**ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS**.—Arrangements are being made to make up all the accoutrements of an uniform pattern as those now in use get worn out and have to be replaced.

I append a compiled statement of all the different kinds of arms in use with the North-Western Provinces Constabulary. As the armament of the Force is to be materially diminished, and the extent is now under consideration, all surplus arms will, when a decision is arrived at, be returned to the arsenals, and it will be very desirable, if possible, to complete the entire armament with the new Victoria carbine: we shall thus obviate all mixture of ammunition, and have an arm light in itself, suitable for all Police work, but not so formidable, should they ever fall into improper hands, as would be the old muskets, long or cut down, which carry further, and the bore of which, for a supply of ammunition, is more universally understood throughout the country.

The Victoria carbine has as a Police arm the further desideratum of the ammunition being smaller and lighter, and packing better in the small-expense ammunition-pouch with which only our Constables will be accoutred.

**TENTS**.—These are in many districts bad and worn out, and are being replaced. The old sepoys' pall should be abandoned as a pattern: it is unsuitable, as a rule, for Police work; small "clashies' palls" with ends and front, each separate in itself and capable

of accommodating ten or twelve men, is all that is as a rule necessary for the small parties of Police ordinarily detached, and detachable.

**RESERVES.**—These are being kept, so far as may be, to their prescribed and legitimate duties. The men are hard worked, and the drains on them for Civil duties, such as attending Kutcheries, are a tax which, however necessary in itself, was never contemplated by the Nynce Tal Commission, which fixed the Reserve at a minimum, irrespective of any such claims on it. The necessity for these claims being admitted and fixed, a diminution of the Reserve will meet the alteration in district allocations, but effect sensibly the possibility of maintaining *Schools*. My inspection reports on the several districts to which I have been deputed have already, and at the time, been made. I will therefore here only touch on that subject of interior economy which is suggested by the foregoing remarks.

**SCHOOLS.**—This is a subject I reported very fully on in my last Annual Report: for obvious reasons, and those I then advanced, it is one of importance to a prospective Police. The abolition of the 3 Rs. Constables, who were only paid to learn and qualify themselves for future service, was almost a death-blow to Police schools: they have since been maintained, but I fear in most districts but nominally so. I except Jhansie, where a colony sees it their interest to have their children instructed for a certain benefit; but I am assured the *men* have no time to attend schools, and I believe this to be true—when the Reserve suffers further reduction, schools, I fear, must practically collapse. This is to be deplored, and I regret to say I can suggest no remedy in the face of the facts, which are so obviously against their maintenance for any real utility to the service *at large*.

**APPEALS IN CONSTABLES' CASES UNDER EIGHT YEARS' SERVICE.**—These are all brought up: they are few in number, owing to the limitation clause, which only entitles a man to an appeal if he has done eight years' service in the Police. My endeavours are, in deciding these appeals, to uphold authority so far as is right and compatible with justice; but, at the same time, to let the Force feel that, although it is said "service is no heritage," their rights will be listened to and respected, and that insecurity of service is *not* one of the conditions of Police employ.

In concluding this brief Report, should it be considered meagre, I beg it may be borne in mind that many of the subjects are those on which I have only very recently entered, under the late change of system in the department.

W. DAVIS, MAJOR,  
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,  
North-Western Provinces.



*Abstract Account showing the Total Receipts and Disbursements of the Horse*

| District.                                | Balance on the 1st January, 1866. |           |           |           |            |           |           |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                          |                                   | January.  | February. | March.    | April.     | May.      | June.     |
|                                          | Rs. A. P.                         | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.  | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Allahabad, ...                           | 423 14 4                          | 1,653 0 0 | 112 11 6  | 117 1 11  | 65 14 1    | 82 6 0    | 67 8 0    |
| Banda, ...                               | 329 12 0                          | 15 0 0    | 15 0 0    | 15 0 0    | 15 0 0     | 15 0 0    | 15 0 0    |
| Cawnpore, ...                            | 2,748 12 3                        | 121 0 0   | 58 0 0    | 69 3 0    | 2,308 0 0  | 78 9 5    | 70 13 6   |
| Futtehpore, ...                          | 594 5 8                           | 24 0 0    | 24 0 0    | 24 0 0    | 24 0 0     | 24 0 0    | 96 0 0    |
| Azimgurh, ...                            | 224 2 5                           | 59 10 3   | 60 6 10   | 59 0 0    | 48 9 7     | 47 0 0    | 47 0 0    |
| Benares, ...                             | 1,340 2 3                         | 36 0 0    | 36 0 0    | 74 0 0    | 36 0 0     | 36 0 0    | 38 0 0    |
| Bustee, ...                              | ...                               | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       |
| Ghazee-pore, ...                         | 964 2 1                           | 60 0 0    | 36 0 0    | 121 11 5  | 55 5 9     | 36 0 0    | 36 0 0    |
| Goruckpore, ...                          | 2,388 1 10                        | 35 0 0    | 35 0 0    | 35 0 0    | 66 0 0     | 36 9 8    | 47 0 0    |
| Jounpore, ...                            | 454 14 0                          | 20 0 0    | 32 0 0    | 26 0 0    | 20 0 0     | 24 0 0    | 22 0 0    |
| Mirzapore, ...                           | 643 5 0                           | 25 0 0    | 24 4 0    | 142 6 7   | 31 1 5     | 24 4 0    | 24 4 0    |
| Humeerpore, ...                          | 1,608 13 7                        | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0    | 48 0 0    | 75 0 0     | 71 14 9   | 25 0 0    |
| Jhansie, ...                             | 5,090 8 0                         | 112 8 0   | 76 0 0    | ...       | 202 0 0    | 166 5 0   | 249 3 1   |
| Lullutpore, ...                          | 353 15 10                         | 37 12 0   | 31 0 0    | 27 0 0    | 27 0 0     | 27 0 0    | 27 0 0    |
| Oraie, ...                               | 2,361 10 2                        | 45 7 0    | 35 0 0    | 35 0 0    | 38 9 4     | 35 2 6    | 42 11 10  |
| Total, ...                               | 19,526 7 5                        | 2,269 5 3 | 600 6 4   | 793 6 11  | 3,012 8 2  | 704 3 4   | 807 8 5   |
| Meerut, ...                              | 1,184 14 10                       | 118 0 0   | 180 7 0   | 81 4 10   | 73 0 0     | 113 0 0   | 79 2 2    |
| Allygurh, ...                            | 483 8 0                           | 38 0 0    | 67 3 9    | 108 3 9   | 38 0 0     | 98 0 0    | 38 0 0    |
| Boolundahur, ...                         | 761 12 9                          | 36 0 0    | 66 8 0    | 36 0 0    | 36 0 0     | 36 0 0    | 36 0 0    |
| Mozuffernugger, ...                      | 713 14 9                          | 20 0 0    | 20 0 0    | 136 14 0  | 20 0 0     | 20 0 0    | 20 0 0    |
| Seharunpore, ...                         | 896 4 9                           | 42 4 10   | 31 7 3    | 25 0 0    | 97 3 0     | 91 0 0    | 25 0 0    |
| Bareilly, ...                            | 162 6 0                           | ...       | 100 0 0   | 100 0 0   | 100 0 0    | 100 0 0   | 100 0 0   |
| Budaon, ...                              | 292 8 1                           | 28 0 0    | 28 0 0    | 44 0 0    | 38 0 0     | 28 0 0    | 28 0 0    |
| Shahjehanpore, ...                       | 137 2 9                           | 26 0 0    | 26 0 0    | 26 0 0    | 26 0 0     | 26 0 0    | 26 0 0    |
| Moradabad, ...                           | 481 1 1                           | 15 8 0    | ...       | 15 8 0    | 108 8 0    | 31 0 0    | 31 0 0    |
| Bijnour, ...                             | 385 4 5                           | 18 0 0    | 18 0 0    | 18 0 0    | 18 0 0     | 18 0 0    | 18 0 0    |
| Agra, ...                                | 326 2 5                           | 219 4 5   | 259 2 8   | 159 4 6   | 277 8 0    | 250 14 4  | 171 6 0   |
| Muttra, ...                              | 847 13 6                          | 40 0 0    | 38 0 0    | 38 0 0    | 48 1 4     | 36 6 10   | 66 0 0    |
| Etawah, ...                              | 211 14 3                          | 11 12 0   | 10 0 0    | 10 0 0    | 12 1 6     | 25 13 10  | 10 0 0    |
| Etab, ...                                | 273 0 9                           | 23 0 0    | ...       | 22 0 0    | 24 0 0     | 23 0 0    | 23 0 0    |
| Mynpoory, ...                            | 402 6 2                           | 79 0 0    | 39 6 8    | 34 0 0    | 34 0 0     | 65 0 0    | 62 8 3    |
| Futtehgurh, ...                          | 363 7 8                           | 35 0 0    | 104 0 0   | 65 0 0    | 64 0 0     | 54 0 0    | 38 8 0    |
| Dehra Dhoon, ...                         | ...                               | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       |
| Interest and Incidental Charges, &c.,... | ...                               | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       |
| Total, ...                               | 7,423 10 2                        | 744 13 3  | 988 3 4   | 919 3 1   | 1,014 9 10 | 1,016 3 0 | 772 8 5   |

*Chunda Fund of the North-Western Provinces Police for the year 1866.*

## RECEIPTS.

| July.     | August.   | September. | October.  | November. | December. | Total of Receipts. | Grand Total. |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.  | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P.    |
| 64 11 0   | 71 12 6   | 66 8 3     | 54 1 0    | 72 10 11  | 235 2 0   | 2,663 7 2          | 3,087 5 6    |
| 15 0 0    | 15 0 0    | 15 0 0     | 15 0 0    | 15 0 0    | 15 0 0    | 180 0 0            | 509 12 0     |
| 34 0 0    | 76 0 0    | 63 1 6     | 65 0 0    | 63 0 0    | 585 0 0   | 3,591 11 5         | 6,340 7 8    |
| 20 0 0    | ...       | 20 0 0     | 20 0 0    | 20 0 0    | 44 0 0    | 840 0 0            | 984 5 8      |
| 60 0 0    | 52 0 0    | 42 0 0     | 32 0 0    | 32 0 0    | 32 0 0    | 571 10 8           | 795 13 1     |
| 38 0 0    | 81 5 4    | 38 0 0     | 38 0 0    | 38 0 0    | 89 5 3    | 578 10 7           | 1,918 12 10  |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                | ...          |
| 95 6 6    | 60 0 0    | 36 0 0     | 36 0 0    | 36 0 0    | 36 0 0    | 644 7 8            | 1,608 9 9    |
| 47 0 0    | 46 0 0    | 46 0 0     | 53 14 0   | 59 6 0    | 63 13 0   | 570 10 8           | 2,958 12 6   |
| 22 0 0    | 25 0 0    | 22 0 0     | 22 8 6    | ...       | 22 0 0    | 257 8 6            | 712 6 6      |
| 26 4 0    | 67 4 0    | 26 4 0     | 66 1 0    | 26 4 0    | 26 4 0    | 509 9 0            | 1,152 14 0   |
| 25 0 0    | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0     | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0    | 27 4 2    | 422 2 11           | 2,031 0 6    |
| 269 1 4   | 101 0 0   | 100 0 0    | 100 0 0   | 265 0 0   | 100 0 0   | 1,741 1 5          | 6,831 9 5    |
| 24 0 0    | 24 0 0    | 24 0 0     | 25 0 0    | 23 0 0    | ...       | 296 12 0           | 650 11 10    |
| 47 0 0    | 38 10 2   | 35 0 0     | 35 0 0    | 43 0 0    | 122 4 0   | 552 12 10          | 2,914 7 0    |
| 787 6 10  | 683 0 0   | 558 18 9   | 587 8 6   | 718 4 11  | 1,398 0 5 | 12,920 8 10        | 82,447 0 3   |
| 83 13 4   | 82 6 2    | 316 10 0   | 86 2 11   | 73 0 0    | 74 6 6    | 1,356 4 11         | 2,541 3 9    |
| 38 0 0    | 38 0 0    | 115 0 0    | 38 0 0    | 68 1 7    | 38 0 0    | 722 9 1            | 1,306 1 1    |
| 36 0 0    | 48 0 0    | 36 0 0     | 36 0 0    | 44 2 1    | 101 0 0   | 547 10 1           | 1,309 6 10   |
| 20 0 0    | 20 0 0    | 20 0 0     | 40 14 9   | 23 14 0   | 20 0 0    | 381 10 9           | 1,095 9 6    |
| 25 0 0    | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0     | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0    | 25 0 0    | 461 15 1           | 1,358 3 10   |
| 100 0 0   | 100 0 0   | 105 0 0    | 100 0 0   | 50 0 0    | 50 0 0    | 1,005 0 0          | 1,167 6 0    |
| 32 9 7    | 28 0 0    | 28 0 0     | 28 0 0    | 28 15 8   | 31 2 3    | 370 11 6           | 663 3 7      |
| 26 0 0    | 26 0 0    | 26 0 0     | 26 0 0    | 26 0 0    | 26 0 0    | 312 0 0            | 449 2 9      |
| 34 8 0    | 31 0 0    | 31 0 0     | 31 0 0    | 31 0 0    | 31 0 0    | 391 0 0            | 872 1 1      |
| 18 0 0    | 48 0 0    | 18 0 0     | 18 0 0    | 18 0 0    | 18 0 0    | 246 0 0            | 631 4 5      |
| 176 0 0   | 167 8 7   | 191 12 0   | 192 9 7   | 162 0 0   | 111 8 0   | 2,238 14 1         | 2,665 0 6    |
| 54 8 0    | 28 0 0    | 28 0 0     | 32 13 3   | 28 0 0    | 73 0 0    | 510 13 5           | 858 10 11    |
| 10 0 0    | 10 0 0    | 10 0 0     | 10 0 0    | 10 0 0    | 10 0 0    | 139 11 4           | 351 9 7      |
| 22 0 0    | 22 0 0    | 22 0 0     | 22 0 0    | 22 0 0    | 22 0 0    | 247 0 0            | 520 0 9      |
| 102 9 7   | 70 0 0    | 41 5 8     | 53 12 10  | 66 4 6    | 42 0 0    | 689 15 6           | 1,092 5 8    |
| 35 0 0    | 35 0 0    | 42 12 3    | 46 12 0   | 38 3 0    | 35 0 0    | 593 7 3            | 956 14 11    |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                | ...          |
| ...       | ...       | 127 13 8   | ...       | ...       | ...       | 127 13 8           | 127 13 8     |
| 814 0 6   | 778 14 9  | 1,184 5 7  | 787 1 4   | 714 8 10  | 708 0 9   | 10,442 8 8         | 17,866 2 10  |

*Abstract Account showing the Total Receipts and Disbursements of the Horse Chanda*

| District.                                 | Disbursements     |                  |                |                   |                 |                |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                                           | January.          | February.        | March.         | April.            | May.            | June.          |
|                                           | Rs. A. P.         | Rs. A. P.        | Rs. A. P.      | Rs. A. P.         | Rs. A. P.       | Rs. A. P.      |
| Allahabad, ...                            | ...               | 425 10 9         | ...            | 95 13 6           | 145 15 3        | ...            |
| Banda, ...                                | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Cawnpore, ...                             | 2,250 0 0         | 5 8 0            | ...            | 5 14 0            | ...             | ...            |
| Futtehpore, ...                           | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | 130 0 0        |
| Asimgurh, ...                             | ...               | 125 0 0          | 125 0 0        | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Benares, ...                              | ...               | 260 0 0          | 16 5 2         | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Bustee, ...                               | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Ghaseepore, ...                           | 290 0 0           | 251 0 0          | 56 4 0         | 7 5 9             | ...             | ...            |
| Goruckpore, ...                           | ...               | ...              | ...            | 150 0 0           | ...             | ...            |
| Jounpore, ...                             | ...               | 100 0 0          | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Mirzapore, ...                            | ...               | 44 14 9          | ...            | ...               | ...             | 97 0 0         |
| Humeerpore, ...                           | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Jhansie, ...                              | 1,185 14 6        | 128 3 9          | 32 14 7        | 17 0 0            | 357 14 3        | 262 0 0        |
| Lullutpore, ...                           | 27 0 0            | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Orsie, ...                                | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| <b>Total, ...</b>                         | <b>3,752 14 6</b> | <b>1,340 5 3</b> | <b>230 7 9</b> | <b>276 1 3</b>    | <b>503 13 6</b> | <b>489 0 0</b> |
| Meerut, ...                               | 125 0 0           | 160 0 0          | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Allygurh, ...                             | ...               | 205 0 0          | 1 13 6         | ...               | 145 0 0         | ...            |
| Boolundshuhur, ...                        | 125 0 0           | 126 15 3         | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Mozuffernugger, ...                       | ...               | 160 0 0          | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Seharunpore, ...                          | 25 0 0            | ...              | 80 0 0         | 870 0 0           | ...             | ...            |
| Bareilly, ...                             | ...               | ...              | 125 0 0        | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Budaon, ...                               | ...               | 80 0 0           | ...            | 125 0 0           | ...             | ...            |
| Shahjehanpore, ...                        | 125 0 0           | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Moradabad, ...                            | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Bijnour, ...                              | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Agra, ...                                 | 410 10 3          | 62 8 9           | 30 8 3         | 934 1 0           | 29 3 3          | 116 14 3       |
| Muttra, ...                               | 175 0 0           | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | 2 9 3          |
| Etawah, ...                               | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Etab, ...                                 | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Mynpoory, ...                             | 4 11 0            | 250 0 0          | ...            | 125 0 0           | ...             | 105 0 0        |
| Futtehgurh, ...                           | ...               | 490 0 0          | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Dehra Doon, ...                           | ...               | ...              | ...            | ...               | ...             | ...            |
| Interest and Incidental Charges, &c., ... | ...               | ...              | 36 14 0        | 16 14 0           | ...             | ...            |
| <b>Total, ...</b>                         | <b>990 5 3</b>    | <b>1,534 8 0</b> | <b>274 3 9</b> | <b>1,570 15 0</b> | <b>174 3 3</b>  | <b>234 7 6</b> |

*Fund of the North-Western Provinces Police for the year 1866.—(Continued.)*

MENTS.

| July.     | August.   | September. | October.  | November. | December. | Total of Expenditure. |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.  | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.             |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | 1,341 6 6 | 2,008 14 0            |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                   |
| ...       | ...       | 130 0 0    | ...       | 3,000 0 0 | 547 0 0   | 5,938 6 0             |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | 200 0 0   | ...       | 330 0 0               |
| ...       | 125 0 0   | ...        | 125 0 0   | ...       | ...       | 500 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | 329 11 0  | 606 0 2               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                   |
| ...       | 122 8 0   | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 727 1 9               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | 125 0 0   | ...       | 275 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 100 0 0               |
| 5 8 0     | ...       | 200 0 0    | ...       | ...       | ...       | 302 8 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 44 14 9               |
| 29 0 0    | 22 0 0    | 12 0 0     | 12 0 0    | 2,150 0 0 | 73 1 9    | 4,282 0 10            |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | 414 4 0   | 441 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                   |
| 34 8 0    | 269 8 0   | 342 0 0    | 137 0 0   | 5,475 0 0 | 2,705 1 8 | 15,556 1 6            |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | 531 0 0   | ...       | ...       | 816 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | 220 0 0    | ...       | 75 0 0    | 8 5 4     | 655 2 10              |
| ...       | 8 14 6    | ...        | ...       | 5 6 0     | 7 6 6     | 273 10 3              |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 160 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 475 0 0               |
| 230 0 0   | 128 5 4   | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 488 5 4               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 205 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | 150 0 0   | 275 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                   |
| ...       | ...       | 62 8 0     | ...       | ...       | ...       | 62 8 0                |
| 50 7 6    | 72 8 7    | 70 9 10    | 67 14 11  | 64 2 3    | ...       | 1,209 8 10            |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | 150 0 0   | 150 0 0   | ...       | 477 9 3               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                   |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                   |
| ...       | 120 0 0   | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 604 11 0              |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | 490 0 0               |
| ...       | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                   |
| ...       | ...       | 109 13 7   | ...       | ...       | ...       | 163 9 7               |
| 280 7 6   | 329 12 5  | 462 15 5   | 748 14 11 | 294 8 3   | 165 11 10 | 7,051 1 1             |

*Abstract Account showing the Total Receipts and Disbursements of the Horse Chunda Fund of the  
North-Western Provinces Police for the year 1866.—(Concluded.)*

| District.                                                                                                              | BALANCE                                                                                       |                                                                          | REMOUNTS<br>PURCHASED<br>DURING THE<br>YEAR    |                                                | Price of the horses<br>bought by the Deputy<br>Inspector-General of<br>Police. | Average cost per horse. | Remarks.                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                                                                                                        | Deposited by Dis-<br>trict Superinten-<br>dents in the Treas-<br>uries of their<br>Districts. | Deposited by the<br>Deputy Inspec-<br>tor-General at<br>Meerut Treasury. | By District Su-<br>perintendents<br>of Police. | By Deputy In-<br>spector-General<br>of Police. |                                                                                |                         |                             |
|                                                                                                                        | Rs. A. P.                                                                                     | Rs. A. P.                                                                |                                                |                                                | Rs. A. P.                                                                      | Rs. A. P.               |                             |
| Allahabad, ...                                                                                                         | 1,078 7 6                                                                                     | ...                                                                      | 2                                              | 12                                             | 1,685 0 0                                                                      | 140 6 8                 |                             |
| Banda, ...                                                                                                             | 509 12 0                                                                                      | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Cawnpore, ...                                                                                                          | 402 1 8                                                                                       | ...                                                                      | 1                                              | 4                                              | 530 0 0                                                                        | 132 8 0                 |                             |
| Futtehpore, ...                                                                                                        | 604 5 8                                                                                       | ...                                                                      | 2                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Azimghurh, ...                                                                                                         | 295 13 1                                                                                      | ...                                                                      | 4                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Benares, ...                                                                                                           | 1,312 12 8                                                                                    | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | 4                                              | 565 0 0                                                                        | 141 4 0                 |                             |
| Bustee, ...                                                                                                            | ...                                                                                           | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Ghazee-pore, ...                                                                                                       | 881 8 0                                                                                       | ...                                                                      | 5                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Goruckpore, ...                                                                                                        | 2,683 12 6                                                                                    | ...                                                                      | 2                                              | 5                                              | 715 0 0                                                                        | 143 0 0                 |                             |
| Jounpore, ...                                                                                                          | 612 6 6                                                                                       | ...                                                                      | 1                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Mirzapore, ...                                                                                                         | 850 6 0                                                                                       | ...                                                                      | 3                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Humeerpore, ...                                                                                                        | 1,986 1 9                                                                                     | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Jhansie, ...                                                                                                           | 2,549 8 7                                                                                     | ...                                                                      | 6                                              | 19                                             | 2,863 0 0                                                                      | 150 1 11                |                             |
| Lullutpore, ...                                                                                                        | 209 7 10                                                                                      | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | 3                                              | 405 0 0                                                                        | 135 0 0                 |                             |
| Oraie, ...                                                                                                             | 2,914 7 0                                                                                     | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | 3                                              | 455 0 0                                                                        | 151 10 8                |                             |
|                                                                                                                        |                                                                                               |                                                                          | ...                                            | 1                                              | 185 0 0                                                                        | *185 0 0                | * This mare died of gripes. |
| Total, ...                                                                                                             | 16,890 14 9                                                                                   | ...                                                                      | 26                                             | 51                                             | 7,483 0 0                                                                      | ...                     |                             |
| Meerut, ...                                                                                                            | 712 4 11                                                                                      | 1,012 14 10                                                              | 6                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Allyghurh, ...                                                                                                         | 272 6 3                                                                                       | 278 8 0                                                                  | 6                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Booldandahurh, ...                                                                                                     | 523 15 10                                                                                     | 511 12 9                                                                 | 1                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Mozuffernugger, ...                                                                                                    | 381 10 9                                                                                      | 553 14 9                                                                 | 2                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Seharunpore, ...                                                                                                       | 436 15 1                                                                                      | 446 4 9                                                                  | 5                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Bareilly, ...                                                                                                          | 621 10 8                                                                                      | 62 6 0                                                                   | 4                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Budaon, ...                                                                                                            | 342 11 6                                                                                      | 115 8 1                                                                  | 2                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Shahjehanpore, ...                                                                                                     | 162 0 0                                                                                       | 12 2 9                                                                   | 1                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Moradabad, ...                                                                                                         | 391 0 0                                                                                       | 481 1 1                                                                  | 1                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Bijnour, ...                                                                                                           | 183 8 0                                                                                       | 385 4 5                                                                  | 1                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Agra, ...                                                                                                              | 1,294 1 2                                                                                     | ...                                                                      | 9                                              | 4                                              | 505 0 0                                                                        | 168 5 4                 |                             |
| Muttra, ...                                                                                                            | 208 4 2                                                                                       | 172 13 6                                                                 | 3                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Etawah, ...                                                                                                            | 189 11 4                                                                                      | 211 14 3                                                                 | ...                                            | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Etah, ...                                                                                                              | 247 0 0                                                                                       | 273 0 9                                                                  | ...                                            | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Mynpoory, ...                                                                                                          | 835 4 6                                                                                       | 152 6 2                                                                  | 5                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Futtehgurh, ...                                                                                                        | 466 14 11                                                                                     | ...                                                                      | 3                                              | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Dehra Doon, ...                                                                                                        | ...                                                                                           | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
| Interest and Inci-<br>dental Charges,<br>&c., ...                                                                      | ...                                                                                           | 127 13 8                                                                 | ...                                            | ...                                            | ...                                                                            | ...                     |                             |
|                                                                                                                        |                                                                                               | 4,797 13 9                                                               |                                                |                                                |                                                                                |                         |                             |
| Total, ...                                                                                                             | 6,719 7 1                                                                                     | ...                                                                      | 49                                             | 4                                              | 505 0 0                                                                        | ...                     |                             |
| In Meerut Treas-<br>ury, ...                                                                                           | 3,898 4 8†                                                                                    |                                                                          |                                                |                                                |                                                                                |                         |                             |
| Total of the 1st or<br>Meerut Division,                                                                                | 10,617 11 9                                                                                   |                                                                          |                                                |                                                |                                                                                |                         |                             |
| GRAND TOTAL,<br>CASH BALANCE<br>OF THE AMALGA-<br>MATED CHUNDAS<br>OF N. W. P. PO-<br>LICE ON 1ST DE-<br>CEMBER, 1866, | 27,508 10 6                                                                                   |                                                                          |                                                |                                                |                                                                                |                         |                             |
| General average of,                                                                                                    | ...                                                                                           | ...                                                                      | ...                                            | 55                                             | 7,988 0 0                                                                      | 143 12 6                |                             |

|                                                                                                                                                    |           |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
|                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.  |
| † The following sums were spent from the sum ledged in the Meerut Treasury, } and shown in the last column of total expenditure of this statement, | 538 9 6   | 4,797 13 9 |
|                                                                                                                                                    | 163 9 7   | 702 3 1    |

|                                 |     |     |     |     |         |            |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|------------|
| Balance in Meerut Treasury,     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...     | 4,095 10 8 |
| Deduct :                        |     |     |     |     |         |            |
| Price of a mare died of gripes, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 185 0 0 |            |
| Road expenses, &c.,             | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 0  |            |
|                                 |     |     |     |     |         | 197 6 0    |
| Net balance in Meerut Treasury, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...     | 3,898 4 8  |

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:  
Nagae Tal, the 10th April, 1867.

W. DAVIS, MAJOR,  
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,  
North-Western Provinces.

|            | Districts.                | DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION IN HAND THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT. |                               |                                     |                                   |                          |                        |                             |                            |                             |                   | Remarks.                 |               |                                                                                                |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            |                           | Reduced Muskets, with Bayonets.                                         | Reduced Muskets, with Swords. | Old pattern Muskets, with Bayonets. | Old pattern Muskets, with Swords. | Carbines, with Bayonets. | Carbines, with Swords. | Balld Cartridges : Muskets. | Balld Cartridges : Fusils. | Balld Cartridge : Carbines. | Blank Ammunition. |                          | Loose Powder. | Caps.                                                                                          |
| 1          | Agra, ...                 | 650                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 36,206                      | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 50,000        | Used both in muskets and fusils.                                                               |
| 2          | Ajmere and Mhairwara, ... | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 10,312        |                                                                                                |
| 3          | Alahabad, ...             | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 31,444                      | 15,700                     | ...                         | 4,000             | ...                      | 1,46,409      |                                                                                                |
| 4          | Ahlygurh, ...             | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | 100 lbs.                 | 31,400        |                                                                                                |
| 5          | Azingurh, ...             | 237                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 2,692                       | ...                        | ...                         | 2,500             | ...                      | 6,500         |                                                                                                |
| 6          | Banda, ...                | 250                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 6,527                       | ...                        | ...                         | 26,193            | ...                      | 33,418        |                                                                                                |
| 7          | Bareilly, ...             | 7                                                                       | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 58,929                      | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 1,26,574      | The four muskets will be sent to Bareilly Ordnance Depot by the first opportunity that offers. |
| 8          | Benares, ...              | ...                                                                     | 169                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 16,074                      | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 44,014        |                                                                                                |
| 9          | Bijnour, ...              | 4                                                                       | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | 10,911                     | ...                         | 1,840             | 100 lbs. barrel.         | 34,892        |                                                                                                |
| 10         | Boondshuhur, ...          | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | 25,808                     | ...                         | ...               | 2,540 broken cartridges. | 9,370         |                                                                                                |
| 11         | Budaon, ...               | 200                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 6,814                       | ...                        | ...                         | 9,370             | ...                      | 16,650        |                                                                                                |
| 12         | Buzzee, ...               | 100                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 7,482                       | ...                        | ...                         | 9,000             | 23 lbs.                  | 19,571        |                                                                                                |
| 13         | Cawnpore, ...             | 2                                                                       | 156                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 39,108                      | ...                        | 6,850                       | 7,930             | ...                      | 68,934        | One carbine lost : under explanation given.                                                    |
| 14         | Etah, ...                 | 200                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 19,626                      | ...                        | ...                         | 15,100            | ...                      | 24,562        |                                                                                                |
| 15         | Etawah, ...               | 250                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 13,577                      | ...                        | ...                         | 9,909             | ...                      | 22,968        |                                                                                                |
| 16         | Fatehghurh, ...           | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 1,531                       | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 46,568        |                                                                                                |
| 17         | Futtehghurh, ...          | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 2,600                       | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | 70 lbs.                  | 7,850         |                                                                                                |
| 18         | Ghazepore, ...            | 300                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 14,838                      | ...                        | ...                         | 14,329            | ...                      | 13,866        |                                                                                                |
| 19         | Goruckpore, ...           | 259                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 11,358                      | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 43,660        | The four muskets will be sent to Bareilly Ordnance Depot by the first opportunity that offers. |
| 20         | Humeerpore, ...           | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 33,707                      | ...                        | ...                         | 3,370             | ...                      | 13,193        |                                                                                                |
| 21         | Jaloun, ...               | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 17,862                      | ...                        | ...                         | 14,460            | ...                      | 71,710        |                                                                                                |
| 22         | Jhansi, ...               | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 10,808                      | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 57,432        |                                                                                                |
| 23         | Jounpore, ...             | 200                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 16,756        |                                                                                                |
| 24         | Lallitpore, ...           | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 21,896        |                                                                                                |
| 25         | Meerut, ...               | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 61,793        | 6,037 unserviceable balls.                                                                     |
| 26         | Mirzapore, ...            | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 16,000        |                                                                                                |
| 27         | Moradabad, ...            | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | ...                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 37,071        |                                                                                                |
| 28         | Mosuffernugger, ...       | 220                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 7,081                       | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 12,404        |                                                                                                |
| 29         | Matra, ...                | 300                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 28,960                      | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 34,746        |                                                                                                |
| 30         | Mynpoory, ...             | 250                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 2,301                       | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 11,979        |                                                                                                |
| 31         | Sabarunpore, ...          | ...                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 12,447                      | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 61,930        | The four muskets will be sent to Bareilly Ordnance Depot by the first opportunity that offers. |
| 32         | Shahjehanpore, ...        | 81                                                                      | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 6,594                       | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 16,033        |                                                                                                |
| 33         | Dehra Doon, ...           | 125                                                                     | ...                           | ...                                 | ...                               | ...                      | ...                    | 500                         | ...                        | ...                         | ...               | ...                      | 16,000        |                                                                                                |
| Total, ... |                           | 3,628                                                                   | 393                           | 1,942                               | 183                               | 2,303                    | 495                    | 3,98,310                    | 1,29,828                   | 1,59,953                    | 1,85,470          | 1,522-11-4               | 13,32,345     |                                                                                                |

f Beside these, there are 26,725 loose balls in store, without powder.

g 27,830 unserviceable.

h And broken cartridges, 2,834.

i Detail of Caps—

Serviceable, ... 15,916

Unserviceable, ... 3,950

Total, ... 19,866

Office of Inspector-General of Police, N. W. Provinces : }

Synce Tal, the 10th April, 1865.

W. DAVIS, Major,  
Dy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, N. W. Provinces.

## APPENDIX G.

*Extract (para. 17) of a letter from Commissioner of 4th or Allahabad Division, to Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces (No. 64).—Dated Allahabad, the 22nd February, 1857.*

17. I now propose to offer a few remarks on the Police system as now in force, in respect to certain points which have forced themselves on my observation during this cold-weather tour.

*Firstly*,—The Police of the executive grades have fallen off in knowledge of their duties, responsibilities, and powers; as a mass the Force, when employed in the Mofussil, are utterly ignorant of their duty.

On the first introduction of the new Police, men aspiring for service were obliged to enter as recruits or probationers; they were obliged to attend the Police School, and were not enrolled as Constables until they had acquired a knowledge of their work, and were therefore fitted in some degree for its performance. This part of the system was certainly disagreeable to the aspirant for service, but it purified the ranks, by keeping out the unintelligent and by deterring the hanger-on of the Courts from enlisting. The preparatory training was conducted at the head-quarters station under the eye and direction of the Superintendent himself, and it was considered most essential to the formation of a sound, improving Police Force.

The Constables are now appointed such without preliminary training, which is entrusted to the officer in charge of the station. It is thoroughly neglected, because there is no supervision to ensure its being instilled; and it is a fact that in no single station that I have yet visited distant from head-quarters had the *Police Gazette* been studied or read by the officer in charge, or its orders or proclamations made known to the men.

*Secondly*,—There is a very great want of supervising authority. I do not allude so much to casual visiting or inspection of Police stations—though this appears to me to be much neglected, and, when made, very imperfectly; but I allude more particularly to the absence of an officer over a particular division of Executive Police, who, having no executive duty of an ordinary character to perform, is responsible that those duties are properly performed by those under him—who is the centre of information in his division, and responsible for good order and discipline therein.

When Inspector-General of Police, the reduction of the Divisional Inspectors was forced upon me; and, though I dissented at the time, I began to think and hope the measure a good one—that the Public Service would be improved by having an officer of the same standing, as far as pay was concerned, in each principal or first-class station, instead of over a cluster of stations; but I was mistaken; and I am of opinion that amongst a native Police it is absolutely necessary that there shall be an officer, irresponsible for the actual performance by himself of the execution, but responsible that such duties shall be done promptly, honestly, and effectually, and who shall with this view be in charge of a defined number of the executive, and employed in a defined area for the several and important duties defined in paras. 824 and 827 of the *Police Manual*. I found, as I have before said, men ignorant of duty—the *Police Gazette* (sent to the stations purposely for conveying orders, instructions, and proclamations) utterly neglected; and such an Inspector is wanted to maintain knowledge and discipline. I found the Police officers without information. I found on examination of registers and work of station after station that no single officer had attempted to obtain any knowledge of people or events, though generally there was nothing to keep him in the station for more than a day or two in the month. The Divisional Inspector, whose duties keep him continually on circuit, is required for this.

One station (if I remember right, Bhudousa, in Banda) was visited by me at sunrise. No officer was present, but the Station Diary had been written up

to 8 o'clock, with a report that from "7 to 8 the officer in charge was instructing the Police in their duties and regulations!" I found cases in which local enquiry had been abandoned, because the crime was asserted to have been committed out of station bounds; and the Divisional Inspector is wanted to secure an honest, as well as effectual, performance of duty. And, lastly,—

I found no improvement in detection, as was expected; and that, as before, whenever any case of grave occurrence, difficult of detection, took place, the enquiry devolved upon another man—the difference being, the investigating officer was an Inspector sent from head-quarters, instead of one present in a division of the country with the people, events, and characters of which he was acquainted. Lastly, such officer is required for distribution of pay to the Constabulary and to Village Chowkeedars at their stations. At present the pay of a Police station distant from a tehseelee is obtained by deputing an officer and two Constables to the tehseelee to receive and convey it. The practice is detrimental to duty, and subject to risk. In the case of Village Chowkeedars the practice is still more pernicious: they are paid only at the tehseelee, and I saw a case of the Village Chowkeedars of the Callinger Police Circle being at Bhudousa Tehseelee, distant nearly 30 miles, to get their monthly pittance; these men are never absent less than five days in the month for this object, whereas pay should be taken *to* them, and paid by an officer of Police, not of Revenue.

*Thirdly*,—It has been considered advisable to place the Police altogether under the Civil power, and declare the department absolutely an assistant to the Magistrate. To this I make no demur; but at present the Superintendent, with the loss of his independent responsibility, has lost a great deal of interest in the service. This varies more or less, according to the degree with which the Magistrate uses his discretionary power; but there is no Magistrate in this Division, at all events, who has taken additional interest or pains with the Police. I have been unable to find a single instance of a Magistrate of a district looking into the working of a Police station. You have invited them to do so, and I hope by example and instruction to see your wishes carried out; but at present the Police only look to the Magistrate for favor, promotion, and reward. The Magistrate's *amlah* are again to the fore, and the Police left in their duties more to themselves than I should think expedient.

*Fourthly*,—Nearly all old thannah stations are built in the most out-of-the-way corner of the villages in which situated. This fact tells a tale of itself; and it is a great encouragement to malpractices or abuse of power that such can be perpetrated beyond observation. Many of these are good kutchha buildings, and perfectly inhabitable; but they are almost as a rule at the most important stations, and I would strongly recommend their removal, as soon as possible, both for the sake of economy and efficiency. To resume, I am of strong opinion that for the improvement of the Police, or indeed to bring them up to a fair standard of efficiency, there are necessary—

1st,—Preparatory Class.

2nd,—Divisional Inspectors.

That it will be expedient for Government to enforce from Magistrates full regard to the *working* of the Police, as well as to allocation, appointments, or promotions; and lastly, suitable buildings adjoining tehseelees, where the tehseel and station are in the same village,—otherwise on the public road, or other most conspicuous position in the village.



No. 684A.

FROM

R. SIMSON, ESQUIRE,  
*Secretary to Government, N. W. P.,*

TO

F. O. MAYNE, Esq., C.B.,  
*Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P.*

DATED NINETEEN TAL, THE 28TH AUGUST, 1867.

SIR,

POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
 N. W. P.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt, on the 1st instant, of your letter No. 2362, dated the 1st June last, being the Annual Report on the Administration of the Police in these Provinces for the year 1866, and I am desired to communicate the following observations and orders :—

2. *Meerut*.—A slight increase is observed in the number of murders and robberies, and an extraordinary decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass; only a small proportion, however, of these cases was prosecuted to conviction. The amount of property stolen is greater than in 1865, while the proportion recovered is less. On the whole, there appears to have been less crime than in the previous year; but the Police have still failed in the detection and the prosecution to conviction of the offenders. You are requested to issue instructions for the proper and uniform preparation of the statement showing the average duration of cases.

3. *Allypore*.—The returns for the year show improvement in the working of the Police of this district, but it has not been so marked as the backwardness of former years required. The two most favorable points are the decrease of robberies from 15 to 3, and of property stolen from Rs. 30,053 to Rs. 25,765. The proportion recovered shows improvement on last year, but it is still only 29 per cent., and lower, therefore, than in any other district of the division. Not quite half the number of cases cognizable by the Police were enquired into, but this is a much larger proportion than was shown in 1865.

4. The system of rewarding Chowkedars within whose circle of villages no crime has occurred for a year, cannot act otherwise than as an inducement to conceal crime, and the order establishing it must be cancelled.

5. *Saharunpore*.—There has been a slight decrease of crime, which is distributed over almost every major head. The amount of stolen property is less than in 1865, but the proportion recovered not quite so good. Only one-third of the cases cognizable by the Police were enquired into. Nearly one-half of the thefts are reported to be cases of cattle strayed, and reported as theft.

6. *Moozuffernuggur*.—Excepting lurking house-trespass, crime of every description has increased. The amount of property stolen has, however, decreased, while the proportion recovered is much greater, though still not very high.

7. The percentage of convictions to arrests by the Police is, as you remark, good, but when it is considered that out of 1,305 cases cognizable by the Police, in only 178 was investigation made by them *suo motu*, it may be supposed that the Police refrained from investigation altogether, except when they thought there was a *prima facie* probability of success. The percentage of acquittals by the Magistrates does not, however, show much judgment on their part, and it would have been better to have acted more on the Police themselves if they were considered remiss in undertaking investigations. It is gratifying to find that the Bowreeah Colony continues to work satisfactorily.

8. *Boodundshuhur*.—The returns of this district are very good. Crime of all descriptions has decreased, and, as this diminution is not confined to petty offences, there are good grounds for believing the reports to be correct. The value of property stolen

is less, while the proportion recovered is greater than in 1865. The proportion of convictions is also high. The Police have exerted themselves successfully in several important cases, and altogether the results of the year are very creditable.

9. On the subject of the abolition of Divisional Inspectors, treated of in your 53rd paragraph, I am to state that Lieutenant Clarke has in this particular altogether misunderstood the orders of Government.

10. It was the object of Government,—while increasing the responsibility of Chief Constables, at the same time that their position was improved by larger salaries,—to place a sufficient number of Inspectors at the disposal of the District Superintendent, so as to enable him to depute them to visit and inspect the Mofussil Police Stations, to detect irregularities, and to keep a check upon the Chief Constables. The evil of the former arrangement, which has now been removed, was that the Chief Constable, on the occurrence of a heinous case within his beat, the perpetrators of which were not immediately discovered, too often contented himself with reporting the case to the Inspector of his circle, instead of exerting himself in working up the case. You are requested to instruct the District Superintendent to divide his district into circles among his Inspectors, and to keep them on the move as much as possible.

11. *Dehra Doon*.—In the Dehra District, also, a general decrease of crime of every description is apparent, and the Police appear to have been specially successful in cases of cattle stolen and strayed. The returns are on the whole very favorable.

12. *Bareilly*.—There has been a marked decrease of crime in this district, especially in heinous offences, and the proportion of convictions to arrests is also high. Less property has been stolen and a larger percentage recovered than in 1865. The proportion of prosecutions to cases under enquiry is, however, not good.

13. The District Superintendent seems to have labored under the extremely erroneous impression that he was prohibited from passing orders to the Police while a case was under enquiry, but it is observed that his mistake has now been corrected by the Magistrate, and it is to be hoped that it is not a common one.

14. Major Earle deserves much praise for his exertions, and for the steady improvement in his Police. Inspectors Abdool Hase and Warwick also deserve commendation.

15. You will be separately addressed on the subject of your 59th paragraph, which is, I am to observe, out of place in an Annual Report.

16. *Bijnour*.—A general decrease of crime is observable in this district also, especially in cases of lurking house-trespass and cattle theft. The Police have exerted themselves strenuously and with good success, under the direction of the District Superintendent, in putting down cattle thefts. These exertions are very commendable, and it is hoped that Major Thomson will extend them to all branches of crime. The unfavorable features in the returns are the small proportion of prosecutions as compared with investigations, and of convictions to prosecutions. The proportion of stolen property recovered is also small, although the amount stolen is much less than in 1865.

17. The Magistrate remarks in his report that two cases of rape which were “not proved to have occurred” should have been struck off the register. On this I am to observe that no reported case should be struck off unless the Magistrate is satisfied that it did not occur. Possibly, however, there may be a clerical error in the report, and the Magistrate may have meant to say that they were “proved not to have occurred.”

18. *Moradabad*.—Crime has been nearly stationary in this district. There is a decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass, counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in thefts. The value of property stolen has greatly decreased, and the amount recovered

—46½ per cent.—is good. The number of successful prosecutions as compared with investigations is small. The results are fair on the whole. I am to note a mistake made in the figured returns, as also in paragraph 70. The amount of property stolen in 1866 was Rs. 22,549, and not Rs. 15,642, as entered.

The testimony borne by the Magistrate and Commissioner to Captain Noble's merits is noticed with satisfaction.

19. *Budaon*.—There has been a large decrease in cases of lurking house-trespass, otherwise the numbers are much the same as last year. The number of persons brought to trial has increased, and the percentage of convictions (64) is very good. The percentage of recovered stolen property is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the approval of Lieutenant Horsford's treatment of his Chowkeedars, as also in the Magistrate's remarks regarding indiscriminate rewards. Lieutenant Horsford's exertions are deserving of commendation.

20. *Shahjehanpore*.—It is observed with satisfaction that heinous offences have diminished, and that on the whole there has been a slight decrease of crime. The proportion of stolen property recovered is greater than last year, though it is not very high. But few cases have been investigated, as compared with the number cognizable by the Police; the proportion, however, of convictions to persons tried is good.

On the whole, the Police in this district cannot be considered to have been very successful.

21. I am to remark that the report of the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division, giving cover to the reports of the Magistrates in his division, is dated 5th April. Such delay on his part is not satisfactory, and should be guarded against in future.

22. *Terai Pergunnahs*.—The crime in this district consists almost entirely of thefts, especially cattle-lifting. The increase observable is due to the scarcity and consequent high price of food.

23. *Agra*.—Murders have decreased by more than one-half, and thefts and lurking house-trespass have also diminished. On the other hand, robberies have increased from 15 to 26, and in only six cases were the perpetrators punished. In the detection of heinous crime generally, the Police seem to have failed. The proportion of stolen property recovered was only 30 per cent. It must be admitted, however, that great difficulties had to be contended against during the year. The Agra Police did good service at the great Durbar and the Exhibition, and all things considered, Captain Knyvett and the force under his control are not undeserving of credit.

24. *Muttra*.—The amount of crime reported is very similar to that of the previous year. The Police have failed in two-thirds of the cases of dacoities and robberies; but one-third of the property stolen was recovered, which is a considerable improvement on 1865. The proportion of successful prosecutions to cases cognizable by the Police is low, but that of convictions to persons tried is 73 per cent.

25. There is no doubt that this is a difficult Police District, owing to the large numbers of the migratory classes in it, and the insufficient force of village Chowkeedars. It is satisfactory that there has been some slight improvement over the preceding year.

26. The Magistrate, it is observed, has furnished no report, and should be called upon to explain the cause of omission.

27. *Furruckabad*.—Heinous crime has increased, though not to a great extent; and the Police have been unsuccessful in 8 out of 18 murders, and in 9 out of 10 robberies. The proportion of stolen property recovered is better than last year, but is still small. The total amount stolen has, however, greatly decreased. The total num-

ber of successful prosecutions is small, both as compared with the number of cases cognizable and the persons brought to trial.

28. Referring to your 110th paragraph, I am to observe that everything which tends to raise the status of the village Chowkeedars, and to enlist their hearty co-operation, is likely to prove beneficial.

29. *Mynpoory*.—There has been a slight increase of crime on the whole in this district. It is chiefly, however, under the head "Attempts," and thefts have decreased by 39 cases. The amount of stolen property recovered is small, as is also the proportion of successful prosecutions to persons tried; most of the acquittals were, however, of persons summoned by the Magistrate.

30. Mr. Thomas is an energetic and careful officer, and his Police are in a high state of efficiency.

31. Mr. Colvin remarks that great diversity of practice exists in different districts as to the striking out of cases from the diaries,—that in some districts no cases are retained where there is not strong evidence of the offence reported, while in others every case reported is retained unless there is strong evidence of its falsehood. With reference to this, I am to observe that, if the practice first named really does obtain in any district, it ought to be altered at once; for the proper rule is that no case should be struck out which the Magistrate himself does not believe to be false, and the Police should have no power to strike off a single case without the express authority of the Magistrate.

32. Mr. Colvin also makes some remarks as to the responsibility of the zemindars for report of certain crimes, and expresses the apprehension that the unrepealed Regulations fixing their responsibility being old and a remnant only of the original law, may be allowed to fall altogether into disuse, and become a dead letter. There is no reason to fear that any law will fall into disuse merely because it is old or is only a portion of a former law, if only its observance is enforced by those whose duty it is to administer it. It rests with Magistrates of districts to use the authority conferred upon them by the law, and enforce the responsibility of the zemindars whenever it appears to be ignored or evaded.

33. *Etawah*.—There has been a slight increase in murders and robberies, and a considerable decrease in thefts. On the whole, however, the returns of reported crime are very similar to those of 1865. The Police have been successful in the detection of heinous crime. Out of 61 heinous offences ascertained to have been committed, 45 were prosecuted to conviction, and 3 were under trial. An unfavorable feature is the small percentage of stolen property recovered, but the position of the district, bordering on foreign territory and intersected by a railway, affords great facilities for the disposal of stolen property. Altogether the returns show remarkably well, and the results are creditable to Captain Dalmahoy.

34. It is observed that Mr. Hume affirms not only that every case struck out of the register of crime was false, but that fully one-fourth of all the alleged burglaries and thefts retained are entirely false. The Lieutenant-Governor, while convinced that the amount of property stolen is often exaggerated, is unable to assent to Mr. Hume's theory, and cannot understand what object people could have in generally and systematically reporting crimes which have never occurred. Such cases do occasionally happen, but it rarely occurs that a reported case is proved clearly to be false, without the discovery of some strong motive which induced the circulation of the false report.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that no such law against professional criminals as that suggested by Mr. Hume is required, and that Chapter XIX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure amply provides for their prosecution.

36. The preservation of the village Chowkeedaree system, distinct from that of the Police organized under Act V. of 1861, is very important it is the only link between the Police proper and the people.

37. *Elah.*—The statistics of crime for this district during 1865 were considered unsatisfactory: this year an improvement is observable, but not so much as might have been expected. The proportion of stolen property recovered is good, as also of convictions to arrests, but in thefts and lurking house-trespass a very small proportion of cases have come under the enquiry of the Police, and their discipline and general conduct is unfavorably noticed.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that Mr. Williams is not so favorably reported of as usual, but His Honor trusts that in the present year he will recover the high character he had established for energy as well as ability.

39. Referring to the concluding portion of your 139th paragraph, I am to state that you should have brought the subject to notice separately, and not in an Annual Report. Your interpretation of the law is correct, but in this instance the Judge apparently doubted the evidence as to the accused being bad characters.

40. Adverting to your 141st paragraph, I am to remark that the District Superintendent neglects his duty when he does not see that every important case is carefully scrutinized before it is sent up to the Magistrate. In cases where he cannot do so himself, he should entrust the duty to an intelligent Inspector.

41. The procedure adopted by Mr. Crosthwaite, as noticed in the 142nd paragraph of your letter, is quite correct. It is preferable to run the risk of occasionally permitting a false case to remain on the returns, rather than to strike off cases which are not clearly shown to be false.

42. Mr. Crosthwaite's attention to his Police, and the ability and judgment he has shown in his management of it, is very commendable.

43. *Allahabad.*—There is a decrease of crime of every description. It is considerable in cases of theft and lurking house-trespass. The amount of property stolen has decreased by one-half, but the proportion recovered is unfavorable. It is satisfactory to find that improvement is commencing in the Police of this district.

44. In regard to the objection raised by the Commissioner to the abolition of recruits, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is undoubtedly in some respects a good plan to have a few of them in each district; but His Honor is not prepared to re-open the question at present. The education of the men should, however, be more looked to by the Superintendents than it appears to be at present.

45. All things considered, and regard being had to the material they had to work with, the results of the year are creditable to the exertions of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent.

46. *Cawnpore.*—There is a considerable decrease of heinous crime. Thefts and petty crime generally show an increase, but the returns for 1865 were not considered reliable, and the probability, therefore, is that crime has not increased, but that it is more faithfully reported.

47. The Police were successful in detecting the perpetrators of 19 out of 23 murders, and 2 out of 3 dacoities, but they failed in regard to robberies, though by constant patrolling they have reduced the number of cases from 92 to 22. The property stolen was considerably less than in 1865, and the amount recovered greater.

48. The *morale* of the Police appears to have improved; the general progress observable is most creditable to Mr. Goad, and his exertions in tracing out the crime of child-stealing are deserving of much praise.

49. The unprotected state of the Ganges Canal will be taken into consideration in the Irrigation Department. To some extent, however, the prevention of the evils referred to should be considered part of the duty of the regular Police. You should take the matter into consideration in revising the allocation of the Police.

50. *Futtehpoore*.—Heinous offences have decreased, while thefts and petty crimes generally have increased. In detection of serious crimes, the Police have not been successful. The proportion of stolen property recovered is not so good as in 1865. On the whole, there is not much improvement on the previous year.

51. If it could be arranged so as to work with fairness, the practice of awarding good-conduct stripes to deserving Policemen would be useful, but they should be given only under your direct sanction. I am to observe, however, that every District Superintendent should be directed to keep up a Character Book, in which should be entered the nature of service of all Police Officers, and of such of the men as have by special good conduct obtained or earned promotion or other reward.

52. *Banda*.—There has been a considerable decrease in murders, but culpable homicides have increased in an almost equal ratio. Theft and lurking house-trespass have decreased, but the Police have not been successful in detection. The amount of stolen property recovered is very small, being only 23 per cent. on the quantity stolen. The proportion of successful prosecutions to persons tried is considerably higher than in 1865.

53. With reference to the complaint of the District Superintendent that Police Officers seldom move about their circle, I am to observe that it is a part of Mr. Castle's duty to keep up the attention of his subordinates to the rules in this respect, and by proper care on his part the cause for complaint must soon disappear. His remarks tend to show that here, as elsewhere, Divisional Inspectors are not sufficiently employed in the interior of the districts.

54. The grave error pointed out in paragraph 176, in the number of cattle sold at the pounds, as compared with those stolen or strayed, should be explained. It is probable that the reports are of cases, and not of the number of cattle.

55. *Humeerpore*.—Murders have decreased while robberies have increased; all the cases of the latter crime were, however, unimportant. Crime otherwise has been nearly stationary. The property stolen has decreased considerably, but the proportion recovered is not so good. There have been more cases enquired into than in the previous year, and the proportion of successful prosecutions to persons tried has improved. Altogether the results are satisfactory.

56. *Jounpore*.—Crime has increased, though not to a great extent. The Police have failed in detection and conviction; indeed, there is scarcely a single point which shows favorably to them, and the fact that the outlaw Sungram Singh has remained so long at large, and usually making his head-quarters in this district, is very discreditable. The active measures adopted by Mr. M'Arthy for the capture of Sungram Singh have already had a good effect in breaking up the gang who associated with him, and it is to be hoped that the capture of their leader will soon be effected. It is observed with satisfaction that the present Magistrate has taken measures to enforce the responsibility of every zemindar who may in future harbour this proclaimed outlaw.

57. In regard to the cases of kidnapping children, it is to be regretted that exertions were not made for its suppression in this district similar to those of Mr. Goad in Cawnpore. The earnest attention of the District Superintendent should be given to the subject, and endeavours made to check this infamous traffic.

58. *Benares*.—Crime may be said to be almost stationary in this district. In detection and prosecution the Police have been very fairly successful. The proportion of stolen property recovered is good, though not equal to that of last year. Altogether the returns are favorable.

59. *Goruckpore*.—There has been a considerable decrease of petty crime. The Police have been unsuccessful in the cases of murder, of which there were 14, against 7 in 1865, and in only 5 of these the prosecutions were successful. On the other hand, there is a marked decrease in dacoities and robberies, though in the prosecution of these also the Police have not been so successful as they ought to have been. The proportion of convictions to persons tried is low, but that of property recovered to stolen is good. Except as regards murders, the working of the Police in this district has been, on the whole, more successful than in the preceding year.

60. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in your opinion that special reports should be submitted without delay, and not detained until full enquiry. One of the main advantages of a special report is its speedy transmission, so that if aid or guidance are required, they may be afforded at an early stage of the proceedings.

61. The complaint made by the Magistrate of receiving no assistance from the Police in the conduct of cases is also put forward by Magistrates of other districts, and is not creditable to the Superintendents of the districts in which it is made. It is the duty of every District Superintendent to see that cases are properly prepared, either personally or by one of his best Inspectors. As this district is now reduced to manageable limits, I am to express a hope that next year decided improvement will be apparent.

62. *Bustee*.—There has been a general increase of reported crime, but the returns of the previous year were not considered altogether trustworthy. Dacoities and robberies have decreased, and the increase of petty crime may also be partly accounted for by the dearness of food, and the consequent distress of the poorest classes. The proportion of stolen property recovered shows considerable improvement, and the results of the year generally are satisfactory. In reference to the order of the Board of Revenue, directing Goraitis to perform the duties of Chowkedars, you will be separately addressed.

63. With regard to your 216th paragraph, I am directed to refer you to the volume of Police Proceedings for November, 1865, page 27, from which you will perceive that the enactment of a law for the suppression of infanticide has again been recommended to the Government of India. Considerable improvement in the character of the Police of this district will be expected next year.

64. *Asimgurh*.—Crime of every description has increased in the district, save cases of lurking house-trespass and dacoity. Dacoities have been successfully prosecuted, but, as a rule, the Police have thoroughly failed in detection and prosecution. The proportion of stolen property recovered is also small.

65. With advertence to paragraph 228 of your letter, I am to state that Policemen, as a rule, should not be allowed to remain too long at the station within the border of which their own homes are situated, but there can be no objection to keep them in the same district. It is, on the contrary, an advantage that a man's home and antecedents should be known.

66. The disappearance of evidence in consequence of the careless treatment or burial of bodies is due to the inattention of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent, and generally the state of the district cannot be pronounced creditable.

67. *Mirzapore*.—There has, on the whole, been a small increase of crime. Out of 70 dacoities, 7 have been successfully prosecuted. The Police, though unsuccessful in several cases of murder, and in most of the robberies, have done better in detection than was the case in 1865. In thefts and burglaries they have done very well, and the proportion of stolen property recovered is good.

68. The large amount of jungle and forest in this district, and its proximity to foreign territory, naturally increase the difficulties of the Police. Major Eckford

deserves credit for his management during the year, and for the interest he displays in his work ; and the cordial co-operation given him by the Magistrate, Mr. Saunders, is very satisfactory.

69. Explanation of the great delay which was allowed to occur in the trial of the gang of dacoits, noticed in your 238th paragraph, should be called for from the district authorities.

70. The details of the proposal of Mr. Saunders to establish a colony in some of the waste lands for the reception of bad characters generally, appear to be altogether impracticable.

71. Referring to paragraph 244 of your Report, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs in the opinion that a law for the regulation of pawnbrokers would be useful. The necessity for it was acknowledged so long ago as 1811, and provided for by Regulation I. of that year. This law was, however, rescinded in the following year by Regulation XXI. of 1812, because the benefits resulting from the Regulation were said not to have been proportioned to the inconvenience with which it had on some accounts been attended. The Secretary to the Record Committee will be addressed, with the view of obtaining information as to the nature of this inconvenience, and on receipt of his reply the subject will receive further consideration.

72. *Ghazepore*.—A decrease in crime generally is apparent. The Police have been unsuccessful in murder cases, but, on the whole, the proportion of successful prosecutions has been good. The proportion of stolen property recovered is a great improvement upon last year's return. A large number of absconded criminals have also been arrested.

73. The working of the Police in this district has been satisfactory. The loss of the services of Major Vandergucht is to be regretted. Captain O'Dowda has commenced well, and will, it is hoped, not relax in his exertions. His services in discovering the present abode and occupation of the Dosadhs, noted in your 254th paragraph, reflect great credit on him.

74. *Jhansie*.—There has been a slight increase of crime in the district. The Police have been unsuccessful in the cases of robbery, which, however, have decreased considerably during the year ; and in the prosecution of other crimes they have shown good results. The proportion of stolen property recovered is also good.

75. Lieutenant Ollivant's good management is very apparent. He is an active and intelligent officer. The report of the working of town Chowkeedars who have been substituted for Constabulary is satisfactory.

76. *Jaloun*.—Crime is almost stationary in Jaloun. The Police have been more successful in prosecution than they were last year, but there is still room for improvement. The proportion of stolen property recovered is low.

77. I am to request that you will satisfy yourself that Lieutenant Young's official influence is in no way exerted in the matter noticed in your 267th paragraph, though it may be hoped that the caution he has received will be sufficient.

78. *Lullaspore*.—Crime has increased as compared with 1865, but it is still small as compared with the population and size of the district. The proportion of cases cognizable by the Police which have been enquired into is small, but of the persons arrested a fair proportion have been successfully prosecuted. The proportion of stolen property recovered is much better than the previous year, although the amount stolen is larger. The Tehree Durbar will be thanked for their hearty co-operation in procuring the arrest and prosecution of offenders.

79. *Ajmere*.—There has been an increase of reported crime in Ajmere, but doubt was thrown on the correctness of the returns of last year.



80. The success of the Police in prosecutions and in recovering property stolen has not been great, but there are peculiar difficulties to contend with in this district, owing to its being entirely surrounded by foreign territories, and to the numerous predatory tribes infesting its vicinity.

81. Under these circumstances, the working of the Police in this district may be considered satisfactory and creditable.

82. Both the Deputy Commissioner and Lieutenant Graham advocate the reduction of the present Mhairwarra Battalion, and the strengthening of the Police Constabulary by the savings thus effected. His Honor considers that, so long as there is a sufficient opening left for the employment of the Mhair population, which is the chief object of the battalion, the change proposed would be very beneficial; and you are requested to work out the details of the proposed arrangement, in consultation with Major Davidson and Lieutenant Graham, and to submit a special report on the subject.

On the subject of your 281st paragraph, I am to observe that, without being in possession of either particular facts or the names of the Bowreeahs infesting the adjoining Independent States, it would be inexpedient to make a general complaint to the Political Agent, who should, however, be addressed direct by the local authorities, and his co-operation solicited on the occurrence of cases such as are noted by you. The testimony borne to the improvement of the Cantonment Police at Nusseerabad is satisfactory. Lieutenant Shuttleworth is an energetic and deserving officer.

83. In checking the attempt at Suttee, the Police acted with great promptitude and judgment, and deserve great praise for their exertions.

84. Lieutenant Graham is fully entitled to the commendation which you have given him, and the Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to find that he has so well fulfilled the expectations formed of him.

85. Mr. Bower is an energetic officer, and has through his valuable services earned the promotion which has lately been awarded to him.

86. *Kumaon*.—Heinous offences have decreased, but there is an increase in thefts. Altogether the amount of crime is very small. Two cases of murder occurred, and it is satisfactory to find that both the offenders were apprehended. The proportion of stolen property recovered is also very good.

87. *Gurhwal*.—The amount of crime in this district is very trifling.

88. *Operations of Deputy Inspectors-General*.—The re-arrangement of the duties of the Deputy Inspectors-General was sanctioned after full consideration, and although there has not been time to judge the results fairly, yet, so far as can be conjectured from the returns submitted, the change of system has worked well.

89. The apparent increase in professional dacoities results from more correct classification. The Police have been more successful in the prosecution of these cases than in 1865.

90. There were 51 cases of robbery by administering poison, and of these 44 were cases of robberies by professional poisoners. This is a considerable increase over 1865, but the bulk of the cases have been successfully prosecuted.

91. Referring to your paragraph 307, I am to observe that the Government of India have declined to accede to the application of this Government for the extension of Act XXIX. of 1850, on the ground that Section 328 of the Penal Code meets the case of poisoners. His Honor approves of your proposal to invest the Deputy Inspectors-General with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 6, Act V. of 1861, and a notification has issued accordingly.

92. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the opinion expressed by you in your 312th paragraph regarding the increase in the pay of Mounted Constables. You are requested to submit a definite proposition on the subject, after revision of allocation now in progress.

93. The register of cases of cattle theft now under preparation by Major Davis will be very useful, and the special report on this subject will be awaited.

94. *General Remarks.*—It is observed that in five out of the six principal classes of offences against life and property there has been a decrease, and in the sixth the increase is but small. The value of property stolen is also considerably less, while the proportion recovered is greater than in 1865.

95. In the important matters of investigating and detecting crime, it is gratifying to note decided improvement. Many more cases have been brought to trial, and a larger proportion of these have been prosecuted successfully. There is, however, still room for further improvement.

96. His Honor entirely agrees in your remarks on the reporting of petty crime, as given in paragraph 328 of your report.

97. The practice of striking out cases from the register, unless there is strong evidence that the report is false, is unquestionably very pernicious, as already remarked above in connection with several of the district reports. It should be peremptorily prohibited.

98. In adverting to the remarks contained in your 339th paragraph, I am to state that undoubtedly it is of great importance that the responsibility of the zemindars should be enforced; and if you are of opinion that further legislation is necessary, I am to request that you will submit a specific proposal to that effect—noting the changes in the present law which you consider expedient.

99. It is satisfactory to find that much more attention is being paid generally by Magistrates and District Superintendents to the condition and management of the village Chowkeedars. This is a very important step in the right direction.

100. The detailed report promised in paragraph 341, on the substitution of Municipal Police in the room of Chowkeedars in towns generally, will be awaited. The Lieutenant-Governor has always been of opinion that the introduction of this system in towns where European agency is not available was open to serious objection.

101. The assurance conveyed by you in paragraph 342 of the increasing interest taken by Magistrates in their Police, and of the harmony prevailing between them and the District Superintendents, is very gratifying.

102. It is satisfactory to know that on the North-Western Provinces portion of the Railway line the new Police arrangements have been very successful. The organization of this force reflects great credit upon yourself and Captain Dennehy, and the tact and intelligence with which Captain Dalmahoy has conducted his difficult duties is deserving of the highest praise.

103. With reference to your 348th paragraph, I am to remark that the decrease in the force of Sikhs and Punjabees is accounted for by the fact that most of these men were taken into the Police from levies disbanded in these Provinces, but originally raised in the Punjab, and the places of such of them as may now leave the service can no longer be supplied from this source. It is of advantage, however, to have a proportion of the Police composed of these classes, and measures should be taken by you to prevent the present numbers from being further diminished.

104. The statement of processes and orders of the Magistrates executed by the Police shows considerable diversity of practice; in some districts, their issue would appear

to have been much too indiscriminate, and to have entailed unnecessary labor upon the Police. It is observed that you have issued instructions in regard to these irregularities at the close of each quarter, and I am to enquire whether the returns for the first half of the current year show decided improvement in this respect.

105. The results of the year, as chronicled in the Report under review, may be regarded on the whole as very satisfactory. There is good evidence of general and steady progress and improvement. The Police have been tried rather severely on several occasions as at the Durbar and Exhibition at Agra, and at the Hurdwar Fair, and have distinguished themselves by their good conduct and excellent temper. The defects inseparable from every new system are being gradually and cautiously traced out and remedied, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels satisfied that continued exertion in the same direction will ere long make the Police of these Provinces all that could be desired, and secure to it the good-will and confidence of the people generally.

The following officers are specially deserving of notice for their valuable services during the year :—

Major Tyrwhitt.  
 „ Davis.  
 Lieutenant Dodd.  
 Captain Dennehy.  
 Major Manning.  
 „ Eckford.  
 „ Earle.  
 „ Watson.

Captain Dalmahoy.  
 Lieutenant Ollivant.  
 Mr. Thomas.  
 Captain Clark.  
 Lieutenant Horsford.  
 „ G. F. I. Graham.  
 Mr. Goad.

107. The services of the other officers and Inspectors named in paragraphs 351 to 354 of your report also merit commendation.

108. In conveying the acknowledgments of the Government to the officers and men of the Force generally for their exertions, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to express the special obligations of Government to yourself for the ability, the increasing watchfulness, and the success with which you have conducted the arduous duties entrusted to you.

I have the honor to be,  
 SIR,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 R. SIMSON,  
*Secy. to Government, N. W. P.*















